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THE

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, //

AND

JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,

FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—Ov. *Fast.*

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TO
DR. CARL LUDWIG GROTEFEND,
OF HANOVER.

THIS
OUR THIRTEENTH VOLUME
IS
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NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

A BRIEF NOTICE OF "THE BUTE COLLECTION OF
MEDALS AND COINS."

HAVING, through the kindness of the executors of the late Marquess of Bute, been favoured with a sight of the collection of medals and coins which have descended to the present marquess (now a minor), it may be interesting to the readers of the Numismatic Chronicle to have a brief sketch of the contents of the cabinet. For this collection is, with great probability, shut up now for many years; and, therefore, will be, as it has been for some time, not as well known as it deserves. The whole number of medals and coins is about 4700; namely, of English silver coins, 197; English gold coins, 43; of Scotch silver coins, 66; Scotch gold coins, 57; Roman coins, about 100; and 4,231 medals, in all metals, and of every country in Europe.

This collection was formed by John, third Earl of Bute, who had been prime minister to George III., and who died in 1792. As seen above, it consists principally of medals;

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B

and these are illustrative of the English, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian, Russian, and other European histories. Most of them are in unusually fine condition. By far the greater part of the whole are foreign medals. Amongst those which bear on English history there are some of an early date, which are very interesting; and in this class are some casts (which appear to be contemporary) of medals, the originals of which are now unknown. There are several which have been hitherto known to our collectors only by description, and others are altogether unpublished; also a few are so rare, that the same specimens which are in the British Museum, or in private cabinets, have hitherto been considered unique. I shall endeavour to describe a few of the above; but, from the necessarily hurried manner in which the cabinets were looked through, only a very few could be particularly noticed and described.

HENRY VIII.

1. HENRICVS VIII. D. G. REX ANGL. FRANC. DOM.

H. The king in profile to the left, with a hat or bonnet on his head. The bust is in bold relief, and extends to the breast.

No reverse.

This is a cast in pewter. The original is not known, and it is unpublished. Size, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

ELIZABETH.

2. ELISAE. REGI. ANGLI. FRAN. IBER. The queen in profile to the right; head uncovered, but with jewels amongst her hair; on her neck is a pearl necklace, with her usual stiff ruff. The dress elaborately worked. The figure to the waist.

No reverse.

This medal is in pewter, and unpublished. Size, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

JAMES I.

3. *Obv.*—+ IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRITA. FR. ET. HI. REX. The king's face nearly full; a hat on his head, and a ruff and collar round his neck: a strip of fur over each shoulder and downwards. The figure to the waist.

Rev.—A winged figure of Peace treading on the serpent of War, and occupying the whole medal; its garments flowing, and its legs naked downwards from a little above the knees; a branch in its left hand; both arms raised, and extended forwards.

This medal is oval, and in copper. Size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. It is engraved in Pinkerton's *Medallic History of England, 1790*, plate xii.

4. *Obv.*—IACO. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. The king nearly full face, but slightly looking to the right; he is crowned, and in armour. The figure to the breast.

Rev.—CAROLVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRAN. ET HIB. REX FIDEI DEF. A square shield with the royal arms crowned. Encircling the shield are—innermost, the chain of the order of the thistle; and, outermost, the garter, on which is the inscription, HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE.

This medal is in silver, and unpublished. Size, 1 inch diameter.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

5. *Obv.*—★ GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, 1690. The heads of the king and queen in profile to the right, as usual.

Rev.—The king on horseback to the right; above, is the legend PACEM ARROGAT ARMIS; in his right hand, which is stretched out behind him, is a sword; the head and neck of a horse of one of the king's attendants is seen behind him. In the back ground, infantry are seen charging to the left, to the rear of whom part of a piece of ordnance appears.

This medal is in silver, well preserved, and unpublished.
Size, 2 inches diameter.

WILLIAM III.

6. *Obv.*—INVICTISSIMVS GVILLELMVS III. The king's head in profile to the right, and laureated. In the exergue, F. D. WINTER, F.

Rev.—In twelve lines, which occupy the field, is the following inscription:—VICTO. VICTORE GALLO NVMERO DVPLICE FORTIORE VIRTUTE
~ INFERIORE ARTE ~ IMPARI PERDITO
GALLIARVM FLORE DESTRVCTO PEDITATV.
CÆSIS PRÆTORIANIS. SAVCVS ICTIS ET
VERE VICTIS LVDOVICÆIS COPIIS TROPHEVM
STATVIT GVILLELMVS III. REX M. BR. XXIX.
IVL. M.D.C.XCIII.

This medal is cast in pewter, and unpublished. Size, 2 inches diameter.

7. *Obv.*—WILHEM III. D. G. ANG. SCO. FRANC. ET HIB. REX. The king's head in profile to the right.

Rev.—Two figures—the king, standing on the left, is placing the order of the garter round the neck of the duke of Zell, who is standing on the right. Above the figures are the words HOC PRETIUM VIRTUTIS HABE. In the exergue, DVX ZEL A REGE TORQVE DON, in two lines.

This Duke of Zell is George William, the father of Sophia Dorothea, Queen of George I. He died in 1705.

This medal is cast in pewter. It is engraved in Chevalier's *Histoire Metalique de Guillaume III.*, 1691, p. 211. Size, about 2½ inches diameter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A silver medal, struck on the marriage of the Princess Ann (Princess Royal) of England, daughter of George II., with William Charles Henry Friso (William IV.), Sixth Stadtholder of Holland, and captain and admiral-general

of all the forces of Holland. He was appointed to these offices, May 4, 1747, on account of his services in a war in which the States were engaged against France; and the Stadtholderate was made hereditary in his family.

8. *Obv.*—WILH. CAR. HENR. FRIS. AR. ET NASS. PR.
★ ANNA REG. M. BR. F. N. MAX. The heads of William and Ann in profile to the right. Beneath the busts, P. P. W.

Rev.—Two shields—in the left are the arms of England, and in the right, the arms of Holland. The shields are supported by two figures, winged, and raised off the ground. Between, and rather behind the shields, is an orange tree, covered with fruit; round the stem of which is a creeper. Above are the words, FRONDOSA TVTIOR VLMO. In the exergue, FEL. PR. AR. C. PR. F. R. M. BR. CONI. A. 1734.

Size, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter. It is engraved in Supplement to Vanleón, ix. 88.

9. *Obv.*—ISAACVS NEWTONVS. This learned man's head in profile to the right; his head uncovered; drapery on the shoulders. In the exergue, VERONAE M.D.CC.LXVII.

Rev.—An eagle flying to the left, above which the sun appears shining, and beneath it are clouds; on the earth is the stump of a tree. On either side of the sun are the words VOLVCRES PRAETER VOLAT OMNES.

The medal is in bronze, and unpublished. Size $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.

10. *Obv.*—IACOBVS BANKS ESQ. His head in profile to the right, the neck bare, and hair flowing.

Rev.—A ship, with sails furled; its bow to the right; ahead of the vessel some land appears; and above the bowsprit is the word TANDEM.

This medal is in silver, and unpublished. Size, 2 inches.

There are in the collection very many medals, besides the above, which are worthy of a particular notice, some of which are also unpublished; but from the unavoidable

haste with which, under the circumstances, such a large collection was examined, a few only of the most rare of those which were considered of interest to English collectors could be selected.

Amongst the English coins (which are but few in number, and with the series much broken), there is very little to be especially noticed. More than half the whole number are of the commonest kinds of milled money, from Charles II. to George III. However, the few specimens which there are of the gold coins of Edward III. and of Henry V. and VI. are in good condition. There is a fine Canterbury half-groat of Henry VII. (1st coinage) with M in the centre of reverse; also of Henry VII. (18th year), a rather scarce Durham penny, with the upper limb of the cross, on the reverse, terminating in a mitre over a coronet, and with D R at the sides of the shield (Hawkins, 363 and 388). But the finest specimens in the English collection are—a small naval medal, in silver, of the Commonwealth, by Simon (Vertue, plate xvi. 4); a silver pattern for a farthing of Charles II., with three pillars; a crown and half-crown of Queen Ann, with E below the bust; and a shilling and sixpence of the same queen, with E* below the bust. These last four are as fine as (if, indeed, they are not) patterns, and are as beautiful (especially the two last) as if just from the mint.

The Scotch coins appear to have been selected with an attempt to form a series; also, considerable regard has been paid to the condition of the specimens, for most of them are in good preservation, and they form altogether a very fair collection. Among them we observed a third of a Rider of James V. (Cardonnel, gold, plate ii. 10), and some rare coins of Mary, in gold and silver. Also a fine lion and sceptre piece of James VI., and a silver forty-shilling

piece of the same king, 1561 (Cardonnel, pl. xi. 8). The Scotch collection, as a whole, is very satisfactory.

Of Roman coins, there are about 100 in number, of the commonest description, and in very bad condition. In short, this collection, as was before stated, is a collection of medals and not of coins : and it is to be noticed, that, for the period in which it was made, excellency in condition (though not fully appreciated) was not disregarded ; for, in those parts of the collection to which most attention has been paid, the specimens are, in general, well preserved.

J. RASHLEIGH.

London, January 20, 1850.

II.

REMARKS ON FOUR RARE COINS OF AFGHANISTAN, LATELY ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 20, 1849.]

SIR,—I now lay before the Numismatic Society gutta percha copies of four rare coins, which have been acquired by the British Museum during the last three months, and which I consider to be well deserving of the study of those who are interested in the numismatics of Northern India. The two first are silver coins of Strato, king of Bactria, hitherto, I believe, considered to be unique ; at least, I have not been able to discover any trace of the existence of any such coins in cabinets, either in India or at home. The third is one of Demetrius, another Bactrian prince, which, though not unique, as I believe the others to be, is, at least, new to the British Museum. The fourth is a small gold coin of Eukratides.

The first of the coins of Strato has been noticed in an article by Captain Cunningham, in No. 122 of the

Bengal Asiatic Journal for 1842. It may be described as follows:—

Silver

Obverse.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ
ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ. Bust of the king to the right,
draped on the shoulders, and head laureate.

Reverse.—*Maharajasa*. *Tádatasa Státasa*.

“The great king the saviour—Strato,”
in Ariano Bactrian characters.

Minerva Promachus standing to the right; in her right
hand, a thunderbolt, in her left, a shield, and over her

left arm, the Ægis. In front, the monogram **Ρ**

This coin has been much worn in circulation; and the first two words in the Bactrian inscription are so much rubbed, as not easily to be read. Enough, however, remains of the first for me to have no doubt that *Maharajasa* is the correct reading. Of the second word, only the two last letters remain, and these resemble the M and S of the Bactrian alphabet. The title on the Greek obverse, which corresponds to the Bactrian reverse, is, *Epiphanes*. The Páli word for this would be *Tejomasa*; perhaps a corruption of the Sanscrit *Tejomasya*. तेजोमय *Téjómaja* means, “made of splendour,” connected with the Sanscrit तेजोवत (*Tejovat*), “possessing light.” This coin was originally in the possession of Mr. Edward Thomas, of the Bengal civil service, to whom this Society, and the Numismatic World, are under great obligations for many interesting papers upon Indian numismatics, which have been published in the Journals of the Numismatic and Asiatic Societies. It was purchased of Mr. Thomas, with the rest of his collection, by the British Museum, about three months ago.

Captain Cunningham states, that the Bactro-Páli letter representing ST, in this coin, is “so immediately under the figured Minerva, that it would appear not to be

the commencement of a name ;" but, with all deference to Captain Cunningham, I cannot agree with him upon this point; as the letter under the figure is not the ST, but the T, and the former is not only in its right position as the commencement of the royal name, but the M of the word next to it (the first in the inscription) *Maharajasa*, is perfectly distinct, though the latter part of that word has been effaced.

The second coin is almost a duplicate of the preceding, and is, for the most part, in excellent preservation. It was lately presented to the British Museum by Major-General Taylor, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, having been procured by his son, Lieutenant R. G. Taylor, of the 11th Bengal Light Cavalry, who found it in the ruins of an ancient Bactrian city, called Akra, in the province of Bunnoo, on the right bank of the Indus. The inscription, in Greek, on the obverse, is exactly the same as that on the former coin; that, on the reverse, in Bactrian Pali, is much more distinct, and enables us to fix, beyond any doubt, the first, second, and last words of the legend. The third word, which Captain Cunningham has read from a copper coin of the same prince, and calls *Tejamasa*, or "illustrious," answering to the Greek *Epiphanes*, is more doubtful, as the tops of the second and third letters in that word are lost; but, on the whole, I am inclined to think that it is the reading, which we ought to adopt. The name of the king is exceedingly distinct; and the same remark which I have made with regard to the position of the letters, in opposition to that put forward by Captain Cunningham, applies in this case as well as in the former. Captain Cunningham has published several copper coins of Strato, from different cabinets; but, with the exception of the specimen which was Mr. Thomas's, he does not appear to have met with any example in silver, at the time when he

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Obverse.—Bust of the king turned to the right, with the neck bare, and wearing a helmet in the shape of an elephant's head.

Reverse.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ**. Type, a naked figure of Hercules standing in the field of the coin, with his right hand raised above his head, and his left supporting the club and the lion's skin. To the left of the figure, is the monogram **Β**

The fourth coin, is a small gold one of Kadphises, an Indo-Scythic prince of Kabul. It is from the collection of Mr. Thomas, and has been lately acquired by the British Museum. It may be described as follows :—

Obverse.—*BACIAETC OOH* Head of the king enclosed within a small square frame, and wearing a close skull-cap.

Reverse.—An inscription in Bactrian Pali, containing the following letters :—

ᐅᑎ ᓱᑦ ᑲᑦ ᕿ ᙰᑦ ᙰᑦ ᙰᑦ

Maharajasa (Ra)jadhira^{ja}sa (.....)ra (....)ma Kapsisasa.

In the field, a trident,  and on the right and left of the trident, two monograms, common on other coins of this prince, consisting respectively of an ornamental bar, terminating in four prongs or points , and of

a small circle, surmounted by three points 

2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2792 2793 2794 2795 2796 2797 2798 2799 2800 2801 2802 2803 2804 2805 2806 2807 2808 2809 2810 2811 2812 2813 2814 2815 2816 2817 2818 2819 2820 2821 2822 2823 2824 2825 2826 2827 2828 2829 2830 2831 2832 2833 2834 2835 2836 2837 2838 2839 2840 2841 2842 2843 2844 2845 2846 2847 2848 2849 2850 2851 2852 2853 2854 2855 2856 2857 2858 2859 2860 2861 2862 2863 2864 2865 2866 2867 2868 2869 2870 2871 2872 2873 2874 2875 2876 2877 2878 2879 2880 2881 2882 2883 2884 2885 2886 2887 2888 2889 2890 2891 2892 2893 2894 2895 2896 2897 2898 2899 2900 2901 2902 2903 2904 2905 2906 2907 2908 2909 2910 2911 2912 2913 2914 2915 2916 2917 2918 2919 2920 2921 2922 2923 2924 2925 2926 2927 2928 2929 2930 2931 2932 2933 2934 2935 2936 2937 2938 2939 2940 2941 2942 2943 2944 2945 2946 2947 2948 2949 2950 2951 2952 2953 2954 2955 2956 2957 2958 2959 2960 2961 2962 2963 2964 2965 2966 2967 2968 2969 2970 2971 2972 2973 2974 2975 2976 2977 2978 2979 2980 2981 2982 2983 2984 2985 2986 2987 2988 2989 2990 2991 2992 2993 2994 2995 2996 2997 2998 2999 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3018 3019 3020 3021 3022 3023 3024 3025 3026 3027 3028 3029 3030 3031 3032 3033 3034 3035 3036 3037 3038 3039 3040 3041 3042 3043 3044 3045 3046 3047 3048 3049 3050 3051 3052 3053 3054 3055 3056 3057 3058 3059 3060 3061 3062 3063 3064 3065 3066 3067 3068 3069 3070 3071 3072 3073 3074 3075 3076 3077 3078 3079 3080 3081 3082 3083 3084 3085 3086 3087 3088 3089 3090 3091 3092 3093 3094 3095 3096 3097 3098 3099 3100 3101 3102 3103 3104 3105 3106 3107 3108 3109 3110 3111 3112 3113 3114 3115 3116 3117 3118 3119 3120 3121 3122 3123 3124 3125 3126 3127 3128 3129 3130 3131 3132 3133 3134 3135 3136 3137 3138 3139 3140 3141 3142 3143 3144 3145 3146 3147 3148 3149 3150 3151 3152 3153 3154 3155 3156 3157 3158 3159 3160 3161 3162 3163 3164 3165 3166 3167 3168 3169 3170 3171 3172 3173 3174 3175 3176 3177 3178 3179 3180 3181 3182 3183 3184 3185 3186 3187 3188 3189 3190 3191 3192 3193 3194 3195 3196 3197 3198 3199 3200 3201 3202 3203 3204 3205 3206 3207 3208 3209 3210 3211 3212 3213 3214 3215 3216 3217 3218 3219 3220 3221 3222 3223 3224 3225 3226 3227 3228 3229 3230 3231 3232 3233 3234 3235 3236 3237 3238 3239 3240 3241 3242 3243 3244 3245 3246 3247 3248 3249 3250 3251 3252 3253 3254 3255 3256 3257 3258 3259 3260 3261 3262 3263 3264 3265 3266 3267 3268 3269 3270 3271 3272 3273 3274 3275 3276 3277 3278 3279 3280 3281 3282 3283 3284 3285 3286 3287 3288 3289 3290 3291 3292 3293 3294 3295 3296 3297 3298 3299 3300 3301 3302 3303 3304 3305 3306 3307 3308 3309 3310 3311 3312 3313 3314 3315 3316 3317 3318 3319 3320 3321 3322 3323 3324 3325 3326 3327 3328 3329 3330 3331 3332 3333 3334 3335 3336 3337 3338 3339 3340 3341 3342 3343 3344 3345 3346 3347 3348 3349 3350 3351 3352 3353 3354 3355 3356 3357 3358 3359 3360 3361 3362 3363 3364 3365 3366 3367 3368 3369 3370 3371 3372 3373 3374 3375 3376 3377 3378 3379 3380 3381 3382 3383 3384 3385 3386 3387 3388 3389 3390 3391 3392 3393 3394 3395 3396 3397 3398 3399 3400 3401 3402 3403 3404 3405 3406 3407 3408 3409 3410 3411 3412 3413 3414 3415 3416 3417 3418 3419 3420 3421 3422 3423 3424 3425 3426 3427 3428 3429 3430 3431 3432 3433 3434 3435 3436 3437 3438 3439 3440 3441 3442 3443 3444 3445 3446 3447 3448 3449 3450 3451 3452 3453 3454 3455 3456 3457 3458 3459 3460 3461 3462 3463 3464 3465 3466 3467 3468 3469 3470 3471 3472 3473 3474 3475 3476 3477 3478 3479 3480 3481 3482 3483 3484 3485 3486 3487 3488 3489 3490 3491 3492 3493 3494 3495 3496 3497 3498 3499 3500 3501 3502 3503 3504 3505 3506 3507 3508 3509 3510 3511 3512 3513 3514 3515 3516 3517 3518 3519 3520 3521 3522 3523 3524 3525 3526 3527 3528 3529 3530 3531 3532 3533 3534 3535 3536 3537 3538 3539 3540 3541 3542 3543 3544 3545 3546 3547 3548 3549 3550 3551 3552 3553 3554 3555 3556 3557 3558 3559 3560 3561 3562 3563 3564 3565 3566 3567 3568 3569 3570 3571 3572 3573 3574 3575 3576 3577 3578 3579 3580 3581 3582 3583 3584 3585 3586 3587 3588 3589 3590 3591 3592

The interpretation of the legend is not quite certain. We believe that this type of Kadphises has not hitherto been published.

I have also great pleasure in laying before the Numismatic Society an electrotype, lately forwarded from Major Rawlinson, who purchased it, as we have been informed, in the neighbourhood of Baghdad. I am indebted to Mr. Burgon for the following account of it. It is a silver tetradrachm of Demetrius I. (Soter), of the dynasty of the Seleucidæ, and of his wife, Laodice, and is the second hitherto known. The other one is in the British Museum, and formerly graced the splendid collection of the late Mr. Thomas. This coin was discovered by the late Mr. Barker, thirty years ago, when British consul at Aleppo, and has been published by Mr. Millingen. The tetradrachm in question may be described as follows:—

Obverse.—The portraits of Demetrius Soter and Laodice, side by side, to the right.

Reverse.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ.**

Female figure, seated, to the left, holding a short sceptre or staff in her extended right hand, and a cornucopia in her left. In the field, on her left, is a small palm branch, and the letter H.

In fact, the type of the reverse is quite similar to that of the usual tetradrachms of Demetrius Soter. But, independent of the extreme rarity of this curious and interesting coin, which presents us with a portrait of Laodice in a better style of work, and better defined, than the valuable specimen (hitherto presumed to be unique) in the British Museum, Major Rawlinson's electrotype also shews, that the coin, of which it is a copy, has been itself struck upon another coin, a peculiarity of very rare occurrence. It demonstrates that the coiner made use of a tetradrachm of Eukratides, as the coin of a distant kingdom, for what is (technically) termed a *blank*, in striking this coin of Demetrius and Laodice. The type of Eukratides, of which a sufficient trace remains, and which has been thus so curiously re-coined, is as follows:—

Obverse.—Eukratides to the right, wearing the chlamys, and a large helmet with a very broad brim.

Reverse.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΤΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ.**

The Dioscuri on horseback, going to the right, with long spears, pointed at both ends, each horseman carrying a palm-branch in his left hand, and the horses galloping.

The tetradrachm of Eukratides being (as usual) of the large spread kind, the coin before us of Demetrius and Laodice is also of very large size, so that it is chiefly owing to the high relief of the Dioscuri that we have been enabled to obtain such a fine impression of the portraits of Demetrius and his hitherto almost unknown Queen. Mr. Burgon states, that he had heard by letter that Major Rawlinson himself believed the

original coin to have been one of Timarchus, king of Babylon; to which conclusion he was led by reading the initial letters, *TI*, and the concluding ones, *OT*. Mr. Burgon, however, considers this opinion an erroneous one, and accounts for the space between the initial and terminating letters of the legend by supposing that the coin of Eucratides had been itself double struck. On the whole, whoever may be the rightful owner of the original one, the electrotypes which have been forwarded to England show that the coin itself will prove a valuable addition to our numismatic knowledge. It presents to us, as we have already stated, a better portrait than we have hitherto had of a personage little known in history; and we are deeply indebted to Major Rawlinson for his industry and perseverance in so distant a land, and for the transmission home of an electrotpe which has preserved the memory of a very curious coin, whatever may be the subsequent fate of the original from which it has been taken. We trust, however, that there is no reason to fear that the coin itself has now reached England; for, we have just heard, that Major Rawlinson has arrived, to reap the laurels, which his extraordinary labours in the East have already won for him.

Clifton Chambers, Dec. 19, 1849.

W. S. W. VAUX.

P.S.—Since the above paper was read before the Numismatic Society, I have seen the coin of which I have described the electrotpe. I think, after a very careful examination of it, that Major Rawlinson's first conjecture is correct. There is not room for the word *ETKPATIΔOT*, and there is no other name which is so probable as that of Timarchus. I may, perhaps, at some future time, give a more particular account of this coin. W. S. W. VAUX.

February 6, 1850.

III.

ON THE DISCOVERY OF CUFIC COINS IN SWEDEN,
AND ON THE SHORES OF THE BALTIC.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 24, 1850.]

SIR,—A work of considerable interest having been lately published in Sweden, on the discovery of Cufic coins in that country, and on the shores of the Baltic sea, I have thought that it might not be uninteresting to the Numismatic Society, if I were to give them a *resumé* of what has been yet done in the illustration of such discoveries, with a list of some of the more remarkable of these finds in different countries of the North of Europe. It will be within the recollection of the Society, that, though the discovery of Arabic money in England has been of rare occurrence, yet that, occasionally, specimens have been met with, and that in the great hoard exhumed at Cuerdale there were a few specimens of Oriental money belonging to the Khalif Motamed ala Allah, and struck about A.D. 880. Since that discovery a few others have been met with—one, in gold, the finest that I have seen, and belonging to one of the Samanian princes, was shown to me two years since by Mr. Dixon, of Worthing, in Sussex—it was said to be found in the marshes below Arundel Castle; and two others, also in gold, and now I understand in the possession of Lord Ashburnham, are said to have been discovered on the sea shore at Eastbourne. I confess that I have great doubts whether any one of these three gold coins was found in the place to which it is attributed. The first is entirely

unlike the class of Arabic coins which have usually been discovered; and of the two gold coins from Eastbourne, one is a cast in gold from a silver type, and a very bad cast too. But it is on the shores of the Baltic that these coins have been found in the greatest abundance; and though occasionally other Asiatic and even African coins have been met with, by far the largest number belong to that class of these early coins, which it has been usual to call Cufic. The occurrence of any specimens later than the fourth century of the Hejra is very uncommon. The princes who struck them are, for the most part, the same; and, considering the vast number which have been found, the varieties in the monetary cities are remarkably few. There has been much discussion among learned men, as to the causes of the discovery of such a profusion of money different from that which, we may presume, was in circulation and belonging to the countries in which these strange types have been found intermingled; and, though much has been written on the subject, I do not think that any very clear or consistent view has yet been published.

There are no allusions to these coins in any of the cotemporary northern writings; and the only use of which such records are to us in this matter is, that they afford an indication, sometimes, indeed, exceedingly obscure, of the movements of the different tribes who settled along the shores of the Baltic, and to whose intercourse with the East we must, I think, attribute the deposits of Oriental money. It is well known, that for many centuries a constant stream of population was flowing from the south-east towards the north-west, and that, as the former inhabitants of the Baltic shores pressed on into Denmark, England, and Iceland, their place was supplied by others who came across Russia and settled upon the shores and on the islands of that sea.

Had there been, in early times, any attention paid to places where these coins were discovered, or had even the coins themselves been preserved, we might, not impossibly, have traced the lines of march which were pursued by the Asiatic colonists of Europe, or by the Asiatic merchants, whose wares found a ready market among the inhabitants of Scandinavia. Unfortunately, however, this has not been done; and in Sweden alone has there been kept any systematic record of those discoveries which have been so numerous, and so fruitful in coins, not alone in her territories, but on the lands of the surrounding nations.

In Sweden, as early as the year 1666, Charles XI., in founding his *Collegium Antiquitatum*, gave express orders, that all finds of coins and other antiquities should be carefully registered, and that the objects so found should be described and preserved; and, though, at first, the antiquities of Sweden itself were naturally the most sought after, in process of time, careful memorials were made of all the discoveries of foreign objects, of which different places in that kingdom preserved any record. By these means, the names and circumstances of no less than 134 finds have been preserved, and an account of each, so far as it is known, has been given to the public in a work, to which I now call the attention of the Numismatic Society. The title of the book is "Nimi Cufici Regii Numophylacii Holmiensis quos omnes in terrâ Sueci repertos digessit et interpretatus est Carolus Johannes Tornberg"; it is in 4to., and was printed at Upsala, in 1848. I may state to the Society, that M. Tornberg, the editor, is already well known from a very well-executed little work, entitled, "Symbolæ ad rem Numariam Muhammedanorum," of which, however, part only is as yet published. The larger work, which M. Tornberg has now edited, may be

considered as the second portion of one which was published by M. Hildebrand, three or four years ago, containing an account of the Anglo-Saxon coins preserved in the Royal Collection at Stockholm. Like the former one, this volume, also, has been printed at the expense of the Swedish government. The object of M. Tornberg's smaller work is to give a description of the most important Cufic coins which were found at Fardhem, in the island of Gothland, in 1845.

It would not be interesting to this Society, were I to give a detailed account of the different finds which are described in M. Tornberg's larger volume. I have, however, thought that it might be worth while to specify in what cases English (that is, Saxon) or Irish money was found intermingled with Cufic and other specimens. I find, on carefully going through the book, that in the whole number of 134 discoveries, nearly all of which contained Oriental coins, that no less than 42 were enriched by collections of Saxon money, and 9 with Irish. In some cases the number found was very considerable. Thus, at Undrom were discovered no less than 490 Saxon specimens; at Myrungs, 324; at Sorby, 176; at Digians, 208; at Petes, 927; at Stahle, 451; at Kattlungs, 505; and at Fardhem, 610; while the whole number of Cufic coins which have been met with, and the best specimens of which have been preserved and described, amount to at least 10,000; while thousands have been found too much injured to be worth examining, and in some cases, also, only partially struck.

It is probable, that the number of Anglo-Saxon coins which have been found may be attributed to the Danegelt, which we know was imposed on the Danish conquest of England; but the collections of Oriental coins can hardly be attributed to anything else but the continuance of a long and intimate connexion with the East by merchants and

caravans. Similar coins have been found, as we know from the works of Fraëhn and Minutoli, in Russia, in the Baltic provinces of Germany, and in Denmark, and very rarely in Norway.

The Cufic coins belong to twenty-one dynasties; the earliest that has been found belongs to the earliest year, but one only of which has yet been met with, namely, A.H. 79, A.D. 698; the latest to the year A.H. 401, A.D. 1010. With the exception of the years from A.H. 83—85, from A.H. 101—103, and A.H. 111, 114, and 115, coins have been found in an uninterrupted succession for every year till A.H. 210. In the second century of the Hejra, only four years are wanting; and the richest years are those towards the close of this century. It is not impossible that the incessant wars, which at this period took place between the Khalifs and the Greek emperors at Constantinople, may have led to the greater diffusion of the Arabic money at this, than at any other period. In the commencement of the third century, the Cufic money is again scarce, and considerable intervals occur between the years, of which specimens have been discovered. Towards the middle of this century they again increase; but what is most remarkable is, that, for about ten years, from A.H. 267—277, they are almost entirely from Armenia. Towards the end of this century they again decrease, in regularity of years, though the total number of coins still remains considerable; and the inference, which M. Tornberg has drawn from this fact, seems well warranted, that the more direct intercourse between the East and the North had begun to decline after the year A.H. 267. In the fourth century, this change is very manifest. Coins are found very sparingly with dates subsequent to A.H. 344 (A.D. 955—6), and after the year A.H. 401 (A.D. 1010), of which one coin only has been discovered, they altogether cease.

It is worthy of note, that, besides the commerce which we have stated took place across Russia into Asia Minor and Persia, and to which, as we shall see hereafter, the great bulk of the coins is doubtless due, the finds show, that there must have been a second mode of communication with the East, either across France into Spain, which is less likely, or by means of the ships of the Northmen, which, from very early times, descended upon the defenceless sea-coasts of Western Europe. For, among the discoveries are several of the Arabic dynasties in Spain, and struck in the Arabian capitals, Cordova and Seville; while, it is worthy of remark, that, of these coins, two silver ones only belong to the early period of the Arab empire in Spain, the others, which are in gold, were struck long after the larger hordes of Oriental money had ceased to come to Sweden, and have, in all cases, a ring attached to them, which proves that they have been worn as ornaments. The story of Sigurd, the Crusader, and of similar adventurers, may sufficiently account for the discovery of individual specimens of almost any age and date.

There is more difficulty in accounting for the presence of the coins of Africa among the others, as the princes who struck these early coins were persons themselves of small moment, and rulers of kingdoms which never had any extended foreign commerce. Hence various conjectures have been made as to their origin, and some have thought that they must have been brought to Sweden by the Vikings. It has, however, been shown by Fraëhn, that this supposition will not hold for Sweden, though it might be true for some parts of Russia. On the other hand, it has been observed, that the specimens of this African coinage are much more worn and injured than any of the other Arabic coins, and that the coins of the African princes always shew signs of having

been for a long time in a very extensive circulation. It is, therefore, most probable that they first found their way into adjoining Muhammedan provinces of Palestine and Asia Minor, and thence travelled to the shores of the Baltic, in company with the money of the other Asiatic dynasties. The pilgrimages to the shrine of the prophet at Mecca, will account for the collection of the coins of many different dynasties in one place; the return of the pilgrims to their own and other countries, for the dispersion and intermixture of it which subsequently took place. It is an interesting fact, in connexion with this theory, that the African types have never yet been found alone, but that they are always in company with the Asiatic specimens.

Besides the money, which may be directly ascribed to the Muhammedan times, a few specimens have been met with of the earlier Persian types, containing inscriptions in Pehlevi, and belonging to princes of the house of Sassan. We have no reason to doubt, that, for many years after the conquest of Persia by the Arab chieftains, in A.D. 638, the ancient money of Persia still remained in circulation. Indeed, we have evidence that this was the case, in specimens which have repeatedly been met, and are not at all rare, of coins of the Sassanian type, marked with the counter-mark of the new rulers, and even with Arabic inscriptions on their outer edges.

It has been matter of much dispute when the first purely Arabic coinage commenced; and, though many copper coins have been found, with the legend announcing the shortest and simplest formula of the Mohammedan faith, which were probably struck soon after those doctrines were first promulgated, no silver dirhem has yet been found earlier than the 78th year of the Hejira, A.D. 697. We may presume that, in the interval, the silver money of

Persia and Byzantium supplied the place of an original Arabian coinage.

The theory of the manner, in which the Oriental money found its way to the North of Europe is confirmed by a careful comparison of the relative numbers of coins furnished by each dynasty. It will be seen, by this comparison, that the nations nearest Southern Russia have afforded the greatest quantity, and the countries farthest from Russia the smallest. Thus, by far the largest number of coins are supplied by the tribes which occupied, and the dynasties who ruled over, Mavar al Nahr, or the Caspian provinces. Through these districts was the great highway, whereby the commerce of Asia in those early ages travelled from Transoxiana and Khorasán into Little Russia, while along the line of march were settled the Bulgarian tribes, who, at that time, engrossed much of the trade of Eastern Europe and Western Asia, and the Arabian geographers make frequent mention of caravans of Bulgarian merchants, who traversed the highways between Kharizm and Bokhára, the chief seat of the Samanians, and of their innumerable fleets which navigated the Caspian sea. Hence, no doubt, the reason, that, in almost all the finds, the number of Samanian coins has far exceeded those of all the other dynasties.

Again, through Armenia and Adherbáiján, there was the great road through the celebrated defile which, in ancient no less than modern times, has been known by the name of the Defile of the Caucasus, and which was the only direct communication between the southern districts of Tauris (Tabríz) and the northern parts of Circassia and the mouths of the Wolga. Along the banks, and at the embouchure of that river, along the northern banks of the Euxine, to the sea of Azov, Krim, and

Sebastopol, an Oriental nation, known by the name of the Khazars, occupied a wide extent of country, and were directly connected in commercial interests with the Bulgarians and Little Russians.

Though not so important a line of communication, as that which led directly to Transoxiana and Khorasán, there can be no doubt that much Oriental money flowed into Europe through the country of the Khazars, especially those types, which were, at that time current in the Mesopotamian provinces of the Euphrates and Tigris, the chief seat of the Khaláfat for the first three centuries of its dominion. Lastly, we may add, occasional wars, military expeditions, descents of the Northmen, as reasons for the occurrence of some individual specimens, though for the greatest masses which have been found, often amounting to many pounds in weight, we should rather look to the results of commercial enterprise.

The Arabian chronicles make frequent mention of a wild and ferocious tribe, with whom they were in constant conflict, on the progress of their arms northwards, and whom they call *Rus*. There can be little doubt, that by this name, they refer to those Norman and Varangian chieftains who, descending from their native homes in Scandinavia, played so important a part in the ninth and tenth centuries in Northern Russia. It is a confirmation of this theory, that the Oriental money of a date later than the middle of the fourth century of the Hejra, is, as we have already said, rarely discovered in Sweden and on the Baltic, the exact period of time, when Russia, on the overthrow of the last of the Varangian kings, was divided into a number of petty states, towns, and principalities, and for a long time the prey to incessant civil wars. We may easily believe that, during such a state of things, it would fare ill for the

continuance of the transit of merchandise, and that the trade between the East and the West, which we have reason to believe was, in the earlier centuries, alike constant and successful, would be entirely put an end to, when the great highways, by which it travelled, were obstructed by internal war and civil tumult.

Nor was this disturbed state of Europe the only cause of the cessation of this intermediate commerce. The East itself was undergoing a great and simultaneous change. In the commencement of the eleventh century of our era arose the empire of Mahmud of Ghazna, who, at first over-running Khorasán and the kingdom of the Ibeks, checked the flow of Eastern merchandise northward of the Caspian, into Europe; and then, on the increase of his power, and the settlement of a firm government, much nearer Bokhára, at Ghazna, drew to his own city and country the commerce which had formerly travelled much further and in another direction. Finally, after the death of Mahmud, this empire and the remains of the Samanian governments in Khorasán, and even the more prosperous countries adjoining Baghdad, were overthrown by the descent of the Tatar hordes from central Asia, and the communication between the East and West was intercepted, never to be resumed, till, almost within our own memory, it has been the good fortune of modern Russia to re-open the trade, which was so successfully carried on by her ancestors.

W. S. W. VAUX.

IV.

LES ANTIQUES MONNAIES D'ABDERA DE LA
BÉTIQUE.

MONSIEUR, — DANS la lettre dont Vous m'avez honoré en date du 14 Mars, Vous m'interrogez sur l'époque à laquelle je publierai l'ouvrage sur les anciennes monnaies de l'Afrique et des colonies de Carthage. Cette publication, je l'ai promise depuis si longtemps, que je suis bien aise de faire connaître les causes qui l'ont retardée : je remplis en même temps un devoir envers Vous, Monsieur, et envers tant d'autres personnes qui ont témoigné un si grand intérêt pour l'entreprise et qui ont fourni tant de précieux matériaux pour le perfectionnement de l'ouvrage.

Lors de la funeste mort du Roi Christian VIII, mon auguste bienfaiteur, dont la Royale munificence m'avait mis en état de recueillir les amples matériaux qui servent de base à l'ouvrage, son fils et successeur le Roi Frédéric VII m'assurait la continuation des ressources pécuniaires pour la publication. C'était alors qu'une infame révolte, fomentée par des princes, proches parents du Roi, et appuyée d'une horde de rapaces Allemands, vint ensanglanter ma patrie et se jeter, tête baissée, jusque sur mes paisibles occupations. Cet événement, aussi déplorable pour le Danemark que scandaleux pour l'Europe qui le tolère, exigea la suspension de toute autre dépense extraordinaire que celle destinée à la défense du pays, et les fonds qui m'étaient destinés, y furent naturellement compris.¹

¹ L'histoire ne me présente qu'un seul exemple d'une invasion semblable à celle qui vient de dévaster une partie de mon pays; encore faut-il remonter

Cette suspension était d'autant plus à regretter que l'ouvrage était déjà assez avancé. Le catalogue des médailles Cyrénéennes était imprimé. Pour le publier il ne manquait que l'impression des commentaires, dont le manuscrit est prêt. Les catalogues des médailles de la Syrtique, de la Byzacène, de la Zeugitane, de la Numidie et de la Mauritanie sont terminés, ainsi que ceux des colonies Carthaginoises en Sicile et en Espagne. Les commentaires qui doivent accompagner chacune de ces séries, sont préparés; mais comme, depuis l'année 1846, Monsieur Lindberg a entièrement cessé de coopérer à l'achèvement de l'ouvrage, ils ne seront que le fruit de ce qu'il m'a communiqué sur les matériaux rassemblés antérieurement à cette époque, et de ce qu'il m'a appris de la Paléographie Phénicienne.

Pour Vous donner une idée de l'ouvrage, je Vous envoie ci-joint une copie de mon catalogue des monnaies Puniques d'Abdera de la Bétique. Si Vous jugez à propos de le publier dans le "Numismatic chronicle" je le verrais avec plaisir. Ceux qui se sont intéressés pour la publication de l'ouvrage, jugeront alors s'il y a perte ou gain à la suspension qui l'a frappé.

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

FALBE.

Copenhague, 20 Avril, 1849.

de treize siècles pour le trouver dans les temps les plus barbares du moyen âge. Puisque le pays dont je m'occupe à éclaircir les monuments antiques en fut le théâtre, on me pardonnera peut-être de tirer la comparaison. Il s'agit de l'invasion de l'Afrique Chrétienne par les Vandales de Genserik, appelés par la révolte du Comte Boniface, comme aujourd'hui le Roi de Prusse et ses Vandales modernes furent appelés par le Duc d'Augustenbourg. De même que le Comte Boniface fut la dupe de Genserik, de même le Duc d'Augustenbourg est-il la dupe des Vandales modernes: la différence entre ces deux traîtres est cependant notable; car l'ancien, dont la vie était mise en péril par les infamies du ministre Aetius, ne se révolta qu'à son corps défendant et lorsqu'il reconnut les projets de Genserik il défendit le pays contre celui-ci; tandis que le traître moderne n'a été guidé que par la plus vile ambition et par la plus noire ingratitude envers sa patrie et son bienfaiteur.

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E

Abdera, aujourd'hui Adra, située sur la côte à environ 18 milles maritimes à l'Ouest d'Almérie fut fondée par les Phéniciens. Strabon la nomme *Αβδηρα*²; leçon confirmée par Mela et par Pline. Artémidore, cité par Etienne de Byzance, et Ptolomée, en font aussi mention; mais elle n'est pas nommée dans les anciens itinéraires.³ Son emplacement au pied d'une montagne qui borde la mer et la sépare de la route communiquant avec les autres villes maritimes de cette côte ainsi que sa position privée d'un port et n'ayant qu'une rade ouverte pour mouillage, fait voir que sa fondation dans cet endroit a été commandée par sa proximité des riches mines de plomb et d'argent que contenaient les montagnes voisines et dont l'exploitation continue de nos jours, avec autant de succès que du temps de la domination carthaginoise. Polibe *Fragm.* xxxiv. 19.

Parmi les auteurs notables qui font mention des monnaies Puniques d'Abdera, Patin⁴ est un des premiers: il n'a cependant connu que le numéro 14 du catalogue et n'ayant eu sous les yeux qu'un exemplaire médiocrement conservé, il n'a pas reconnu les lettres Puniques sur le frontispice du temple et il les a fait graver comme des ornements. Réduit ainsi à la seule légende latine, il a cru devoir attribuer cette pièce à Abdera de la Thrace. Vaillant⁵ et Havercamp⁶ ont copié le dessin de Patin⁷, mais ils l'ont classée à son véritable siège. Florez⁸ l'a également classée à Abdera de la Bétique, mais, comme les auteurs précédents, il n'a pas reconnu la légende Punique, qu'il prend pour des instruments de pêche.

² Strabo: *Lib.* iii. p. 156 et 158. Traduction de Letronne i. p. 456 et 461.

³ Fortia d'Urban: *Recueil des itinéraires anciens.*

⁴ Voir les citations de la monnaie No. 14.

⁵ Id.

⁶ Thes. Morell. les citations de la monnaie No. 14.

⁷ Je crois avoir reconnu la pièce qui leur a servi de modèle; c'est celle qui parmi les huit pièces semblables énumérées dans le tableau des poids, est marquée: Paris. P. 10,90 grammes.

⁸ Voir les citations de la monnaie No. 14.

Perez Bayer⁹ fut le premier qui interprétât la légende Punique de ces monnaies : les auteurs postérieurs ont reconnu l'exactitude de sa leçon.

Cette légende se présente sous quatre variétés principales dans les lettres qui la composent, savoir :

La première se trouve sur les numéros 1, 2 et 3 du catalogue. Jusqu'à présent elle n'avait pas été déchiffrée; on ne la connaissait même pas. Le seul exemplaire de la Bibliothèque Royale de Paris, mal décrit par Mionnet¹⁰ y était placé parmi les monnaies de Gades. L'examen des sept autres pièces presque semblables, successivement arrivées à ma connaissance, m'a confirmé dans l'idée que cette légende douteuse contenait les mêmes cinq lettres qu'on voit sur les autres monnaies d'Abdera. La pièce gravée du No. 2 présente cette analogie plus distinctement que les autres exemplaires. J'ai placé les monnaies qui portent cette légende, dans la 1^{re} classe, parce que je la crois la plus ancienne.

La seconde variété se trouve sur les onze exemplaires du No. 10. Comme on le voit par les citations marginales, elle est, ainsi que les deux variétés suivantes connue de presque tous les auteurs depuis Velasquez et Florez. Sous le No. 9 du catalogue, cette légende est écrite en sens rétrograde sur une pièce, jusqu'à présent inédite du cabinet Royal de Madrid. Le passage de la seconde à la troisième variété se voit distinctement sur la légende du No 7. La troisième variété est représentée par les No. 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 et 13; le passage à la quatrième se trouve sur le No. 8 et cette dernière variété sur les No. 14 et 15.

⁹ De la lengua de los Fenices, p. 370.

¹⁰ Suppl. i. 25—143.

En établissant cet ordre, je crois avoir facilité les recherches sur l'âge qu'on peut attribuer à ces légendes variées. La ressemblance de la première variété avec la forme des lettres de plusieurs inscriptions lapidaires trouvées dans la Numidie et dans la Mauritanie¹¹, constate une origine Africaine et fait présumer qu'elle a été en usage chez les colons Carthaginois, qui, les premiers, ont fait battre monnaie à Abdera. L'âge de ces monnaies pourrait donc, par des raisons que j'ai développées en traitant des monnaies "Siculo-Punici", remonter à l'époque de la seconde guerre Punique. L'âge des lettres de la quatrième variété est déterminé par le règne de Tibère, l'an 14 à 37 de notre ère.

L'interprétation des cinq lettres composant la légende: Aïn, Beth, Daleth, Resch et Thaw, est facile puisque la monnaie de Tibère—No. 14—en contient la traduction dans le nom latin, ABDERA, placé au centre du même temple dont le frontispice est orné du nom Punique.

Dans une lettre écrite à Monsieur Akerman, Monsieur Lindberg a fait une distinction entre la légende , qu'il traduit: "Abdera", et la légende qui signifierait: "le peuple d'Abdera".¹² Afin de bien distinguer entre ces deux versions, j'ai scrupuleusement examiné plus de trente empreintes en soufre et surtout les monnaies originales que j'ai eues à ma disposition.¹³ Toutes ces empreintes appartiennent aux monnaies autonomes depuis le No. 4 jusqu'au No. 13. J'ai trouvé la lettre —Thaw—sur dix-huit pièces

¹¹ Voir les inscriptions Puniques de Leide publiées par Hamacker, Gésénius et autres; celles de Copenhague publiées par Falbe et les nombreuses pierres trouvées en Algérie depuis l'occupation française publiées par Judas: "Etude démonstrative de la langue Phénicienne; Paris 1847.

¹² Akerman, l. c. p. 16.

¹³ La lettre de Monsieur L. à Monsieur A. fut écrite en 1843, c. a. d. avant que mes séries d'empreintes eussent été formées; il était donc, sauf quelques empreintes et deux ou trois monnaies, réduit à former son opinion sur les gravures assez imparfaitement copiées de Velasquez et Florez, de Vaillant, du Bary, Morel, Mionnet, Sestini, &c.

des mieux conservées: les autres, plus ou moins imparfaites ou usées par le frai, ne sont pas propres à désirer s'il y a ou 1 pour lettre finale; mais il est de fait que cette lettre finale se présente sous la figure 1, dans toutes les légendes des monnaies bilingues de Tibère. Sans élever aucune question sur la possibilité qu'une lettre Punique ainsi formée puisse représenter un Alif dans une légende Bastulo-Punique, je me borne à demander pourquoi une légende, à laquelle le temps avait fait subir un changement dans la forme des trois lettres, devait conserver invariable la forme de la quatrième? et pourquoi, quand la légende latine placée au centre de la monnaie, n'exprime que le nom de la ville—comme l'expriment également les légendes des monnaies autonomes Puniques qui précèdent—pourquoi, dis-je, la légende Punique, placée au-dessus du nom latin, aurait-elle une signification différente? pourquoi l'une ne serait-elle pas la simple traduction de l'autre?

Parmi les types des monnaies d'Abdera celui de l'éléphant est le seul que cette ville n'ait pas en commun avec quelque autre colonie Punique de l'Espagne. Nous voyons la tête d'Hercule, les deux poissons, le dauphin, le poisson et le dauphin parmi les types de Gades et de Sex: le temple parmi les types de Malaca: et la tête casquée dont le style médiocre et la conservation imparfaite de tous les exemplaires laisse beaucoup à désirer pour bien la distinguer—serait un type de Malaca, si l'on veut en faire une tête de Cabire? de Dioscure? ou bien un type de Sex, si on voulait y voir une tête de Pallas.

C'est principalement au culte d'Hercule qu'il faut rapporter ces types. Il était la Divinité tutélaire de Gades dont on lui attribue la fondation et où l'on prétend qu'il fut enterré 1648 ans avant notre ère. Les Phéniciens de Tyr et de Sidon—dont Hercule était aussi un Dieu principal—

abordèrent dans la Bétique, à Tartessia, environ 820 ans a. n. è., et attirés par l'appât des riches mines d'argent dont ils connaissaient l'exploitation mieux que les Andalous, ils s'établirent tant à Gades que dans d'autres endroits, et bâtirent bientôt un nouveau temple à Hercule, dans l'île où est sise la moderne Cadix.¹⁴ Lorsque nous voyons les deux poissons, qui sont des thons, en constant rapport avec la tête d'Hercule, tant sur les monnaies de Gades que sur celles de Sex et d'Abdera, il convient de lui attribuer le patronage de la pêche considérable qu'on faisait d'un poisson si abondant sur toute cette côte. Le temple représenté en union avec les thons, sur les monnaies No. 10 à 13 d'Abdera et un autre semblable qu'on voit sur celles de Malaca pourraient peut-être représenter un temple d'Hercule antérieur à celui qu'on voit sur les monnaies Impériales de Tibère, No. 14, 15, 16. Sur le récit d'Athénée¹⁵ Florez¹⁶ nous apprend que ce temple était dédié à Neptune et que les deux colonnes figurées par deux thons, font allusion au sacrifice donatif que faisaient les pêcheurs aux Sacerdotes du temple. Sestini¹⁷ confirme l'opinion de Florez; mais il refute celles de Vaillant¹⁸ et de Havercamp¹⁹ qui veulent que ce temple ait été construit par Tibère en honneur d'Auguste. Eckhel,²⁰ trompé par l'apparence d'une médaille en grand bronze attribuée à Abdera par Florez²¹, mais que Sestini a signalée comme une pièce de la ville d'Acci réfaite au burin²², observe que les lettres DD représentées sur cette pièce, faisaient voir qu'Abdera avait été colonie ou municipale Romaine sous Tibère, quoique Florez comme le confirme Sestini, avait déjà claire-

¹⁴ Historia de la ciudad de Cadiz, compuesta por D. Augustin de Horosio. A. D. 1598; la publica el excmo. Ayuntamiento de esta ciudad en 1845; con apéndice de las medallas antiguas de Cadiz por D. Joaquim Rubio, p. 12, 16, 21 &c. ¹⁵ Lib. vii. c. 17. ¹⁶ Tom. i. p. 119—120. ¹⁷ Méd. Esp., p. 18—19.

¹⁸ Num. Imp., p. 63.

¹⁹ Thes. Morell. Imp., p. 603.

²⁰ Doctr. i. p. 14.

²¹ Tom. iii. p. 3. tab. 59, fig. 3.

²² l. c. p. 119.

ment prouvé, contre Havercamp, que cette ville n'étoit pas une colonie.

L'astre qui orne le frontispice de la monnaie No. 16, est un emblème Phénicien allégorique au culte de Baal—le soliel—commun au monnaies de Malaca comme type principal et à celles de Gades et de Sex, comme symbole secondaire.

Il ne reste qu'à dire un mot sur la monnaie No. 4, qui représente un éléphant en union avec une tête virile imberbe, probablement celle d'Hercule. Cet emblème de la force et de l'intelligence se rapporte également bien au Dieu tutélaire qui avait achevé tant de travaux gigantesques, qu'à la ville dont les colons Phéniciens employaient leur force et leur intelligence à retirer les métaux précieux du sein des montagnes. C'était aussi un type des monnaies de la mère-patrie des plus anciens colons²³ comme de leur successeur, les Africains.²⁴

Article extrait du catalogue manuscrit des anciennes monnaies de la Cyrénaïque, de l'Afrique et des colonies siciliennes et espagnoles de Carthage; par C. T. FALBE.

ABDERA (aujourd'hui ADRA).

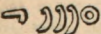
Monnaies autonomes puniques: Æ.

id. impériales, latino-punici: Æ.

CLASSE I

Tête d'Hercule. R. Dauphin et poisson.

1. Tête d'Hercule à droite, couverte de la peau de lion; derrière la massue. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  au-dessous d'un poisson à gauche, et d'un dau-

²³ Voir les médailles des Rois de Syrie.

²⁴ Voir les médailles des Rois de la Numidie et de la Mauritanie.

phin à droite, posés l'un au-dessous de l'autre; dans le champ à droite, deux globules. Grenetis au pourtour.

Cabinet particulier du Roi de Danemark.



Æ. 8—F. médiocre P. 11.30 centigrammes.

Deux autres semblables.

Æ. 8—F. m.

P. { 15.90.—Cab. Roy. de Paris.
14.70.—Mus. Brit.

2. Même avers.

R.  au dessous d'un type semblable au précédent.



Æ. 5—F. m.—P. 5.67.

Cab. part. du Roi de Danemark.

Trois autres semblables.

Æ. 5—F. m.—

P. { 8.90. } Cab. Roy. de Paris. Mionnet, S. 1—25, 143; attri-
5.95. } buée à Gades.
6.77.—Cab. Roy. de Copenhague.

3. Même avers.

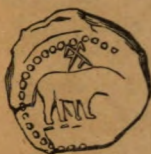
 au-dessus d'un poisson à gauche et d'un dauphin—posé en sens contraire—à droite, l'un au-dessus de l'autre. Filet au pourtour. Æ. 8.—F. m.—P. 17.40.

CLASSE II.

4. derrière une tête virile imberbe (d'Hercule) à droite. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  au-dessus d'un éléphant marchant à droite.²⁵ Grenetis au pourtour.

Cab. part. du Roi de Danemark. Cab. de M. Akerman.



Æ. 5.—F. o.—P. 6.73.

CLASSE III.

Tête imberbe casquée. R. *Dauphin et poisson, ou 2 poissons.*

5. Tête imberbe casquée (Pallas) à droite. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  au milieu du champ entre un poisson et un dauphin, posés en sens contraire, tournés à gauche. Grenetis au pourtour.

Cab. Roy. de Paris, placée à Sisapo. Mionnet: S. 1—117—675; aux incertaines. P. Bayer: de la lengua de los Fenicios in Sallust: p. 369, fig. 3. Lindberg: de inscriptione melitense &c., p. 38, note 75, classe 3. Gesenius: Script. lingu. phoen., p. 310—2. Akerman: Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes: 1—17—5.



Æ. 5.—F. o.—P. 9.10.

6. Même avers.

R. Même légende au-dessous d'un seul poisson.²⁶ Grenetis au pourtour.

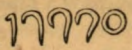
Æ. 4.—F. m.—P?

P. Bayer: l. c. p. 369, fig. 4; copiée par Sestini: Medaglie Ispane, p. 17—5; Lindberg: de insc., p. 38, note 75, classe 3; Gesenius: l. c., No. 3.

²⁵ Cette pièce me paraît être un exemplaire mal conservé du numéro précédent, sur lequel, faute de flan, le dauphin n'a pas paru. La gravure porte même des indices du burin dont on s'est servi pour rétablir un type qui ne représentait qu'une partie de son entier.

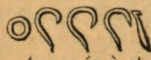
²⁶ Le monogramme au-dessus de l'éléphant a été retouché au burin.

Même tête à gauche. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  Même type que le No. 5. Æ. 5.—F. o.—P. ?
Cab Roy. de Madrid. Eckhel: Doctrina I, p. 13. Sestini l. c., p. 17—4.

Deux autres semblables. Æ. 4.—F. o.—P. $\begin{cases} 3.72. \\ 2.76. \end{cases}$
Cab. Roy. de Paris.

7. Même avers.

 au milieu du champ, entre deux poissons
tournés à droite. Grenetis au pourtour.
Cab. Roy. de Madrid.

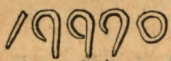


Æ. 5.—F. o.—P. ?

CLASSE IV.

Temple tetrastyle. R. Deux poissons.

8. Temple tétrastyle fermé, ou de face; au milieu du fronton, un globule. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  au milieu du champ entre deux poissons
tournés à gauche, posés en sens contraire. Grenetis au
pourtour. Æ. 6.—F. o.—P. 6.97.

Cab. Roy. de Berlin.

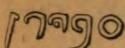
Dix autres semblables. Æ. 6 et 5½.—F. m.—P. 27

Une du cab. de Monsieur Rubio à Cadix. Une du cab. Roy. de Copenhague. Trois du cab. Roy. de Paris; incomplètement décrites et attribuées à Gades par Mionnet, vol. 1—13—87. Gesenius l. c. p. 310—1. Tab. 41, fig. C. Une du cab. Roy. de Lisbonne. Une de la galerie Roy. de Florence. Une du cab. Imp. de Vienne. Eckhel: Doctr. III, p. 400 & 421. Une du

²⁷ Voici leurs poids: Rubio: 9. 47—Copenhague: 6. 87—Paris: 6. 65—5. 56—4. 98—Lisbonne: 5. 80—Florence: 5. 30—Vienne 4. 94—Madrid: ?—Londres: ?

cab. Roy. de Madrid; Velasquez: Ensayo sobre los alfabetos desconocidos, p. 146. Tab. 17, fig. 9. Florez: Medallas de Espana, p. 445. Tab. 27, fig. 9. P. Bayer: p. 369, fig. 1; copiée par Eckhel: Doctr. I, p. 13. Une du Mus. Britannique; Akerman: l. c. 1—17—3. Tab. 2, fig. 1.

9. Même avers.

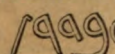
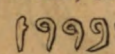
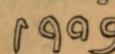
R.  au milieu du champ entre deux poissons tournés à gauche. Grenetis au pourtour.

Cab. part. du Roi de Danemark.



Æ. 6½.—F. o.—
P. 7.00.

Onze autres semblables avec la même, ou avec une légende

ainsi variée:   

Æ. 6½ et 6.—F. o.—P. 28

Trois du cab. Roy. de Copenhague. Deux du cab. de Monsieur Judas à Paris. Une du cab. de Monsieur Arfwedsen à Stockholm. Une de la galerie Roy. de Florence. Une du cab. Roy. de Paris. Une du cab. Roy. de Berlin. Une du cab. Roy. de Madrid; Velasquez: l. c. p. 146—5. Tab. 17, fig. 10. Une du cab. Roy. de Dresde; Cat. Tab. 27, fig. 9, copiée par Sestini: Med. Isp., p. 17—2. Lindberg: de inscr., p. 38, note 75, classe I. Gesenius: p. 310. Tab. 41, fi. B. Cat. Mus. Mûnteriana, p. 2—9.

Autre semblable, usée par le frai, sur laquelle on ne voit que le poisson supérieur et une partie de la légende.

Æ. 6.—F. m.—P. 4.32.

Cab. Roy. de Paris; incorrectement décrite par Mionnet: S. 1—9—48; ainsi copiée par Lindberg: l. c. p. 38, note 75, classe 2, et par Akerman, l. c. 1—17—2.

10. Autre du même type; au milieu du temple un contremarque douteux dans un cercle.

Æ. 7.—F. m.—P. ?

P. Bayer: l. c. p. 369, fig. 2; incorrectement copiée par Sestini: Med. Isp., p. 17—3. Gesenius: l. c. Tab. 41, fig. A.

Autre du même type; au-dessous des poissons les lettres COER en contremarque.

Æ. 6½.—F. m.—P. ?

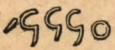
Sestini: Med. Isp., p. 17—1. Tab. 1, fig. 14

²⁸ Voici leurs poids: Copenhague: 12. 16—7. 19—6. 17—Judas: 8. 50—7. 20—Arfwedson: 7. 52—Florence: 6. 83—Paris: 6. 72.—Berlin: 5. 22—Madrid: ?—Dresde: ?

CLASSE V.

Monnaies Bilingues, Latino-Punici et Latines de l'Empereur Tibère.

11. TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Légende circulaire. Tête laurée de Tibère à droite. Grenetis au pourtour.

R.  sur le fronton d'un temple tétrastyle fermé, vu de face; deux des colonnes sont en forme de deux thons debout, posés en sens contraire; au milieu du champ, dans les intervalles des colonnes: ABDERA. Grenetis au pourtour.

Cab. part. du Roi de Danemark. Lindberg: de inscr., p. 38, note 75, classe 5.



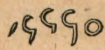
Æ. 7½.—F. o.
P. 9.75.

Huit autres semblables.

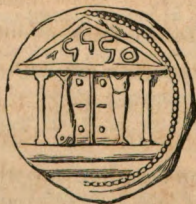
Æ. 7½ et 7.—F. o.—²⁹

Deux du cab. Roy. de Paris. Patin: Num. Imp., pag. 74, fig. 2, et Vaillant: Num. in col. perc. 1—63, en font une description erronée, copiée par Mionnet: S. 1—10—50—Cat. d'Ennery: p. 516—3299. Mionnet: S. 1—10—49. Gesenius l. c. p. 310—4. Tab. 41, fig. D. Une du mus. Brit. Akerman: 1—17—2. Une du cab. de Monsieur Judas à Paris. Une du cab. Imp. de Vienne; Thes. Morell. Imp., p. 603, Tab. 91, fig. 1. Eckhel: Doctr. III, p. 400. Une du cab. part. du Roi de Danemark. Deux du cab. Roy. de Madrid. Florez: Tab. 1, fig. 16; négligemment copiée par Mionnet: 1—4—21. P. Bayer: p. 368, fig. 5. Sestini: Méd. Isp., p. 17—6.

12. Même avers.

R.  sur le fronton d'un temple semblable. Grenetis au pourtour.

Mus. Brit. Florez: Tab. 59, fig. 4. P. Bayer: p. 369, fig. 6. Eckhel: Doctr. I, p. 13.



Æ. 7.—F. o.—P. 8.84.

²⁹ Voici leurs poids: Paris: 10. 90—10. 40—Londres: 9. 88—Judas: 9. 84—Vienne: 9. 82—Roi de Danemark: 5. 97—Madrid: ?

Trois autres semblables.

Æ. 7.—F. o.—

P. { 10.26. } Cab. Roy. de Paris. Gesenius: l. c. p. 310, Tab. 41^r
 { 9.35. } fig. Debis.
 { 7.20.—Cab. de Monsieur Rubio à Cadix.

Même avers.

R. ABDERA au milieu du champ, dans les intervalles des colonnes d'un temple semblable; au centre du frontispice, un astre. Grenetis au pourtour.

Cab. Roy. de Paris. Florez: Tab. 1, fig. 14 & 15. Mionnet: 1—4—21. Sestini: Méd. Esp., p. 17—7. Cat. Mus. Lavy: p. 2—10; incomplète. Akerman: l. c. 1—17—1 & 3.



Æ. 7.—F. o.—P. 12.47.

V.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.

BY WILLIAM DEBONNAIRE HAGGARD, ESQ.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd November, 1849.]

I have the pleasure of laying before the members of the Numismatic Society four specimens of Californian gold, together with some information about the diggings, which I have gathered in conversation with Mr. Holmes, an intelligent person just returned from California. He left Valparaiso in March, 1848, for San Francisco, and touching at the Sandwich Islands on his way, there first heard of the gold mines, which he did not credit (thinking it a *ruse* of

the American Government to attract settlers) until he met with Captain Bloomfield, of the Barque "Paramatta," with whom he had sailed as passenger from Liverpool two years previously, and who showed him a bottle of gold dust brought from San Francisco, and assured him of the truth of the report. On the strength of this information, Mr. Holmes and a few others bought up all the pick-axes, shovels, and washing-pans they could find (and these were but few), on which they made a profit of £500 per cent on arrival at San Francisco, where he sold the coat off his back for 95 dollars, after having worn it some time himself. He left San Francisco in a small launch for Sutter's Embarcadero, (now called Sacramento City, on the river of that name,) a distance of 140 miles from San Francisco. On their arrival, the party procured a waggon and oxen to take their provisions, blankets, etc., a further distance of forty miles, beyond which point waggons could not penetrate. The party, consisting of nine, then procured five pack-horses, on which they laid all that the horses could carry, taking the rest on their own backs. "Then" (to use Mr. Holmes' words) "indeed commenced our labours." Good horses cannot carry more than 1 cwt., from the badness and steepness of the roads, and their load is always either on the neck or the crupper: it is by no means uncommon to lose four or five horses a day. On one occasion, when Mr. Holmes was sick, he saw, in one morning, three horses dashed to pieces in the endeavour to ascend the mountain at the foot of which he was lying. In the early part of 1848, gold dust sold in San Francisco for 8 dollars the ounce. This was partly occasioned by the refusal of the Custom House to receive gold dust as payment of dues. A deposit of 300 per cent. was taken as security for an import duty of 30 per cent., but no gold dust in liquidation: this state of things

is now passed away. The waggoners' charge is one dollar per pound weight, from Stockton to the camping grounds in the neighbourhood of Stanislaus River. Mr. Holmes paid that price. Sutter's is the depôt for the Northern districts, and Stockton for the Southern. For seven months of the year, there is no rain, but during the rainy season it is so excessive that the roads become rather seas of mud. The thermometer was often 120° in the shade at Suttersfort; the mosquitoes most annoying on the banks of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. The banks of the latter are very low, those of the former much higher. The excessive draught of the summer and the violent wet of the winter keep all stock in very bad condition, and often reduce the diggers to eat their horses for want of other food. The labour is so great, that many parties break up at the bare sight of it, without putting a spade into the ground. The digging cannot be performed to advantage by less than three persons, one being wanted to wash, one to dig, and a third to cook, and help in a general way. While Mr. Holmes was at the diggings, a man whose only partner was sick, offered him 3oz. or £10 per day to help him at his hole, but as it was his turn to cook for his party for the week, they would not allow him to go, though from their numbers they might have spared him. A pickaxe, crowbar, and shovel are the implements used, and a pan or cradle to hold the earth (a hollowed pine-tree is often used for the purpose), which is taken to the river, and the earth washed by a rotary motion, until the lighter parts are dissolved and carried off, leaving the gold behind. It is usual to dig down to the rock, the depth of which varies from three to twelve feet. If a hole is not productive, it is left, and another place tried; but the right of possession remains so long as any implement is left in the hole to show

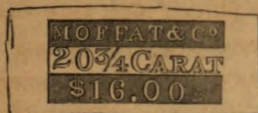
that it is not abandoned, and any trespass or theft is most summarily punished by a self-elected jury of thirteen, one of whom acts as a judge; and, after hearing the *pro* and *con*, they acquit or *hang* as it seems fit to themselves. The general absence of all comfort may be strongly illustrated by the fact, that men in San Francisco who have but one shirt to their backs, and that appearing through the broken seat of their only other garment, will be content with nothing but champagne. Gambling is prevalent to the most frightful extent; Mr. Holmes saying that he has often seen 200 oz., or 700*l*. dependent on the turn of a card. On the whole, Mr. Holmes' reflection was, that if he could have all the gold in the country for another six months' labour he would not undertake it. He made about 2,000*l*. in six months, which was the extent of his stay at the diggings. The gold throughout the country is found in sedimentary deposits, and not in *situ*; the old bars of the rivers are found most productive (in the dry diggings), and, indeed, any locality that has offered obstruction to the streams, and caused an accumulation of detritus, is found unusually productive. In this particular, the Californian gold region is analogous to the Uralian. The superficial character of the gold deposit in Russia is so marked that all efforts at proper mining, in distinction from washing, are found unremunerative. There seems every probability of the same being the case in California; thus offering us a definite though not easily determinable estimate of the probable exhaustion of the regions before any violent change be made in the relative price of the precious metals.

The specimen No. 1, is dust and spangle gold.

No. 2, gold in the rough.

No. 3, a specimen which has been subject to friction, and somewhat resembles a torso.

No. 4 is a small bar of gold, cast and stamped at San Francisco, value 16 dollars, with the name of "Moffatt & Co. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ carat, \$16.00."



A charge of 2s. is made by them for converting one ounce of gold-dust into the bar, but it really costs the party 5s. The bar only weighs 19 dwts. 15 gr., and the quality being 5 grains worse than standard, alloy must be introduced equal to 2 grains—the Californian gold never coming out more than 3 grains worse than standard. There are other bars, from 14 to 60 dollars value, which pass as money; they are chiefly used in gambling. A specimen of Californian gold, at present in the possession of Messrs. Popplewell and Ward, of Lime-street, which I recently weighed, amounted to 80 oz. 14 dwt. 12 gr. troy. It was purchased as a curiosity for \$3,000, or about £600, its real value being only £300.

The following are some of the largest known specimens of native gold:—

28 lb. avoirdupois, found in the Carabas Country, N.A.

lbs. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dwts.

2	11	10	troy, found in Georgia.
26	6	0	" Peru.
27	6	0	" New Granada.
27	0	0	" Russia.
37	6	0	" Unknown, at present in the French Academy.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERY OF ENGLISH COINS IN YORKSHIRE.—A number of coins have been lately found in Yorkshire, and I think it may be as well to record the particulars of the find, though it is not one of remarkable interest. The most valuable part of the small hoard consists of certain York half-crowns of Charles I., which are in perfect preservation, and as bright and fresh as if they had been struck yesterday; indeed, they have never been in circulation.

Of Ruding, Plate xxi. fig. 1, there are 14 specimens;

but of this last type there are four varieties, differing only in the form and position of the flowers between the words of the legend of the reverse. The other pieces are all much worn; and of them there are, of the

Feathers	-	-	-	2	-	-	1630
Harp	-	-	-	1	-	-	1633
Crown MM.	-	-	-	9	-	-	1635
Ton	-	-	-	4	-	-	1638
Δ'	-	-	-	1	-	-	1639
★	-	-	-	6	-	-	1640
⊙	-	-	-	20	-	-	1641
(P)	-	-	-	7	-	-	1643

Half-crowns	-	-	-	-	98
Shillings	-	-	-	-	33
Shillings, Elizabeth	-	-	-	-	11
Sixpences, "	-	-	-	-	3
Shillings, James I.	-	-	-	-	6
Sixpence, "	-	-	-	-	1
Dollars of Philip IV. of Spain	-	-	-	-	9

Total Number of Pieces - 161

More may, perhaps, have been found, but the owner was not very communicative, and further particulars could not be obtained.

It may be observed, that, in Ruding, pl. xxi. fig. 1, the near hind leg of the horse is raised from the ground; and in other respects the obverse, resembles the coins of the Tower mint, with the marks of the anchor and triangle, which were struck in

1638-9, in which years it is probable that these, the first productions of the York mint, were also struck.

The obverse of the other York coins (Ruding, pl. xxi. fig. 2) represents the off hind leg of the horse raised; the general character of the animal is of a higher order, the sword in the hand of the king slopes backward, and the whole design resembles the coins of the Tower mint, with the marks of the star and the annulet, enclosed in a triangle. Struck in the years 1640-1.

Charles finally removed his mint from York, about September 1642; and, as the latest date assigned to any of the coins is 1643, with the mint mark (P), struck by the parliament after they had taken possession of the Tower and the mint, the date of the deposit may be ascertained with tolerable accuracy; and it is probable that the coins, Ruding, pl. xxi. fig. 3, were the latest coined at the York mint.

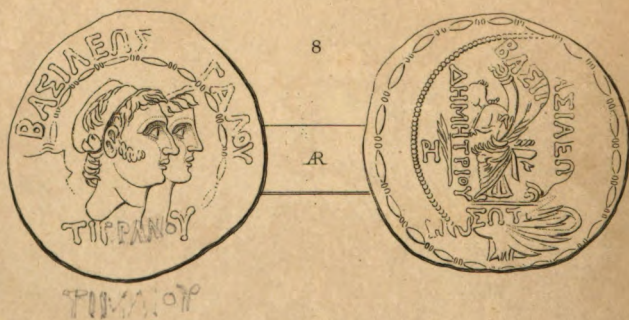
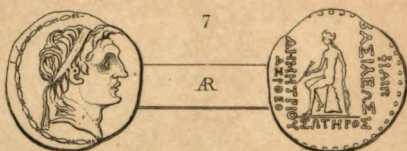
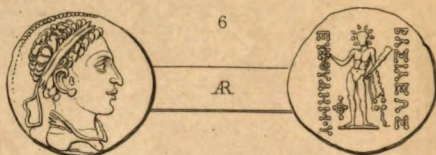
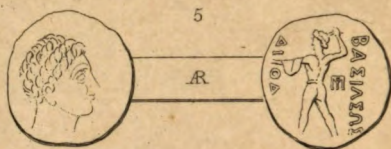
E. H.

THE TICALS OF SIAM.—“ Leur monnoyes d'argent sont toutes de même figure, et frappées aux mêmes coings: seulement les unes sont plus petites que les autres. Elles sont de la figure d'un petit cylindre ou rouleau, fort court et entierment plie par le milieu de sort que les deux bouts du rouleau reviennent l'un à côté de l'autre. Leur coings (car ils en ont deux sur chaque pièce, frappez l'un à côté l'autre au milieu de rouleau, et non sur les bouts) ne représentent rien que nous connoissions, et on n'a pas sù me les expliquer.”—*Du Royaume de Siam, par M. de la Loubère. Amsterdam, 12mo., 1691, p. 221.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

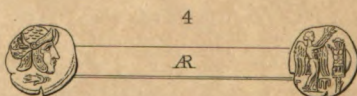
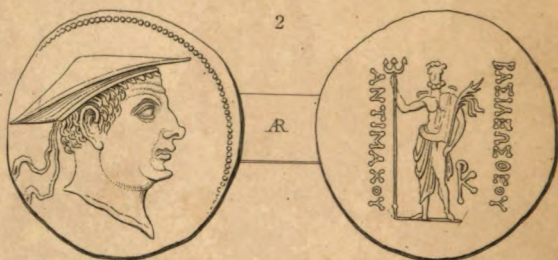
THE PHALERÆ ON THE EARLY COINS OF BRITANNY.—M. Lambert, in a recent pamphlet, still maintains that the explanation proposed by M. De Longpérier, and adopted by ourselves, is quite incorrect, and unsupported by sound argument. "As to M. Akerman," he observes, "We must say that the trenchant and absolute decision which he has pronounced, prejudices us but little." He then proceeds to remark, that England is not the country where coins with the Armorican symbol are found; that they are exceedingly rare in this island, and that those found in the cabinets of our collectors, have been brought from France; an assertion which may be strictly true; but M. Lambert cannot *prove* what he states. But the crushing evidence against us is, that "some of our compatriots, who have also devoted themselves with success to the study of British coins, do not participate in our blind prejudices." With such logic as this, is the illustration of his countrymen, and our adoption, disputed by M. Lambert. We confess we have yet to learn how the knowledge of the *finding* of these coins, can assist us in the explanation of the type; and we are equally at a loss to know where M. Lambert learnt that they are excessively rare in England. As to the difference of opinion maintained by some of our "compatriots," we beg to assure M. Lambert that France is not the only country in which Antiquaries may be found, seeking for strange, and to most people, unaccountable explanations, when those of a more obvious and plausible character are presented to the less fanciful enquirer. A coin of Caractacus has lately been discovered by one gentleman, and we have little doubt that Brute, and other of Geoffrey of Monmouth's heroes, will, ere long, have some yet unappropriated British coins ascribed to them.

L.—The publication of M. Falbe's long announced work on the *Coins of Ancient Africa*, is, we deeply regret to say, still further suspended by the death of the excellent author. A specimen of the work is given in the present number of our Journal; and the reader will judge of the loss which Archæology has sustained by this event.



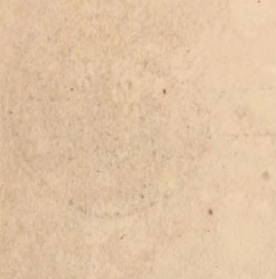
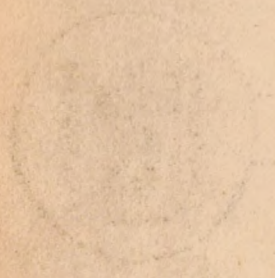
J. Basire del. et sc.

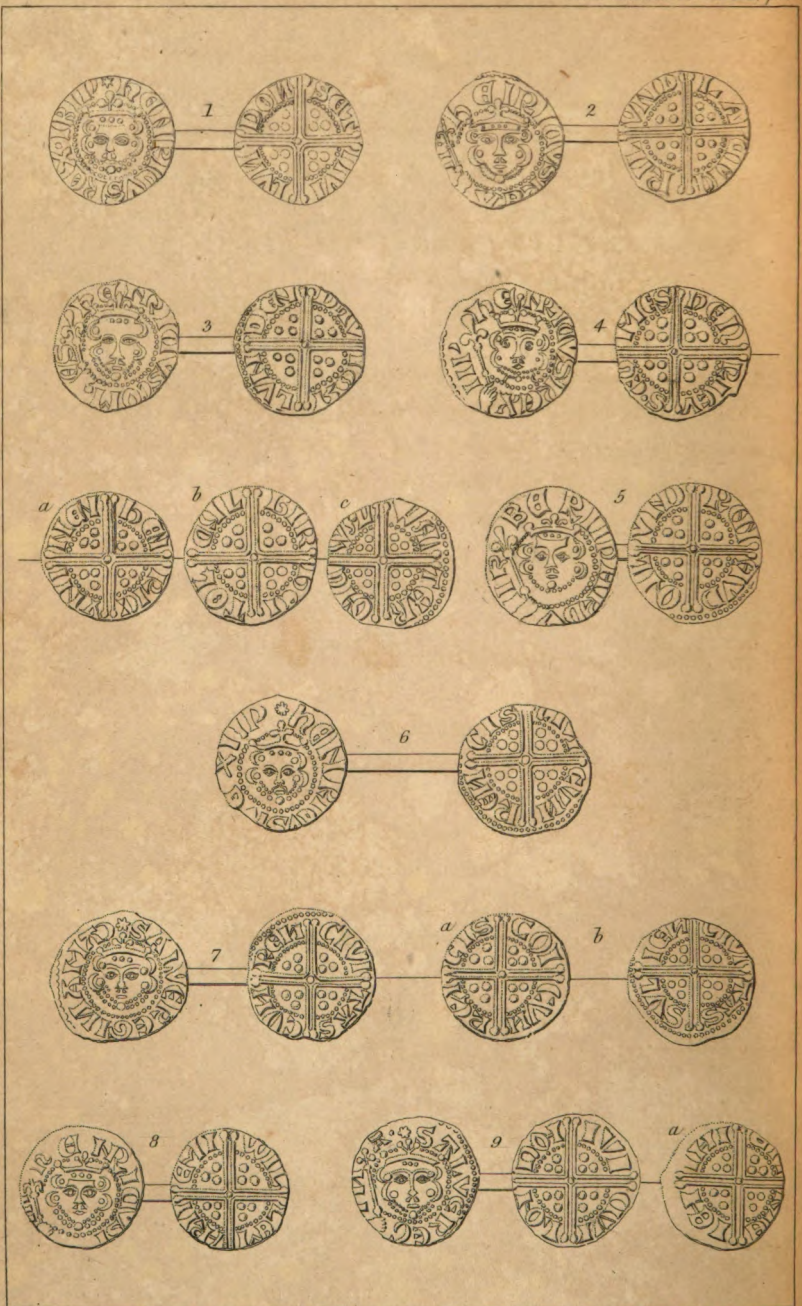
GREEK AND BACTRIAN COINS.



J. Baire del. et sc.

GREEK AND BACTRIAN COINS.





J. Cleghorn, Sculp.

COUNTERFEIT STERLINGS.

VI.

GOLD COINS OF ENGLAND.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Milled Gold Coinage of England from the Introduction of the Mill to the Present Time.

BY EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S. & F.S.A.

IN the following pages, it is not intended to write a history of the coinage of the kingdom, or to enter into any discussion respecting the principles upon which it ought to be conducted, or the currency regulated. Our object is the much more humble one of describing the coins which were actually issued, as well as those which it was proposed or intended to issue; in fact to present a catalogue of the patterns, proofs and coins of the period above mentioned, for the gratification and assistance of collectors, adding a few notices of the rarity of some of the pieces, and of the artists by whom they have been severally executed.

It is unfortunate that little information is furnished by the records of the mint with regard to the artists who have executed the various dies from which our several coins have been struck; or have furnished models or designs for the consideration of the privy council or direction of the die engravers. The fame therefore which might have been acquired by excellence has not been duly assigned, and one of the great incentives to improvement has been improperly withheld.

CHARLES II.

The gold coinage of Charles II. after the introduction of the mill consisted of proportions of the guinea, viz.: five-guinea pieces; two-guinea pieces; one guinea; half guinea.

VOL. XIII.

H

This name was introduced soon after the restoration of King Charles II., at the same time when the mill was first generally adopted for striking the coins in 1662. It was derived from the district of Guinea, from whence much of the gold used in the coinage was imported by the African Company, who were allowed to have pieces, which were actually made from their gold, distinguished by an elephant under the king's head.

The dies for the coins of Charles II. were executed by Roettier, and are of very beautiful workmanship. In delicacy of finish they approach the exquisite productions of Simon; but specimens in a sufficiently fine state of preservation to exhibit their perfect beauty are very rarely to be met with. The finest perhaps are the gold patterns in the British Museum; of the five-guinea piece, 1670; and crown, 1663; and the silver patterns in my own collection of the crown, 1662; and half crown, 1663.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to the right, laureate, long hair, delicately worked, lovelock in front of shoulder; truncation pointed.

R 1668. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Four shields placed crosswise, crowned, England, Scotland, France, Ireland. In the centre, four Cs interlinked, whence issue four sceptres, terminating in orb, thistle, lis, and harp.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI VICESIMO.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 2. 1668, elephant under bust, | - | VICESIMO. |
| 3. 1669, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO PRIMO. |
| 4. 1669, elephant, - - - | - | VICESIMO PRIMO. |
| 5. 1670, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO SECVNDO. |
| 6. 1671, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO TERTIO. |
| 7. 1673, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO QVINTO. |
| 8. 1675, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO SEPTIMO. |
| 9. 1675, elephant, - - - | - | VICESIMO SEPTIMO. |
| 10. 1676, elephant and castle, | - | VICESIMO OCTAVO. |
| 11. 1677, - - - - - | - | VICESIMO NONO. |
| 12. 1677, elephant and castle, | - | VICESIMO NONO. |

13. 1678, - - - - - TRICESIMO.
 14. 1678, elephant and castle, - TRICESIMO.
 15. CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate,
 long hair, bolder work, no lovelock, truncation rounded.
 R 1678. Similar to preceding. TRICESIMO.
 16. 1680, - - - - - TRICESIMO SECVNDO.
 17. 1681, - - - - - TRICESIMO TERTIO.
 18. 1681, elephant and castle, - TRICESIMO TERTIO.
 19. 1682, - - - - - TRICESIMO QVARTO.
 20. 1683, - - - - - TRICESIMO QVINTO.
 21. 1684, - - - - - TRICESIMO SEXTO.
 22. 1684, elephant and castle, - TRICESIMO SEXTO.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieccs of 1668, edge milled.

23. 1664.
 24. 1664, elephant under bust.
 Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1678, edge milled.
 25. 1675.
 26. 1676.
 27. 1676, elephant and castle.
 28. 1678.
 29. 1679.
 30. 1681.
 31. 1682, elephant and castle.
 32. 1683.
 33. 1684.
 34. 1684, elephant and castle.

GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1668.

35. 1663.
 36. 1663, elephant.
 37. 1664.
 Similar to guinea of 1663, but the head a little broader, and
 the hair brought more forward upon the shoulder.
 38. 1665, elephant.
 39. 1666.
 40. 1667.
 41. 1670.
 42. 1672.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1678.

- 43. 1672.
- 44. 1673.
- 45. 1674.
- 46. 1675.
- 47. 1675, elephant and castle.
- 48. 1676.
- 49. 1676, elephant and castle.
- 50. 1677.
- 51. 1677, elephant and castle.
- 52. 1678.
- 53. 1679.
- 54. 1679, elephant and castle.
- 55. 1680.
- 56. 1680, elephant and castle.
- 57. 1681.
- 58. 1682.
- 59. 1682, elephant and castle.
- 60. 1683.
- 61. 1683, elephant and castle.
- 62. 1684.
- 63. 1684, elephant and castle.

HALF-GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1668.

- 64. 1669.
- 65. 1670.
- 66. 1671.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1678.

- 67. 1672.
- 68. 1673.
- 69. 1675.
- 70. 1676.
- 71. 1676, elephant and castle.
- 72. 1677, elephant and castle.
- 73. 1678.
- 74. 1678, elephant and castle.
- 75. 1679.
- 76. 1680, elephant and castle.
- 77. 1681.
- 78. 1682.
- 79. 1683.
- 80. 1684.

All the pieces of Charles II. here described are current

coins; in the Brit. Museum is a very fine impression of the five-guinea piece 1670 which is considered a proof impression. It is of the usual weight of the current money.

JAMES II.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Bust to left, laureate, hair long, locks lying along shoulder.

R 1686. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Four shields, crosswise, crowned; four sceptres issuing from the centre, terminating respectively in orb, thistle, harp and lis.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI SECVNDO.

Upon this piece the sceptres are erroneously arranged, the harp being placed before the lis.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---------|
| 2. 1687, sceptres correctly arranged, | - | - | - | TERTIO. |
| 3. 1687, elephant and castle, | - | - | - | TERTIO. |
| 4. 1688. | - | - | - | QVARTO. |
| 5. 1688, elephant and castle, | - | - | - | QVARTO. |

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

Similar to the Five-guinea Pieces, edge milled, sceptres placed correctly.

6. 1687.
7. 1688.

GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces, edge milled, sceptres placed correctly.

8. 1685.
9. 1685, elephant and castle under head.
10. 1686.
11. 1686, elephant and castle.
12. 1687.
13. 1687, elephant and castle.
14. 1688.
15. 1688, elephant and castle.

HALF-GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces, edge milled, sceptres placed correctly.

16. 1686.
17. 1686, elephant and castle under head.
18. 1687.
19. 1688.

All these pieces of James II. are current coins.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEL GRATIA. Busts to right
he laureate.
R 1691. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA.
Garnished shield, bearing 1 and 4. France and England
quarterly, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland; on an escutcheon
of pretence, Nassau.
- DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. TERTIO.
2. 1691, elephant and castle under busts. TERTIO.
3. 1692. - - - - - QVARTO.
4. 1692, elephant and castle, - - - - - QVARTO.
5. 1693. - - - - - QVINTO.
6. 1693, elephant and castle, - - - - - QVINTO.
7. 1694. - - - - - SEXTO.
8. 1694, elephant and castle, - - - - - SEXTO.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces, edge milled.

9. 1693.
10. 1694.
11. 1694, elephant and castle under busts.

GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces, but shield scarcely garnished,
edge milled.

12. 1689.
13. 1689, elephant and castle.
14. 1690.
15. 1691.
16. 1691, elephant and castle.
17. 1692.
18. 1692, elephant and castle.
19. 1693.
20. 1693, elephant and castle.
21. 1694.

HALF-GUINEAS.

22. GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA. Busts to
right, he laureate; the hair not drawn down over either
forehead; the ringlets curling back from the neck.
R 1689. Shield, same as that of the guineas.
23. 1690, hair drawn in front, ringlets hanging down the side of
the neck, as in the guineas.

24. 1691.
25. 1691, elephant and castle.
26. 1692.
27. 1692, elephant and castle.
28. 1694.

WILLIAM III.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRA. Bust to right, laureate, hair long, lovelock brought forward across shoulder.
R 1699. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Four shields placed crosswise, crowned, England, Scotland, France, Ireland; in the centre, Nassau, whence issue four sceptres terminating respectively in orb, thistle, lis, and harp.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI UNDECIMO.

2. 1699, elephant and castle, - - UNDECIMO.
3. 1700, - - - - DVODECIMO.
4. 1701, work much finer and bolder, DECIMO TERTIO.

TWO-GUINEA PIECE.

5. 1701, Similar in workmanship and type to the Five-guinea Piece of 1701, except that there is not any lovelock across the shoulder, the edge milled.

GUINEAS.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces, but the lovelock is not brought forward.

6. 1695.
7. 1695, elephant and castle.
8. 1696.
9. 1697.
10. 1698, similar, but the head is somewhat larger, and berries are introduced in the wreath; the lettering is also somewhat bolder.
11. 1698, elephant and castle.
12. 1699.
13. 1699, elephant and castle.
14. 1700.
15. 1700, elephant and castle.
16. 1701.
17. 1701, workmanship bolder, resembling the Five and Two-guinea Pieces of this date, the lovelock brought forward across the shoulder.

HALF-GUINEAS.

Similar to the Guineas of 1698.

18. 1695.
19. 1696, elephant and castle.
20. 1697.
21. 1698.
22. 1698, elephant and castle.
23. 1700.
24. 1701.

ANNE.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. ANNA DEL. GRATIA. Bust to left, hair filletted, two small curls above the fillet in front, knot behind single; lovelock brought to the front; drapery over shoulders, and fastened in front by a brooch. Under the head VIGO.
- R 1703. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REG. Four shields placed crosswise, crowned; England, Scotland, France, Ireland. Rose in the centre whence issue four sceptres terminating respectively in orb, thistle, lis, and harp.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI SECVNDO.

2. 1705. - - - - - QVARTO.
3. 1706, before the Union, - - - - - QVINTO.

After the Union.

4. 1706, Obv. similar to preceding.
- R MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REG. Four shields placed crosswise, crowned: 1 & 3. England and Scotland impaled, 2. France, 4. Ireland; in the centre, star of the order of the garter, whence issue four sceptres terminating respectively in orb, thistle, lis, and harp.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI QVINTO.

5. 1709. letters of legends larger - - - - - OCTAVO.
6. 1711, ANNA. DEL. GRATIA. Work flatter than in the preceding, hair in front curls over the fillet, one curl above, knot behind double.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI DECIMO.

7. 1713, - - - - - DVODECIMO.
8. 1714, - - - - - DECIMO TERTIO.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1706, after the Union, edge milled.

9. 1709.
10. 1711.
11. 1713.
12. 1714.

GUINEAS.

13. ANNA. DEL. GRATIA. Bust to the left, hair filleted, one lovelock resting on her left shoulder, no drapery.

R 1702. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REG. Four shields placed crosswise, crowned, England, Scotland, France, Ireland. In the centre /R, whence issue four sceptres terminating respectively in orb, thistle, lis, and harp. Edge plain.

Pattern, extremely rare.

14. Similar to No. 13, but, instead of A.R. in the centre of reverse, a rose.

Pattern, very rare.

These were, both, patterns for a guinea; but as the Queen objected to the bare neck, other dies were prepared, with the bust draped.

Similar to Five-guinea Pieces of 1705, edge milled.

15. 1702, Proof, or rather pattern, as it varies slightly from the following current coins.

16. 1702.
17. 1703, VIGO under bust.
18. 1705.
19. 1706.
20. 1707.

After the Union; bust, etc., similar to preceding.

21. 1707, similar to five-guinea piece, No. 4.
22. 1707, elephant and castle.
23. 1708.
24. 1708, elephant and castle.
25. 1709.
26. 1709, elephant and castle.
27. 1710.
28. 1711.
29. 1712.
30. 1713.
31. 1714.

HALF-GUINEAS.

Similar to Guineas of 1702, before the Union.

- 32. 1702.
- 33. 1703, VIGO under bust.
- 34. 1705.

Similar to Guineas of 1707, after the Union.

- 35. 1707.
- 36. 1708.
- 37. 1709.
- 38. 1710.
- 39. 1711.
- 40. 1712.
- 41. 1713.
- 42. 1714.

GEORGE I.

The type of the gold money of George I. is similar in character to that of Charles II. and succeeding sovereigns, the heraldic bearings being modified to adapt them to the House of Brunswick; and the legend being altered by the introduction of a long list of initials, which will be ere long, and probably are now, as unintelligible to many people, as they must have been to the generality of the public upon their first introduction. It may not perhaps be out of place here, to condemn in the strongest manner the introduction upon coins and medals, of any initials, or even abbreviations, which are not unequivocally intelligible at first sight to every one, however slightly conversant with the subject. The legend contributes nothing to the beauty of a coin or medal; its only justification is that it is necessary, or at least convenient, for explanation; abbreviations are generally difficult and perplexing, whereas all legends ought to be simple, intelligible and clear. For the benefit of young collectors we will write out at full length the words indicated by the mysterious initials which crowd the coins of George I., and were continued by his successors of the Brunswick

family, till the time of the great re-coinage in 1816.
 GEORGIUS. *Dei Gratia Magnæ BRitanniæ FRanciæ ET*
HIBerniæ REX Fidei Defensor BRVNsuwicensis ET Lunenburgensis
DVX Sanctæ Romanæ Imperii Archi THesaurarius ET ELector.
 Upon the guinea of 1714 he was styled PR. EL. or Princeps
 Elector.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. 1716. GEORGIUS. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. F.
 D. Bust to the right, laureate, tye consisting of a bow
 and one end, hair long, curly, one lock bent forward on
 the shoulder, neck bare.

R—BRVN. ET. L. DVX S. R. I. A. TH. ET. EL. 1716.
 Four crowned shields arranged in form of a cross:
 1. England impaling Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland,
 4. Electorate; in the centre, the star of the garter;
 alternately with the shields, four sceptres surmounted
 respectively with the orb, thistle, lis, and harp.

✠. DECVS ET TVTAMEN. ✠ ✠. ANNO REGNI
 SCVNDQ.

2. 1717, ✠ DECVS ET TVTAMEN ✠ ANNO REGNI
 TERTIO.

The D upon the edge of this coin is transposed as represented.

3. 1720. - - - - - SEXTO.
 4. 1726.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI DECIMO TERTIO.

Upon the edge of this coin the letters N are turned upside
 down. Though the style of the king's head was some-
 what changed in 1723, upon the guineas and half-
 guineas, no similar change was made upon the five and
 two-guinea pieces, which continued the same to the end
 of the reign.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

5. 1717. Similar to five-guinea piece, No. 1 (1716), but dated
 1717; milled with oblique lines.
 6. 1720.
 7. 1726.

GUINEAS.

8. 1714. GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX.
F. D. Bust right, laureate, tye two ends, hair long,
curling below the truncation, neck bare.

R—BRVN. ET LVN. DVX S. R. I. A. TH. ET. PR. EL.
1714. Type as No. 1.

Milled, oblique lines,¹ rare.

9. There is a variety of this coin which is probably unique; the artist appears to have occupied all the space upon the coin with the king's titles, without leaving room for the date, which is consequently inserted in the field, on either side of the shield of Great Britain. It was first discovered in the possession of a Mr. Walker, who disposed of it to Mr. Henderson, at whose sale it was purchased for Mr. Thomas, and at his sale it passed to the British Museum.
10. 1715, Similar to Five-guinea Piece No. 1, but laurel—tye two ends, milled oblique lines.
- There are two different busts of this date, one larger than the other, and of somewhat less relief.
11. 1716, head rather larger than either of those dated 1715, laurel—tye a bow and end,
12. 1717, similar to No. 11,
13. 1718.
14. 1719.
15. 1720.
16. 1721, below the bust, elephant and castle.
17. 1722.

¹ The letters PR., signifying Prince, before EL upon the reverse, are not inserted upon any other coin of this king. The obverse is of much better workmanship than other coins in this reign. It is indeed worked up with very extraordinary care and skill; and as the same artist continued to be employed, it is evident that the deterioration was owing not to want of skill, but to some defect in the constitution or arrangements at the mint. Though the relief is higher than the subsequent coinages, the pieces are as well and clearly struck up, as their flatter and inferior successors. It is probable that they required on that account some little more pains and attention in the striking; and it is to be feared that the credit of the artist and of the national coinage was sacrificed to the indolence or avarice of the manufacturers, who have an interest in the production of a cheap rather than a good coin.

18. 1723, similar to No. 10, but back of neck more bare, hair curling back from side of face, no lock bent upon the shoulder, face older, relief higher.

R—Same as No. 1.

19. 1724.

20. 1725.

21. 1726.

22. 1726, below the bust, elephant and castle.

23. 1727.

Though these later guineas from 1723 to the end of the reign are in rather higher relief, and the hair is somewhat differently arranged, there does not seem to be any reason for believing that they were executed by any other artist than Croker, who had engraved the rest.

24. 1727, GEORGIVS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. F. D.

Bust right, laureate, tye two ends, hair long, curling, covering the back of the neck, neck bare.

R—Same as No. 1.

The bust, especially the neck, upon this piece, is longer than upon any of the previous pieces, and is also in much higher relief, the points of the laurel, which is without berries, extend into and divide the legend, the hair is long in four ringlets, one of which comes more forward on the breast, as in five-guinea piece, No. 1; edge milled in oblique lines.

The reverse of this coin is from the same die as the preceding, but the obverse is very different, and not by the same artist as any other coin of this reign; but by whom the die may have been engraved, it is very difficult to pronounce. It may, however, be safely asserted to be the work of a young artist; and there are three persons said to have been introduced into the Mint in this year, Ocks, Tanner, and Rolles, whose claims we may consider. Ocks was a Swiss, and is said to have continued in the Mint as long as 72 years; but no works of his are known except the Maundy monies of George III., which are small, in very low relief, and executed at a distance of thirty-six years, so that they

afford no certain ground of comparison, yet is the style of workmanship so different, that it is scarcely possible to suppose that he can have produced this guinea. Tanner was employed many years at the Mint, became chief engraver in 1740, and engraved the dies of what is called the old head of George II., these are much better than the guinea now under consideration, and though in thirteen years which intervened between the engraving of the two coins, a clever artist would naturally improve, there would probably still remain some traces of manual peculiarity, which would at least indicate the individual who had executed the two pieces; no such traces are visible upon this coin, and we entirely exculpate Tanner from having executed it. Rolles is said to have quitted the Mint almost immediately and to have taken himself to seal engraving. No works of his are known with which to compare the coin under discussion, and upon such want of evidence, all we can say is, that he may perhaps have executed it. There is not any evidence to shew that pieces from this die were ever in circulation; and it is extremely probable that the head was engraved by some pupil of Croker's as a specimen of his abilities, and that a few pieces were struck off with the reverse die of the current coin. It is not impossible that these pieces were struck at a later period than the date would indicate, as upon a close examination there are some appearances of the reverse die having been long enough disused to incur some slight injury by rust. The accurate professional knowledge of Mr. Wyon enables me to say that the die was formed from a punch.

HALF-GUINEAS.

- 25. 1717. Similar to Guinea No. 11, laurel—tye two ends.
- 26. 1718.
- 27. 1719.
- 28. 1722.

29. 1725. Similar to Guinea No. 18.
 30. 1726.
 31. 1727.

QUARTER-GUINEA.

32. 1718, similar to Guinea No. 18.

This was the first coin struck of this denomination, and was intended to supply in some measure the deficiency of silver, which at that time was much felt; but as the coin was inconveniently small, and great numbers were reserved in private hands as pocket pieces, etc.; they do not appear to have entered much into the general currency of the country. Indeed only £37,380 were struck.

GEORGE II.

The gold coinage of George II. consisted of pieces of the same weight, fineness, and denominations, as those of his predecessor, except the quarter-guinea, of which there were not any struck in this reign. Down to the middle of the year 1739 the obverses were engraved by Croker, and they represent what is called the young head: the subsequent obverses were engraved by Tanner, and are called the old heads, of which however there are two gradations, those after 1745 shewing in the features evident traces of more advanced age.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. 1729. GEORGIVS II. DEI GRATIA. Bust to left, laureate, tye two ends, hair long, curly, neck bare.
 R—M. B. F. ET H. REX. F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A.
 T. ET E. 1729. Shield garnished, crowned, bearing 1. England impaling Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland, 4. Electorate.

✠ DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI TERTIO.²

Proofs of this coin with a plain edge sometimes occur.

² From the introduction of milled money in the reign of

2. 1729. Same as No 1, but E.I.C. under the bust.³
 3. 1731. + QVARTO + 4. 1738. DVO DECIMO.

Young Head.

5. 1741. DECIMO QVARTO.

In 1739 the style of the king's head upon the coinage was altered, and made to resemble his more advanced age; it appears however that new dies had not been prepared for the five-guinea pieces, as upon this coin of 1741 the young head is still retained.

Old Head.

6. 1746. GEORGIVS II. DEI GRATIA. Bust to left, laureate, tye bow and ends, hair long, curly and in front of neck, neck bare, underneath LIMA.

R—Same as No. 1.

DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI DECIMO NONO.

7. 1748. Same as No. 6. VICESIMO SECVNDO
 8. 1753 - - - - - VICESIMO SEXTO.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

9. 1733, similar to Five-guinea Piece No. 1, but dated 1733.
 Edge plain. A pattern.
 10. 1735. Edge milled.

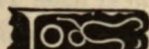
Charles II., the armorial bearings of the sovereign had been placed upon separate shields, except during the reign of William and Mary, when they were emblazoned more heraldically upon one shield. Upon the accession of George II. the precedent of William and Mary was followed upon the gold coinage, though that of Charles II. was still retained upon the silver.

³ The letters E.I.C. are the initials of the East India Company, and are placed upon money coined for them, or from gold sent by them to the Mint for that purpose. We have not met with these initials upon any two-guinea pieces.

VII.

DUDU-MASU, COCO-REEDI, OR HOOK MONEY OF
CEYLON.

No. 1.



No. 2.

DEAR SIR,—Having been desirous to obtain the fullest information possible upon that singular form of silver currency called Hook-money, or Fish-Hook money, to which I had the honor to draw the attention of numismatists, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. xi. page 170, and Vol. xii. page 82, I was favoured by Dr. Lee, Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society, with an epistolary introduction to George Lee, Esq., Post Master General at Colombo, Ceylon, and Editor of an edition of Ribeyro's *History of Ceylon*. To Mr. Lee, therefore, I addressed various enquiries respecting the Hook-money; and in reply he has kindly obliged me with some information, which if not extensive, is, in my opinion, very interesting and valuable; under which impression I beg to communicate it to you, for presentation to the Numismatic Society, or for insertion in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

Mr. Lee states, that specimens of the Hook-money are now very scarce in Ceylon; for, having long ceased to be current, the natives have appropriated them to the formation of ornaments, of which they are exceedingly fond. With his communication Mr. Lee forwarded to me a specimen of the Hook-money, upon which is stamped a word, said to be

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SREE, in the Gruntha or Dewanágiri character, and which signifies what is 'sacred' or 'holy.' The kings of Kandy formerly signed this word only instead of their peculiar name; and it is compounded in the name Srēēpáda (the holy foot-mark) which is the name given by the natives to Adam's Peak. With respect to the *notches* exhibited on the specimens engraved at page 161, Vol. xi. Num. Chron., and referred to at page 172 of the same volume, they are said only to have been made to test the standard of the silver.

In order to obtain every information which present circumstances would allow, Mr. Lee applied to one of the Priests of Buddhā, belonging to the principal temple in Kandy; and he communicated what he knew upon the subject in a note in Singalese, of which the following is a translation.

"I have heard that the silver coin called Dudu-masu, i.e., Hook-money, was current in the time of old Parakkrama Bahu, who reigned in the city of Pollanarōwa. It is impossible, however, to tell the precise period, as it bears no date. Although there is an impression and letters, I cannot make out what characters they are.¹ The cutting upon them

¹ "Besides the vernacular language of the country, the Singalese have another which they learn as we do Latin" (*Ribeyro*). "The Pāli or Magadhi, which Buddhist scholars declare to be of greater antiquity than the Sanscrit, quoting, in the discussion of this subject, their favorite verse, 'Sá Mághadi; mula bhásá narayeyadi kappika, brachmanochassuttalapa, Sambuddhachapi bhasare.' There is a language which is the root of all; men and brahmans at the commencement of the creation, who never before heard or uttered a human accent, and even the supreme Budus, spoke it: it is Mághadi" (*Turnour*)—*Mr. Lee's note to Ribeyro*.

Can the inscription on the hook-money be in the Pāli or Magadhi language? The note from Turnour proves an ancient tongue, when the extravagance of Buddhist ideas is reduced to its proper level. Goutama, the reviver or originator of Buddhism, died, B.C. 43.

seems to me intended for an indication that the silver is not adulterated. It is of the value of eight pence English."

The old king alluded to, lived about 400 years ago.² The city Pollanarōwa is of great antiquity, and there are stupendous remains of it in the deep jungle, about one hundred miles north of Kandy.

Such appears to be the information which can now be gathered on the spot, as to the Hook-money form of silver currency anciently used in Kandy. It should be observed, that the words "Dudu-masu," i. e., Hook-money, are equivalent to "Coco-reedi," in the low country dialect, bearing the same import.

I send up for inspection, and for engraving if thought desirable, the specimen kindly sent to me by Mr. Lee; and also two specimens a short time since presented by Mr. Lee to Dr. Lee. The latter gentleman has very obligingly allowed me to have engravings taken of his specimens, should it be deemed advantageous. It will be seen by examination of my specimen, the weight of which is 72½ grains, that the inscription is of a squarer character in the letters, than the specimens marked No. 4 and 5 in the plate, Vol. xi., p. 161, Num. Chron.; one of which, No. 5, is a straight variety of the silver Wire-money, and is probably a larin (of Laristan) with a Persian inscription: and it likewise differs from the inscription of No. 7 of the same plate,

² Mr. Lee in his edition of Ribeyro's History of Ceylon (Colombo, Ceylon, 1847), says, in a note, of Abœ-Negabo Pandar,— "The native name of this sovereign was Dharma Prakramabahoo IX.; he reigned from A.D. 1505 to 1527. It is probable the Priest of Buddha means this king. The Portuguese obtained a footing in Ceylon in 1517, and they introduced the use of pagodas, pardaons, and *larins*;" but he adds,— "The king of Kandy had also allowed his subjects to make use of a kind of money, which every body was permitted to fabricate. It is of very pure silver, and is made in the shape of a fish-hook."

which seems to be also a larin. By comparison with No. 3 of the plate, Vol. xi., p. 161, there will be seen a general resemblance in my specimen in the squareness of the letters; and probably the characters are the same.

Dr. Lee's inscribed specimen, weight $68\frac{1}{2}$ grains, with two notches on each side varies from my specimen in the letters, and whether in the same language or not, I am unable to say.

The other specimen of Dr. Lee (which, with the above, came from Ceylon, as stated), weight $66\frac{1}{8}$ grains, with three notches on one side, has a fine chequer stamp on it. By reference to plate, Vol. xi. p. 161, there will be seen (No. 6) a specimen with chequer-pattern, but the chequer is not so minute in the lines. I have in my possession a Hook-money piece with a similar chequer-pattern stamp on it as No. 6 alluded to. Though I have examined two specimens from the cabinet of Walter Hawkins, Esq.; five from the cabinet of Dr. Lee; and four others in my own possession; I find no other pattern of stamp than that of the chequer, and of letters; whence I am inclined to presume that the chequer has some especial, perhaps mythological meaning, and is not merely a chance ornamental device. It is to be remarked, that two of the three chequer-stamped pieces are Hook-money, and come from Ceylon—the third is also a Hook-money piece, and is probably from Ceylon.

In support of the argument which I have heretofore advanced, of the strictly money character of the silver Wire-money, and Hook-money of Laristan and Ceylon, which, according to Sir John Chardin, was formerly current throughout the whole East, I may draw attention to the remark of Mr. Lee, that the word stamped on my specimen is said to be SREE, and to signify that which is "holy—sacred,"—and to be the same word which the kings of

Kandy formerly used as a signature, instead of their peculiar name.³ If this be so, this inscription seems to assimilate the silver Wire, or Hook-money, with the character of medallic money in the earliest ages of coinage, as suggested by Mr. Burgon in an article in the *Numismatic Journal*, Vol. i. p. 97. Mr. Burgon says in that article, p. 121, whilst speaking of Greek coins and their types, "it will also be found equally evident, that *all* such types are susceptible of a direct and uniform reference to the religion of the ancients:" and he further observes—"it will be asked, how the motive of religion, having solely influenced the types, can possibly be applied to the coins of kings, queens, emperors, etc.," and he adds, "it is not, perhaps generally imagined, that there is the strongest possible ground for concluding that no mortal *ever* appears upon an ancient coin, but *in the character of a deity*:"—and again he asserts as his opinion, "*the universal and uniform sanctity of the types*," of ancient coins. From the statement made as to the word '*Sree*'—'*holy—sacred*,' on the Hook-money; and the same word being used by the ancient kings of Kandy for their signature; the divine character of the kings; and the sacred idea attached to the Hook-money, bearing the divine signature of the sovereign; would seem to be as fully established as in the case of ancient Greek coins bearing the impress of deified potentates; and as such, will assimilate the Hook-money to medal money in its specific character. The association with the particular worship, or prevalent mythology of the place where this money

³ It has been thought needless to engrave the whole of the Hook-money pieces, as they have been already shewn, Vol. xi., page 161; but the word said to be SREE is exhibited, No. 1 above; and the word on Dr. Lee's inscribed piece is shewn, No. 2.

Whether the inscriptions are shewn in their right position as to their upper edge, is not known to the writer.

was formed, as stated in reference to the Greek money by Mr. Burgon, is further strikingly evidenced by Mr. Lee's remark, that the word '*Sree*' is compounded in the name of Adam's Peak, "*Srēpūda, the holy foot-mark:*" and the French editor of Ribeyro adds, as to the Singhalese—"Their three principal feasts are held at the new moons of March, June, and November. The first is celebrated in honor of Budu, the guardian of the souls of men; during this feast pilgrims flock to Adam's Peak, which bears the native name of Amalala Sripade; or to the tree Bogaha, which is in the neighbourhood of Anurajapuré, and which they believe to have been transplanted thither by Budu."

I would beg also to notice, as leading to the belief of the ancient usage of Hook-money, that Mr. Lee mentions, that "the city of Pollanarōōwa," where this Hook-money circulated, "is of great antiquity, and that there are stupendous remains of it in the deep jungle about one hundred miles north of Kandy." The "stupendous remains" would imply an antiquity of the most remote date; and the simplicity of the Wire-money type, amongst people little apt to change during thousands of years, would appear to warrant the conjecture of an antiquity as distant in the Wire-money, as in the city; an antiquity perhaps beyond that of the earliest medal money, a position which I have been led to believe, and have sought to establish.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W. B. DICKINSON.

Leamington, *May 8th*, 1850.

To J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.

VIII.

FOREIGN STERLINGS OF THE TYPE OF THE
PENNIES OF HENRY III.COPENHAGEN, *January*, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—You have doubtless seen the engravings executed about fifteen years ago for a new work on the coins of Denmark, intended to supersede the old "*Beskrivelse*." By the death of Professor Ramus, this work has been almost abandoned, but during the last year I have succeeded in getting it renewed. Although Mr. Hildebrand's store is very considerable, we have a still greater addition of the Danish kings, and I hope it will soon be made apparent what were coined in this country, and what in England. I believe we now know almost three thousand different types of Canute and his sons. When we cease to discover new cities and types our object will have been attained.

We have lately had a find of thirty coins, evidently imitations of pennies of Henry III. of England; amongst them there are some which are curious. It is a well known fact that the sterlings of Edward were copied in Belgium and Germany, but I have scarcely ever seen similar copies of the coins of Henry III., except those struck in Westphalia. I send you the designs of several of these coins, some of which I believe were coined in Holland, and with the English king's name.

I need not particularise the numerous instances of imitations of the English sterling, the *grös tournois*, the *gros de Prague*, the *florins* of Florence: in times when only the clergy could read, the legends were not much regarded, but

even these were sometimes copied. In the case of the coins of which I now send drawings, the imitators perhaps considered the copying of the legend too closely, either as unnecessary, or as venturing too far, and on some of them have substituted for the king's name and titles SALVE REGINA. If you examine the accompanying designs, you will find Nos. 1 and 2 to be types of coins of Henry III. struck in London; the names of the moneyers SETNVI and LACMER, I have not found in Ruding, No. iii. No. 3 reads DAVIOQLVNDEN; but is this London?

No. 4 is an obverse with four different reverses, which I have not yet found described. One reads HENRICVS COMES; those marked *a b* appears to resemble the coins of Henry struck at Bristol; *c* reads WALTER ON CWAL. Is not this Wallingford, which Ruding says he has never seen?

No. 5 with BERNHARDV IIR has for reverse legend RENÆVDON LVND. Is this from England?¹

No. 6 has the name of the king, but on the reverse CIVI CVNRENCIS. This, I think, means Kuinre in Friesland.

No. 7. This has SALVE REGINA MÐ around the head and on the reverse as No. 6. The varieties marked *a* and *b* read COI (*sic.*) CVNRENCIS, and CIVITAS SVLIEN.

No. 8 reads HENRICVS around the king's head. *Rev.* WILLEN ARNEMI, Arnheim, in older times *Arnem*. I observe Ruding has EMN. Is not this the same coin?

No. 9 has SALVE REGINA around the head. *Rev.* a blundered legend, a portion of which may be read LONDON. A variety of this type, marked *a* in the plate, I am unable to read.

¹ We doubt much whether any of these coins are of English origin. Our kind correspondent gives us no information regarding their weight and alloy, which might have aided the enquiry materially.—Ed. N. C.

According to the old Danish laws, everything found in the earth belonged to the king. I think you have something like this in England. Our good monarch, Frederic V., turned this law to good account, and made it of great importance to the acquiring of curious objects for the national collection. He would not give up his *right*, but promised that he and his successors would pay to the *finder* the full intrinsic value of the hoard. This has caused to be brought to us many objects which, in former times, were concealed or sold secretly. You will judge of this, when I add that in 1838 we established in our Medal-room a book in which was entered every finding of coins. To each entry a number is given, that in times to come we may see what has been found together. We began with No. 1 in 1838, and now at the end of 1849, we number eighty-two finds. Antiquities of gold and silver are discovered oftener than coins. We give the name of the place of finding to the hoard thus brought to light.—Find No. 82 is termed the *Plaagendrup find*. The hoard consisted of 555 coins, of which 448 were Danish coins of bad alloy, and nearly the whole of the remainder were pennies (with the exception of one of Alexander III. of Scotland) of Henry III. of England, and of common types, except those of which I send you designs. Not a single piece of a later date was found.

I am, etc.,

THOMSEN.

To J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.

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IX.

SELECT COINS FROM THE CABINET OF
MAJOR RAWLINSON, C.B.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 28, 1850.]

SIR,—I have the honour, by the kind permission of Major Rawlinson, to exhibit to the Numismatic Society, this evening, a selection from the collection he has made during a long residence in Persia, comprehending several coins which are very rarely met with, and of which one or two are unique. The public are well aware, that during his long absence in the East, Major Rawlinson has devoted himself assiduously to the collection and the reading of inscriptions in the ancient languages and dialects of the countries in which he was staying. They are, perhaps, not acquainted with the fact, that he has been no less industrious in the pursuit of numismatic knowledge; and that while engaged in other important and engrossing avocations, he found time to pay considerable attention to the numismatic antiquities of those countries, as well as to their monumental remains. The result of this attention has been, that he has drawn together a collection, which while it is not inconsiderable in the number of pieces it contains, possesses, at the same time, some specimens of the utmost rarity. A few of the most remarkable of these are now laid before the Society, and I shall proceed to give some description of them, premising, that for a portion of the illustration of those of Greek origin, I am indebted to the superior knowledge and acquirements of my friend, Mr. Burgon.

The first coin which I shall mention, is a silver Deca-

drachm of Alexander the Great, a noble coin, hitherto undiscovered, and therefore entirely new to us. The type is that which is usually observable on the silver money of this king, viz. :—

Obv.—Head of Hercules turned to the right, and covered with the skin of the Nemæan lion, with the paws knotted under the chin.



Rev.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ].—Jupiter seated half-draped, and turned towards the left, with an eagle in his extended right hand, and a long sceptre in his left. Under the chair is the monogram  and the letter M. ΣΟΥΣ

I think that there can be no doubt, that the monogram represents the name of the mint-master who was employed to strike the coin, as the single letter probably does that of the place where the coin was struck. It is not, however, possible to determine either of these points with certainty. The presumption is, indeed, very strong, that the coin must have issued from the mint of either Babylon or Susa, but we have no clue whereby this can be ascertained satisfactorily. It is an interesting fact, that the same monogram and the same letter are found upon other coins of Alexander the Great. For instance, on those tetradrachms which have been universally ascribed to some of the Eastern Provinces of his vast empire we meet with them, sometimes together, as in the specimen before us under the throne of the god, and sometimes separately, the monogram continuing under the throne, and the letter appearing by itself in the field of the coin, occasionally alone, and occasionally accompanied by other symbols, such as an ear of corn, or a dolphin. The same remark applies to the didrachms, the rarest of all Alexander the Great's money, for on two specimens, now in the British Museum, the same monogram is under the throne, and the same letter in the field. It is worth

maria
at
Susa

noticing, that two coins of Seleucus the First, Alexander's immediate successor in the Eastern empire, have the same letter on them, and in this case under the throne without any accompanying monogram, while a totally different monogram occurs in the field of the coins. The inference I draw from this fact is, that the coins were struck during both reigns at the same place, but that the masters of the mint had been changed, or at all events were different.

When this coin was first discovered, and when I saw it for the first time on its arrival in England, it was so covered with black oxide, the rust of ages, that it was impossible to read more than the two first letters of Alexander's name; and the monogram and the letter, which I suppose to refer to the town where it was struck, were quite invisible. Since then it has been submitted to a very careful cleaning, and the result is what has been stated above.

The discovery of this remarkable coin tends to confirm the opinion which has been entertained by many, that coins of this very unusual size were issued for specific purposes, connected perhaps with the public games of the ancients, while it induces the belief, that this specimen must be placed in the same category with the medallions of Syracuse. Besides Syracuse, with the exception perhaps of Carthage, Athens is the only town which presents us with a decadrachm; while, as far as our present knowledge goes, we have every reason to believe that Athens took the lead in striking these heavy coins. Up to the present time, no *regal* decadrachm of so early a period as that of Alexander the Great has been found; and we seem warranted in forming the opinion, that as Athens took the lead among the cities of antiquity in striking decadrachms, so Alexander the Great was the first to set a similar example among kings.

It may be very fairly presumed, that the use and object of issuing such a heavy piece of money, was the same in the regal as in the civic series; and we may, therefore, perhaps not without reason, refer the origin of the remarkable specimen before us to the solemn celebration of games at Babylon or Susa. Now Arrian (L. iii. c. 16) mentions, that on the arrival of Alexander at Susa, he laid hands on all the treasure which was there, amounting to fifty thousand talents of silver; and that he took part in the festival of the Lampadephoria and the exercises of the Palæstra (θύσας τῷ πατρίῳ νόμῳ καὶ λαμπάδα ποιήσας καὶ ἀγῶνα γυμνικόν). Again, in L. vii. cap. 4, Arrian states, that on the return of the great king from India, he married at Susa eighty of his friends to Median and Persian ladies; and Diodorus (L. xvii. c. 107), confirms this statement, by adding that Alexander himself married Stateira, the eldest daughter of Darius, at the same time, and gave Drypetis, her younger sister, to his friend Hephæstion. It is very probable that this interesting coin was struck at this time.

But without the knowledge of the facts mentioned by Arrian and Diodorus, and also that this decadrachm was procured by Major Rawlinson at Hillah, we should have been naturally led to the conclusion, from the known practice of the ancients in striking such heavy coins, that they must have proceeded from some large and wealthy city, such as we know Babylon and Susa to have been. The circumstance of this coin having been procured at Hillah, and the report that one or two similar to it have been found in Persia, tend strongly to confirm this opinion. That very few were struck, and that the use and circulation of them was confined to the locality whence they were issued, accounts, at the same time, for the place of their discovery, and for their high rarity. Had it been the usage of any of

the cities of Asia Minor to strike such coins, it is but reasonable to think that some would long since have been found, considering that coins of Alexander issued from those cities formed the chief currency of those countries for many years after his death at Babylon; and bearing, too, in mind, how much more completely Asia Minor has been explored for many years than Babylonia and Persia. On the whole, therefore, there seems good reason for our belief, that this coin ranks among the most remarkable and interesting ones which have been discovered for many years.

The next coin (Plate I., fig. 2). to which I call the attention of the Society, is hardly less remarkable than the one I have just described. It is a tetradrachm of the Bactrian Antimachus, who probably reigned about B.C. 140, though there seems some reason for thinking that his date may ascend as high as B.C. 170. Only one other tetradrachm, similar, as it would seem, in all respects to this one, has been met with hitherto. It was brought from Bokhara, and has been published by Koehler (*Médailles Grecques des Rois de Bactriane*), and has been copied by Mionnet (vol. viii. Suppl. p. 466). There is, in the British Museum, a solitary drachma of the same type, perhaps also an unique specimen. The silver tetradrachm now before us may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Bust of the king to the right, with a diadem and chlamys; his head covered by a kind of *causia*, or Macedonian hat. The portrait is well defined, and apparently characteristic.

Rev.—*ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ*. Neptune bearded, nearly full face, standing, partially covered with the chlamys, which conceals the lower half of his body. In his right hand he holds a trident, the staff of which rests on the ground; in his left, a palm branch. In the field, to the right of Neptune, is a monogram, formed of the letters K and P. Thus, *KP*. This monogram differs entirely from that upon any known Bactrian coin. !!!

The commonest

*See my No 7 in Num Chron:
Inson 102*

The uncertainty of the period during which this monarch reigned, and of the country over which he swayed, renders every new monument belonging to him peculiarly interesting. Until the discovery of this tetradrachm, and of the drachma, bearing the same type, the only known, and still most common type, was that with the Victory winged, bearing in one hand a palm branch, and in the other, a diadem or vitta; and on the reverse, the king, on horseback. In the absence of positive authentic and historical documents, if we may venture to conjecture, it would appear from his coins, that the diadem he wears refers to some naval victory. At the same time, we must admit, that this conjecture renders the determination of the limits of his kingdom even more dubious than before, for a naval victory could hardly take place except near the sea, from which Bactria is very remote, or at the embouchure of some considerable river. Professor Wilson, in his *Ariana Antiqua*, thinks that it is most likely that Antimachus founded a principality in the northern part of the Panjab, immediately above the Hazára mountains, on the west of the Balkh road. The coins of the same king which Mr. Masson collected were all, or nearly all, from the Hazára country.

(3.) The third remarkable coin, is a very rare tetradrachm of Seleucus I., presenting us with his portrait. Of the three specimens of this very rare type which have been hitherto brought to this country, the coin before us claims pre-eminence for its very perfect preservation. The details of the type are so completely made out on this tetradrachm, as to leave no doubt on any point, and at the same time to present us with the best portrait of Seleucus hitherto seen. The coin may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Portrait of Seleucus to the right; head covered with a helmet with cheek-piece, formed of the skin of the head

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of a bull, the ear and horn visible on one side, and the end only of the horn on the other; the bull's hair is clearly indicated; the helmet has a high metallic front over the forehead, and round the bottom of the neck is a chlamys, formed of the skin of a lion, the paws of which are tied in a knot under the chin.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ**. Victory winged, and draped, standing to the right, before a trophy which she is crowning with a wreath. The trophy consists of a helmet, with cheek-pieces, a cuirass, and a round buckler, having the device of a star, all suspended as usual from the trunk of a tree, of which the stumps of the branches, and even some of the leaves are visible. Between the Victory and the trophy are the letters **ΔΙ**, and in the field, to the left, is an **Ε**. Only two other coins similar to this are known. One is in the Museum, and differs slightly from this coin; the other is in the collection of the Bank of England. This coin is therefore of the utmost rarity.

No. 4 is a similar coin, of exactly the same type as the preceding. Although so well preserved, no inscription exists upon it. There can, however, be no hesitation in attributing it to Seleucus I.; and as its weight is $9\frac{9}{10}$ Troy grains, it is of course an obolus of that king. It is hitherto unpublished, and is, so far as I know, unique. In the field, is the monogram **Μ**, which seems to contain the letters **ΠΜ**. Both these coins are in the best state of preservation, and as perfect as when first struck.

No. 5 is a very interesting coin. The condition, however, in which it is, diminishes its value considerably. It is a silver drachma of Diodotus, king of Bactria, and is the first coin in silver, with that name, which has been up to this time discovered. As it bears the same type as an unique tetradrachm of Antiochus II. of Syria, now in the British Museum, in whose reign Diodotus, the governor of Bactria under Antiochus, threw off the Seleucidan yoke, and set up a new kingdom for himself, founding the dynasty

of the Græco-oriental kings of Bactria, it seems most probable that this coin belongs to the first Diodotus. It may be described as follows :—

Obv.—Diademed head to the right, the portrait much injured, and the original surface of the coin destroyed.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΔΙΟΔ[ΟΤΟΥ]** Jupiter naked, standing to the left, hurling a thunderbolt with the right hand, and bearing the ægis on his extended left arm. At his feet, in front, are slight traces of the eagle; in the field, to the right, an uncertain monogram.

No. 6 is a very fine drachma of Euthydemus, king of Bactria. On the

Obv.—Is a diademed bust of Euthydemus, with crisped hair, turned to the right, and with the chlamys fastened over his shoulder by an ornamented boss.

Rev.—The legend **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ**. Hercules naked, and standing, in front, with a wreath of ivy leaves round his head, which project like radii; a wreath in his extended right hand, club and lion's skin in the left; and in the field of the coin, to the left, mono-

gram 

It deserves to be particularly remarked, in regard to this coin, that although, according to our present knowledge, it cannot be otherwise classed than to the Bactrian Euthydemus, yet that the portrait appears like that of some Indian personage, and does not at all resemble the usual coins of that prince, the ordinary type of the reverses of which is the seated Hercules. On the other hand, the identity of the type, of the standing Hercules, with that which occurs on the rare tetradrachm of Demetrius, the son and successor of Euthydemus, preclude the idea of any other attribution. Mionnet, Suppl. viii. Pl. xxi. fig. 3, has engraven a coin nearly similar to this one, and has called it unique. Not the least curious fact in relation to

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this coin is, that it is an original plated one, itself a peculiarity which renders it more valuable in the eyes of numismatists.

No 7, the next coin to which I wish to call the attention of the Society as worthy of particular notice and study, is a very remarkable silver drachma of Demetrius I. (Soter) of Syria. It may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Diademed portrait of the king, to the right, as usual.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ**. Apollo naked, seated to the left, on the cortina, as usual; in his right hand an arrow, and his left leaning on a bow. In the field, above the word **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ**, are the letters **ΦΙΑΠ**, and under the word **ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ**, is the date **ΑΕΡ** (year 161), and the letters **ΘΕΟ**.

It is chiefly with the letters **ΦΙΑΠ** and **ΘΕΟ** that any difficulty occurs. This reading may, however, be regarded as certain and correct, being proved by another similar coin in the cabinet of Mr. Stokes, which was procured in Bactria, these two coins being the only specimens yet discovered. Some have been inclined to think, that the letters **ΘΕΟ**, near the date, indicated the name of a magistrate, instead of the usual monogram; and that the coin might have been struck at Philippopolis, in Arabia, of which place coins are known to exist (Mionnet v. p 156); but a consideration of the extremely rare occurrence of the name of a town on a regal coin, except among a peculiar class of copper coins of the kings of Syria; and bearing in mind also the fact, that both these coins of Demetrius came to us from Bactria, it seems best to regard **ΦΙΑΠ** and **ΘΕΟ** as the initial letters of the names of two men, in joint authority in some part of the dominions of Demetrius, in Bactria. It is not impossible, that a future careful reading of the original authorities may furnish some notice of these men,

311. 4

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died in 150

Demetrius

Soter

of

Syria

A.E.P.

see

Bactria

ΦΙΑΠ ΑΕΡ

Mionnet

title of

Soter

from

Babylonians

for instances occur in which the government of distant provinces was committed to the joint and associated rule of two persons.

No. 8 is the original from which were taken the electro-type plates, on which I read a notice at a former meeting of the Society. It is, as I then stated, a very rare tetradrachm of Demetrius and Laodice, struck upon another tetradrachm: portions of the letters in the legend of the former coin may be noticed under the neck of Demetrius. When the electro-type copies first arrived in England, it was thought that the original coin on which this Seleucidan piece has been struck was a tetradrachm of Eukratides, king of Bactria. The type of the reverse, and such portions of the letters as still remain, and the peculiar character of the workmanship, seemed to favour this supposition; but a more minute examination, for which the presence of the original of the electro-type has given an opportunity, has led those who previously doubted, to think that Major Rawlinson's own assignment of the coin to Timarchus, king of Babylon, is, after all, correct. In making this admission, it must, on the other hand, be admitted, that Timarchus had a type precisely similar in every respect to that of Eukratides, a fact of which we have no other evidence at present, but such as may be adduced from the coin before us. Be this as it may, this coin, as we have it, is of the utmost rarity and curiosity. No Timarchus in silver has been hitherto found, while the portraits of Demetrius and Laodice are much superior to those on the only known specimen of their coinage, which is in the British Museum. I may add, that the engraving which I have given of this curious coin, does not adequately represent all that may be traced upon the original; but the confusion arising from the double striking of the coin is

such, that no artist could represent all those finer details which the eye, aided by a magnifying glass, can discover.

No. 9 is a remarkable copper coin of Arsakes I., the founder of the house of the Arsacidæ. He is represented on this piece, as is usual upon his coins, as an old man with a long beard, and his head bound round by a simple vitta.

The *Reverse* has the words *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ*, and the type of the Dioscuri galloping to the right. It is this type which renders this coin peculiarly interesting, as it is the same with that of the tetradrachms of Eukratides, king of Bactria, and therefore leads to the belief that there was, as we might suppose, on other grounds, a direct connection between the Parthian and the Bactrian princes. This copper coin, though rare, is not unique. There is one in the British Museum, not, however, quite so well preserved.

No. 10 is probably a coin of Arsakes VII. The

Obv.—A bust of the king, turned to the left; the head bound with a simple vitta; the neck bare, but the shoulders draped. Behind the head is a Victory flying, with a wreath in the right hand. The features of the face are quite unlike any of the known Arsacidan countenances, and the expression is altogether oriental.

Rev.—The usual type of the king, seated on a throne, to the right, holding a bent bow in his right hand, with the legend *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, ΕΤΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΥ*.

From the inscription, I am led to believe that this coin is probably one of Arsakes VII.; but, at the same time, the portrait on the obverse would seem to be that of an entirely new king.

No. 11 is a well preserved specimen of a coin of Phraates IV., and his queen Thermusa. It may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Head of Phraates IV. to the left, bearded, and wearing the customary Arsacidan tiara; before and behind the head, are two winged Victories, holding wreaths in their hands.

Rev.—ΘΕΑΣ ΟΤΡΑΝΙΑΣ ΜΟΤΗΗ ΒΑΕΙΑΙ.

Bust of the queen, to the left, wearing a high cap richly ornamented. Another Arsacidan diadem; round her neck is a collar of pearls; before the face, the monogram **A**

It is worthy of remark, that no coin has yet been met with sufficiently perfect for one to read the entire name Thermusa. Most of those which have been discovered read only as much as *MOTEHE*: whence Mr. Koehler was led to suppose, that the name of the queen was really *Musa*. A passage, however, in Joseph. Antiq. xviii. c. 2, satisfactorily proves that the real name was Thermusa. He mentions that Thermusa was an Italian slave, who was sent by Augustus to Phraates IV; and the features, as depicted on this coin, may very fairly be taken to represent an European, rather than an Asiatic physiognomy, and would, therefore, so far tend to confirm the truth of Josephus's remark.

Among the more strictly Oriental coins which Major Rawlinson has collected, and specimens of which are exhibited to the Society this evening, are No. 12, and two curious silver ones, the legends of which still remain unread, although some approximation has, I think, been satisfactorily made in an able paper by Mr. Edward Thomas, of the Bengal Civil Service, on the Oriental legends of the Arsacidan and Partho-Persian coins. They may be described as follows:—

Obv. of No. 12, is a bearded head, facing the right, and wearing the low close skull cap, common to the early princes of the Arsacidan House.

Rev. is a rude representation of what is probably a fire-altar, before which stands on the left side a *Mobed*, or ministering priest, and on the right a bird on a pedestal of some kind; in the flames which issue from the top of the altar appears a representation of what may perhaps be a human figure. Beneath the altar is an inscription, six letters of which are clearly visible, and which is probably the same as No. 12, though the latter has been so badly struck, that only three of them admit of identification.

The obverse of No. 12 represents the head of a different monarch, whose beard is much more flowing, and whose head is encircled by a simple diadem. It is not possible at present to determine to what princes these coins belong, nor shall we be able to do so till a larger number of similar specimens shall have been collected, containing a more complete alphabet than we have at present. That they belong to some prince of the Arsacidan family there can be no doubt, the whole character of their workmanship, and the portrait on No. 13, having a great resemblance to undoubted specimens of the numismatic wealth of that house.

Major Rawlinson has proposed to call these and similar coins, sub-Parthian, meaning by this designation that they belonged to rulers of provincial districts more or less subject to the Parthian rule, and I think that this title, which has been acquiesced in by Mr. Thomas, is very appropriate. The characters upon these coins are undoubtedly Pehlvi—and Mr. Thomas, in the paper to which we have alluded, has read on a nearly similar specimen, though with some hesitation, the name of king Kobad or Cavades: and on another, I think satisfactorily, the name of Ardeschir or Artaxerxes. With regard however to the dates of these specimens, I am inclined to think that they are earlier than the time of Kobad, though it is obviously impossible to speak with any certainty upon this point.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, are exhibited chiefly as fine specimens of their respective classes—the early Mohammedan coinage. They are not of great rarity, but are seldom found so well preserved and so easily decypherable.

No. 14 is the most rare, it is a gold coin of Hesham ben Abd el Malek, the eleventh prince of the house of Ommiah. The inscriptions on both obverse and reverse are those commonly met with on the money of this house. On the obverse in the area, is the simple and general formula of the Mohammedan faith, that there is no God but one, and that he has no associate, and on the margin is a sentence selected from the portions of the chap. ix. ver. 33, and chap. lxi. ver. 9, of the Koran, announcing that Mohammed is the prophet of God; and that he has been sent to preach his religious creed in defiance of all opposition. This coin, in common with all the early gold coinage, does not state where it was struck, but we have good reason for believing that all Mohammedan money was coined at Damascus, the seat of the Ommiade Khalifs. No name of any minting town has ever been found upon the similar gold pieces, till the foundation of Baghdad.

No. 15 is a gold coin of Al Mamun, the son of Harun al Rashid, struck in the year of the Hejra 204, A.D. 819. Though a fair specimen of the workmanship of that day, it is not as fine a specimen as the last coin which I described. It is indeed curious that the money of one of the greatest Khalifs, and certainly one of the most distinguished men of his day, Harun al Rashid, was not nearly so fine in workmanship as that of many of the inferior princes who preceded and followed him. Any one who is acquainted with the money of the early Arab conquerors, well knows that the first specimens of the Cufic coinage surpass in clearness and accuracy of die, all the subsequent money of the same class,

and that the types degenerate continually, from the earliest period of the Cufic, till the establishment and use of the modern Arabic writing at the close of the fourth century of Mohammedanism. The inscription on the two sides of this piece is nearly identical with that on the coin we have already described, with the addition of the fuller promulgation of the Mohammedan creed, taken from the cxiith Sura. Beneath the legend of the area of the reverse may be read the words ذولرياستين "endowed with two offices," the "head of affairs in peace and war,"—the title refers to Al Fadhl ben Sahal, the favourite minister of Al Mamun, who was at this period in a state of rivalry with his general Taher, the conqueror of Khorasán, who is known in history by the name of ذوليمينين or Ambidexter, and whose name with this celebrated title occurs on a coin preserved in Mr. Marsden's collection.

The two remaining specimens, Nos. 16 and 17, have been selected as showing the character of the Mohammedan coinage at a much later period of its history, and just before the taking of Bagdad by Hulagu, and the overthrow of the Khaláfat by the Tartars.

No. 16 is a fine gold coin of Al Naser Ledin Illah Ben Mostadhi, the thirty-fourth Khalif of the house of Ommiiah, It was struck at the City of Peace, Baghddad, in the last year of the rule of this prince, in A.H. 523, A.D. 622.

This coin, though a good deal injured and in some places illegible, is a good specimen of the money of the period. The legends on the obverse and reverse are somewhat fuller than on the preceding coins, but present no feature of peculiar interest. I may remark that this Khalif, and all the later ones, put upon their coins their religious as well as secular titles. Thus Al Náser on the coin before us styles himself Al Imám, the chief priest, as well as Emir Almu-

menin, the Chief of the Faithful, that is, the general of their armies.

The last and finest of these Mohammedan coins, No. 17, is a gold one of Al Motásem Billah, the thirty-seventh and last of the Khalifs of the house of Ommiah. It was struck at the City of Peace, Baghdad, in A.H. 643, A.D. 1245, only thirteen years before the final extinction of the Khaláfat. It is in excellent preservation, and is one of the most perfect coins that I have ever seen. The legend on the obverse and reverse is nearly the same as on that of the preceding coin.

Such, Sir, is some account of the selection which I have made from Major Rawlinson's cabinet, for the purpose of exhibition this evening before the Numismatic Society. I need hardly add, that I think the cordial thanks of this Society are due to Major Rawlinson, for the zeal and ability with which he has at all times taken advantage of his opportunities for collecting coins during his travels in remote and little-known regions, and amid so many other laborious and important duties; and for the kindness and liberality with which he has given permission to Mr. Burgon and myself, to select from his cabinet such specimens as we thought might prove interesting to this Society.

W. S. W. VAUX.

X.

COUNTERFEIT STERLINGS,

ACCOUNT OF A PARCEL FOUND AT KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 28th March, 1850.]

ALL collectors of coins are well acquainted with the general appearance of those pieces which are known by the name of "counterfeit sterlings;" but little can be asserted with confidence respecting the authority by which they were struck, or the places where they were most extensively circulated. They are clearly imitations of the English pennies sterling, resembling the coins of Edward I. and II., in workmanship and in type. I am not aware of these coins being found in the districts whose names appear upon the pieces, more frequently than in other districts, and we are therefore without that evidence which would lead to the conclusion that they were most generally in circulation in those districts. Nor am I aware of any large number having been found in any one hoard which might afford a clue to a conjecture of the places from whence they issued or in which they circulated. It appears probable that they were struck by the authority of those personages whose name they bear, and chiefly intended for circulation in the neighbourhood of the towns which we see inscribed upon them. Their type and appearance shew that they were intended to imitate the coinage of England, which was at the time in good reputation among merchants, and we shall perceive, when referring to the descriptions, that they profess to belong to a limited district, and that the personages in whose names

they appear to have been issued, were directly or indirectly connected, by marriage or politics, with the royal family of England. The names however may have been assumed by persons who struck them for their own purposes or profit, without any authority from any potentate; with a view to escape the penalties of forgery they may have been struck in places far distant from those whose names they bear, even in England itself. They were evidently intended to circulate with English money, and the names, if forged, were selected from districts which had commercial relations with England.

In the state of uncertainty in which we are respecting the places of their origin it may be interesting to the Society to have a descriptive catalogue of a parcel of these coins which were found altogether, some of which are very rare, and have not hitherto been noticed. There are ninety-two coins, and they were found upon the property of the Earl of Selkirk, in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright.

WILLIAM, BISHOP OF CAMBRAY.

GVILLS. EPISCOPVS.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head, cross upon the breast.—MM. Mitre.

CAMBRACENSIS.—Cross, cinquefoil in first angle, three pellets in each of the others.

Of this coin there was but one specimen found (see Snelling, pl. iii. f. 30), where the MM. is a cross, not a mitre, and no cross appears on the breast. William d'Avesnes was bishop of Cambrai from 1292 to 1295; he was brother to John II., Count of Hainault, etc., whose coins are noticed below.

GUIDO, BISHOP OF CAMBRAY.

GVIDO EPISCOPVS.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round head, shoulders cloathed.—MM. cross.

CAMBRACENSIS.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.

Of this piece there were nine specimens. Guy de Colmieu was Bishop of Cambray from 1297 to 1306. He is not mentioned in Snelling.

JOHN II., COUNT OF HAINAULT, HOLLAND, Etc.

:I: COMES :hAVONIE.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

VALENCHENENS.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—
Snelling, pl. iii. f. 4.

Of this fifteen specimens were found; it was coined at Valenciennes, a principal town in the county of Hainault.

John II. Count of Hainault, to which title he succeeded upon the death of his grandmother Margaret, Countess of Flanders and Hainault, in 1280; and died in 1304. In 1299 he became Count of Holland, upon the death of John, the last male heir of a collateral branch descended from their common ancestor, Florence the sixteenth Earl of Holland. He married Philippa, aunt of Henry III., Count of Luxembourg, and Emperor of Germany, who died in 1313, with whom he was consequently a contemporary: and a coin of whom is described below. The John whom he succeeded as Count of Hainault, married Adelheid, daughter of Edward I., King of England. This alliance may have led in some measure to the adoption of the English type upon these coins.

IOHS COMES hANONIE.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

MONETA MONTES.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.

There are various dies of this coin; in some "I" the initial of the name only appears (Snelling pl. iii. f. 2), or the town is written hAVONIE, and the ornaments between the letters vary. All these were struck at Mons, another principal

town of Hainault, by the same Count, John II., as the preceding. Of these varieties twelve specimens were included in this find.

‡I‡ COMES ‡ hAVONIE.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

MEL + BODIENSIS.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 3.*

—Struck, by the same prince as the preceding, at Maubeuge another principal town of Hainault. There were only three coins found of this town, and all varying; one having a cross after the L; another a pellet; the third without any mark.

ARNOULD VIII., COUNT OF LOOS.

COMES ARNOLDVS.—Bust, front face, no wreath or coronet round the head; two cinquefoils pierced after Comes.

MONETA COMITIS.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 16.*

One variety has only one cinquefoil after Comes, another has three cinquefoils instead of pellets in one angle (unpublished), another with a similar reverse reads on the obverse ARNOLDVS COMES. Of these varieties five specimens were included in this find.

Loos is situated upon the Meuse between Brabant and the territory of Liege. The pieces above described were struck by Arnold VIII., who reigned from 1280 to 1328, and probably at the town of Hasselt, which he had fortified, and where he established a mint in 1291. He does not appear to have had any personal alliance with England which would account for his adopting the type of the money of this country; he probably only followed the example of neighbouring princes in the construction of his coinage.

GUIDO, MARQUIS OF NAMUR, COUNT OF FLANDERS.

+ G: COMES: FLANDIE.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

SIG. NVM CRVCIS.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—
Unpublished.

Of this coin there are six specimens, and some varieties; two have small crosses, instead of pellets, between the words of the legend on the obverse; one has a pellet on each side of the neck; one has, besides, a cross on the neck; and another has a cross at each side of the neck.

+ G ‡ COMES FLANDRIE.—Spread eagle, with two heads.
‡ CIVITAS ALOST.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—
Snelling, pl. iii. f. 39.

Of this coin there was only one specimen.

+ G COM ... LANDRIE.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.
MONETA DOVVAOY.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—
Unpublished.

+ MARCHIO NAMVRC.—Bust, front face, no crown or wreath round the head.
G. COMES FLANDRE.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—
Snelling, pl. iii. f. 9.

Of this coin there were three specimens; and two others which had a cross or quatrefoil at each side of the neck; and there were also two which had the quatrefoil at each side of the neck, and an open quatrefoil in one of the angles of the cross on the reverse, instead of the pellets.

+ ‡ G ‡ MARCHIO NAMVR.—Bust, front face, no crown or wreath round the head.
‡ MONETA NAMVR.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—
Snelling, pl. iii. f. 11.

These pieces were all struck by Guido, who in the year

1248 became Lord of Bethune and Dendermonde upon the death of his father-in-law. Upon the death of his elder brother William in 1251, he took jointly with his mother Margaret, the title of Count of Flanders, and upon her death in 1280, he alone enjoyed that title. Upon his marriage in 1264 with Isabella of Luxemburg, he took the title of Marquis of Namur, having become possessed of that territory in right of his wife. In 1290 he conferred that title upon his son John, retaining it also to himself, in the same manner as he had enjoyed the title of Count of Flanders conjointly with his mother. We have already seen how John Count of Hainault may have been influenced in the coinage of the description of money now under consideration; and, as Guido of Namur, Flanders, etc., was his cotemporary and half nephew, the son of his half brother, he may have acted under the same influence.

Alost is a town belonging to his county of Flanders, as was also at that time Douay, although now within the limits of France

JOHN, DUKE OF BRABANT AND LIMBURG.

+ o I o DVX LIMBURGIE o.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

DVX BRABANTIE.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 6.*

Of this piece there were ten specimens, but all differing from each other in the small ornaments interspersed about the legend. In some the square E is used, in others the round E.

... DVX : LIMBURG ...—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head, cross on the breast.

... NETA DALEM.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Unpublished.*

- + o I o DVX o LIMBVRGIꝯ.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head, cross (?) on the breast.
- + MONETA TREVE? .—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Unpublished.*

There is only one specimen of each of these pieces, and the reverse of the last of them is so indistinct, that it would be unsafe to assert positively that it reads TREVE as is above written.

There are three Dukes of Brabant of the name of John who immediately succeeded each other, and by any of whom these pieces may have been struck. John the Victorious, reigned from 1260 to 1294. John II. to 1312. John the Pacific, to 1335. John II. married Margaret daughter of our Edward I., and it is therefore to him that these pieces may with the greater probability be assigned. Dalem is situated to the north-east of Limburg, and within the boundaries of that dukedom. Treves or Triers is situated far to the south of Limburg, and in the district, which, at the period when these coins were struck, was appropriated to the See of the Bishop of Treves, since raised into an Electorate. It does not appear that the Dukes of Brabant had authority to strike money in this city, and it is probable that the legend is incorrectly read, and unfortunately there is not any duplicate coin to refer to for correction.

JOHN OF LOUVAIN.

- + o IOHꝰS o Dꝰ o LOV - Iꝰ.—Bust, front face, wreath round the head.
- MONꝰT hꝰRS - ꝰL.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 7.*
- + IOHꝰNNꝰS : Dꝰ LOVꝰNIO.—Bust, front face, wreath round the head.
- + DNS Dꝰ : hꝰRSTꝰL :.—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—*Snelling, pl. iii. f. 8.*

There is only one specimen of the first of these coins; and two of the second. It is somewhat doubtful by whom they were struck, Snelling seems to be of opinion that it was by a John, Count of Louvain, who died in 1324, aged 16, who was descended from Henry Duke of Brabant, the common ancestor also of John, Duke of Brabant, whose coins have just been described. It appears more probable that they were struck by this latter personage, as they bear the name of Harstel, a town situated near Liege, just upon the borders of the Duchy of Limburg, and as he as well as the collateral branch of the first named John, took the title of Lord of Louvain derived from their common ancestor.

HENRY, COUNT OF LUXEBURG.

+ :h: COME ... LVCEB'.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

MONE ... ASTONEN.—Cross, three pellets in each angle—*Unpublished*.

Of this coin there is only one specimen, and that a broken one. The Count of Luxemburg who struck this piece was probably Henry, who was elected Emperor of Germany in 1308; he married Margaret, sister of John II., Duke of Brabant, whose coins have been already noticed, and whose marriage with the daughter of Edward I., has been assigned as one probable cause of the adoption of the English type for his money, he died in 1313. Bastogne is in the county of Luxemburg.

LOUIS, COUNT OF ———.

+ LODBIVIC ... MqS.—Bust, front face, wreath round the head.

+ MONET ... VOIS.—Cross, three pellets in three of the angles.—*Unpublished*.

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One specimen only of this coin is in the collection, and about one fourth of the type has never been so struck up as to be legible, the name of the place of mintage cannot therefore be ascertained, and it is possible that the fourth angle of the cross may not have been occupied by pellets. There are three letters on each side deficient; those on the obverse are easily supplied, but those on the reverse have at present eluded all research, and consequently the place of mintage, which might have led to the discovery of the particular Louis mentioned upon the coin, remains undiscovered.

... ETA ∴ LESTAT.—Bust, front face, wreath of flowers round the head.

... NISEPISC ...—Cross, three pellets in each angle.—
Unpublished.

There is only one specimen of this coin, and that a broken one. It appears to have been struck by some Bishop.

With the above were one penny of Alexander, king of Scotland, one of Henry III. struck in London, two of Edward I. struck in London, one at Canterbury, and one at Bristol, and a barbarous imitation of an Irish penny.

XI.

NAVAL HONORARY MEDALS.

I HAVE this evening the pleasure of exhibiting to the Society a series of medals given for distinguished naval services during the Commonwealth, and it may not be uninteresting to the members if I take the opportunity of communicating a few notices respecting the specimens of these medals, which are known to exist at present, and of the occasions upon which they were struck. The first in order of time is the one known as being given for service against six ships.

Obv.—An anchor, on the beam of which are suspended two shields united, one bearing the cross of St. George, for England; the other, a harp, for Ireland. A cable surrounds the whole. Above is MERUITI.

Rev.—A naval action, in which one ship is engaged in close action with two others, while four more are visible in the distance. Above is the inscription, SERVICE DON AGAINST SIX SHIPS, IVLY Ye XXXI & AVGVST Ye 1. 1650.

Size $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. (*Med. Hist.* xxiii. 3. *Vertue.* xvi. 1.)

The naval encounter which gave occasion to this medal is not mentioned by any of our naval historians, but in Whitelock's memorials, p. 467, appears the following notice, "Capt. Wyer in one of the State's ships of twenty-two guns, being commanded to convoy four ships from Hull, was set upon by six Irish frigates, fought with them 12 hours. After the four Hull merchant ships were run away, and came off from them, though much torn, with the loss of one man." Reference to Parliamentary documents of the period enables

us to give the commanding officer's own account of the transaction in a letter to the Council of State.

“ RIGHT HONOURABLE,

“ These are to let your Honours understand that according to the command from the Rear-Admiral, I did lye at the North seas with the fishermen, until the twenty-third of July; my ship being light for ballast, I did goe within the mouth of the Humber to ballast and water.

“ The merchants of Hull hearing that I was there (by some ships that did go up), did send me letters by one of their masters that there were ready ten ships, six for London, and four for Rotterdam.

“ The London ships had stayed about ten or fourteen dayes for convoy.

“ The merchants did prevaile with me to convoy them all into the roads, and to see the ships that were going to Rotterdam safe into harbour.

“ I did consent to this, after I did know the great necessity they had of a convoy, and many letters they had written and sent to many ports upon the North Coast to be sent to the Rear-Admiral, desiring the Rear-Admiral to send them a convoy, the letters not coming to his hands.

“ So they promising me to acquaint your Honours with these things, I set sale out of the Humber the 28th of July, and gaining the roades the 30th, when I left the London Fleet to Capt. Jones to take care of.

“ And my Convoy setting sale upon the last of July with a bare wind, contrary to my mind.

“ About 8 of the clock at night I came up with the head-most of them, whom I found to be very much in drink and (out of a Bravado) he fired three guns, the which I do think it was the means to bring misery upon us all.

“ For before ten of the clock there did come up with us six

great Frigots; the Admirall had 26 guns, the Vice-Admirall 22 Guns, the Rear-Admiral 20 Gunnes, and the rest 18 and 16. The least had too many for one poor ship to encounter with all at once.

“And some of them, as I hear at Yarmouth by them that have been taken by them very lately, that they have 250 men a-piece.

“They moving up very fast with us.

“We immediately fitted our ship, little thinking they had been all Frigots.

“I hailed the headmost, the which was the Admiral, he said he was from Amsterdam.

“And commanding him to come to the Leeward, he would not, but said, all friends, so I fired at him.

“I had no sooner fired but they cried out amain, For KING CHARLES the SECOND; you ROUNDHEAD DOGS.

“I told him our cause was good, and I did scorn his WORDS, for I had Powder and shot enough for them.

“With that he did fire a volley of small shot at me, I being upon the poop, and a whole broadside, and so did the other five Frigots.

“They continuing so all the night, firing broadside for broadside, that we were almost tired out.

“They did come up with us so fast, that our guns were so hot, that I was afraid they would have split, we plyed them so fast.

“But after they had tasted three or four broadsides a piece from us, we bringing most of them by the Lee in the night, it was some ease to us for to refresh us.

“The Fight did begin before tenne a clock in the night, the night being very light, and the sea as smooth as the Thames all the time of the Fight, which did continue till twelve a clock at noon.

"I did hope to have had reliefe, knowing that there were two ships in the Roades, but none came to our assistance.

"I spent 16 Barrels of Powder, and 700 shot, besides musket shot in cases.

"I received 12 great shot in my main mast; I have not one whole mast but my Bouldersprit, and I am sure, in Hull, sailes, and Riggins that I have received above 500 great shot.

"So that 300%. will not make the ship good again, besides the Powder and shot that is spent.

"The ship is so torn, that if it had not pleased God to send us fair weather, I had lost all my masts, for I had scarce two shrouds on a side to hold them.

"Yet it hath pleased God (although the ship be mightily torn and battered) that we have received no hurt in our persons, but two of my men wounded, and one of them dead since we came to Yarmouth, but I hope the other will recover suddainly.

"And I had eight men burnt with powder by a shot from the enemy.

"I hope in a short time they will be recovered.

"This is all the hurt we had amongst the men.

"We fought the Lord's battells, and the Lord appear for us, in preserving me and all my men out of the hands of wicked and unreasonable men, for God hath given us our lives for a prey.

"We were so torn in the fight, that we had not one saile to helpe us, but our Fore saile, all was shot down.

"Yet it pleased God that I did keep the ship all the time under command.

"And I kept my convoy 12 hours before I lost them, and they seeing me so torn, one of them did strike, and the others being entered made no resistance, they having but 11 guns betwixt them.

“And after they were surprized the six Frigots came up with me again, thinking to have sunk me, the Admirall having 18 Guns on the side next to us, they all gave us 12 broadsides before they left us, but we being ready to receive them, wee galled them so, that if any one ship had but come to have relieved us, we had taken the best of them, for they were so torn, that they lay three houres to the Lee without any saile four of the best of them.

“It will be next Spring before I can get my ship ready, or shall have water out of the Haven, so I desire to know your Honours’ pleasure.

“So at present I commit you and your affairs to Almighty God, being ever resolved, never to relinquish that dear title to be,

“Your Honours most humble Servant to be Commanded,

“ROBERT WYARD.

“*Yarmouth, the 5 of August,*
1650.”

This medal, though of great neatness of workmanship, is not from the hands of Thomas Simon, as is erroneously stated by Vertue, who has published it among the works of that skilful artist. It is frequently called the work of Rawlins; and this is not impossible, for there is some reason to believe that he worked under the Usurpation, after the death of Charles I., and the initial R. appears upon some pieces of this period, the style of which much resembles this.

Of this rare medal which is struck, I have only met with three specimens; and all of these are of silver. Vertue mentions one of gold. It was, probably, the same piece which, at Mr. Tyssen’s sale was supposed to be of gold, but was, in fact, only silver gilt.

1. One was sold at Mr. Brown’s sale in 1791 for £9 15s.

to Mr. Neve: it then was sold to Mr. Trattle, who sold it to Mr. Edmonds, who sold it to Mr. Dimsdale. At this gentleman's sale it was purchased by Mr. Young for £13, and afterwards sold to Mr. Haggard for £15. 15s. At the dispersion of this gentleman's first collection it passed to the BRITISH MUSEUM.

2. One was purchased at Mr. Lawrence's sale, in 1762, for £7 12s., by Mr. Hollis, at whose sale, in 1817, it was sold for £10 5s. to Mr. Thomas; at whose sale it was purchased for £8 15s. by MR. LOSCOMBE.

3. One was in the collection of Mr. Tyssen. At this gentleman's sale it was, being richly gilt, placed by mistake amongst the gold medals, and purchased as such by Mr. Trattle for £25. Upon the discovery of the mistake, the proprietors offered to take back the medal, but Mr. Trattle was content with his bargain, and retained it till his death, when it was sold to his late Majesty, KING WILLIAM IV.

The SECOND MEDAL in order of time is the small medal well known by description but seldom seen.

Obv.—An anchor, on the beam of which are suspended two shields united; one bearing the cross of St. George, for England; the other, a harp for Ireland. A cable surrounds the whole. Above is MERVISTI. On the beam are the letters T.S for Thomas Simons.

Rev.—Parliament assembled in one house.

$1 \times \frac{7}{8}$ inch. (*Med. Hist.* xxiii. 4. *Vertue* xvi.)

This small medal, which is extremely rare, is of very great beauty, and exhibits a very extraordinary instance of Simon's mechanical skill and neatness in preserving so much clearness and distinctness in the delineation of a vast number of figures within a very small compass. Upon this medal the Parliament is represented for the first time as-

sembled in one chamber, under the sole superintendence of the Speaker. Upon all previous medals, the rebels, professing to act in the king's name, placed, upon their honorary medals, both houses, with the king in person seated on his throne. This piece is without date, but was probably struck about the same time as the preceding, as the obverses of both are, in design and treatment, perfectly similar. The reverse, indeed, is from the same die as the small medal commemorative of the battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650; and, as that was intended as an honorary decoration for military services, this might have been executed at the same time for naval services, which were vigorously performed under Blake and other commanders. As it bears only the arms of England and Ireland, without any allusion to Scotland, it must have been struck before the end of the year 1651, when Parliament passed an act for uniting that part of the island with England and Ireland in one commonwealth. As no precise object is specified or alluded to upon this medal, it was probably used upon various occasions to reward any officer who might have distinguished himself in any naval engagement. It occurs both in gold and silver: the more valuable metal being presented to officers of higher rank or more distinguished service.

Five of these medals have come to my knowledge.

1. Au. From the Devonshire collection, bought by the BRITISH MUSEUM for £9.

2. Ar. This was purchased with Mr. E. Bootle's collection by Mr. Young, and sold to Mr. Trattle, who sold it to Mr. Edmonds, at whose sale it was purchased for £36 by Mr. Baron Bolland; at his sale it was sold for £13 to the BRITISH MUSEUM. This was probably the same piece which was bought at Mr. West's sale in 1742, by Mr. Brisco, for £1 13s.

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3. Ar. This was purchased at Dr. Pegge's sale in 1797, for £21, by Mr. Tyssen, at whose sale, in 1802, it was bought for £14 3s. 6d. by Mr. Trattle, after whose death it was sold to his Majesty KING WILLIAM IV.

4. Ar. In the collection of the MARQUESS OF BUTE.

5. Ar. In the collection of E. H. purchased at Mr. Thomas's sale.

The THIRD MEDAL is the celebrated one so well known to the numismatists as the BLAKE MEDAL.

Obv.—An anchor, upon which are suspended three united shields, bearing the cross of St. George, for England; that of St. Andrew for Scotland, and the harp for Ireland; the cable surrounds the whole. At the top of the anchor is the monogram of T. S.

Rev.—A great naval engagement; towards the front is a ship, in a sinking state, on the stern of which is the artists name, SIMON, on the prow of the vessel bearing down upon her, are his initials, T. S.

On both sides is a broad border of naval trophies, captured from the United Provinces.

Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$.—*Med. Hist.* xxiii. 1. *Vertue* xvi. *Vanloon* ii. 366.

These medals were struck only in gold. For profuse display of work, delicacy of execution, and clear distinctness of delineation, these beautiful medals are, perhaps, unrivalled. They are the work of T. Simon, and were struck by order of the Parliament, in testimony of the sense they entertained of the important victories obtained over the Dutch in the years 1652 and 1653.

Feb. 22, 1652-3, letters were read before the Parliament from Admiral Blake and Deane, giving an account of the severe engagement of three days' continuance, which had taken place between the Dutch fleet and that under their command.

In June following another most severe engagement took place with the Dutch; the English fleet being commanded by Monk and Deane, assisted by Vice-Admiral Penn and Rear-Admiral Lawson. On the evening of the first day Blake joined the fleet, and partook of the glories of the second day's fight.

July 29, another victory, after a very severe action, was obtained by the English fleet under the command of Monk, Penn, and Lawson, at which Blake was not present.

Aug. 8, 1653, Mr. Meyer reported to the Parliament, from the Council of State, "That it be humbly reported to the Parliament from the Council, that two gold chains, to the value of £300 a piece, may be made and given to General Blake and General Monk, as a mark of favour from the Parliament; and a token of their good acceptance of the eminent services performed by them against the Dutch. And that a chain, to the value of £100 may be made and given to Vice-Admiral Penn; and one of the same value to Rear-Admiral Lawson, upon the same consideration.

"That it be also humbly presented to the Parliament, that the four flag officers have chains given them of forty pounds a piece, and that if the Parliament shall so please, the former sum of nine hundred and sixty pounds be made up two thousand pounds, to be given in medals amongst the officers of the fleet, as a mark of the Parliaments favour, and good acceptance of their service, in such manner as the Commissioners of the Admiralty, by advice with the General of the Fleet shall think fit.

"Resolved by the Parliament (in the words of the above report), and that it be referred to the Council of State to see that the same be done accordingly.

"Dec. 2, 1653. Ordered, That General Blake and General Monk be appointed and commissioned gene-

rals of the fleet, in pursuance of an order of Parliament this day.

“That the Parliament be humbly moved that Major-General Disbrowe and Vice-Admiral Penn may be appointed to be two of the generals of the fleet; and that they may be joined in commission with General Blake and General Monk.

“That Rear-Admiral Lawson be appointed Vice-Admiral of the fleet instead of Vice-Admiral Penn.

“That a warrant be issued to the Commissioners for Prize Goods for payment of fifteen hundred pounds to Mr. Thomas Simon, goldsmith, in part of the two thousand pounds ordered by Parliament, for chains and medals, to be given to the generals and officers of the fleet.

“HEN. SCOBELL,
“Clerk of the Parliament.”

It is quite clear, from these documents, that four medals of the larger size were struck for Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson. It will be remarked, that the name of Dean is not mentioned; this gallant officer had been killed in the action which took place in June, but as he had nobly performed his part in the previous tremendous fights, as well as in the one in which he fell, it is a matter of surprise that such an honourable memorial as this chain and medal was not voted to his representatives, or, at least, that some honourable mention should not have been made of his distinguished services.

Vanloon, in mentioning this medal, says, that the only authentic specimen is to be found in the collection of the Greffier Pagel; it is of gold, chased, not struck (*travaillée au burin, non frappée*). The whole of the Greffier's collection was purchased by Mr. Tyssen, and at this gentleman's

sale, only one gold medal of this description appeared, and the extremely high estimation of its great beauty was sufficiently evinced by its being knocked down to Mr. Trattle for £148 1s. Now this medal most certainly is not touched by the chasing tool, but is struck, and is as fresh and fine as when first taken from the die. It is probable that Vanloon was misled by the extreme delicacy and sharpness of the execution to believe it to be a chasing.

After Mr. Trattle's death, a negotiation was entered into for the purchase of the whole collection for the Emperor of Russia, and I was spoken to by some Russian gentlemen respecting its value. I lost no time in communicating with the executors of my late friend, in the hopes of having certain medals, of great rarity, and highly interesting to England, though of comparatively little value in Russia, reserved from the sale. The executors, reasonably enough, objected, that a selection of the greatest rarities would materially deteriorate from the estimated value of the remainder. I then limited my request to the naval medals, struck by order of the Commonwealth; and, as this was a specific class, and not a selection of a general character extending over the whole collection, it was ultimately arranged, that if it was represented to the executors that his majesty wished such medals to remain in this country, they should be reserved. This was accordingly done; and all the medals, three, I think, of this description, which were in Mr. Trattle's collection, were purchased for King William IV.

In the catalogue of Dr. Mead's sale, one of these medals of gold is described, and several priced catalogues attribute the purchase to Lord Hardwick, for £21. The politeness of the late earl enables me to say, that this medal was not in his possession, and that neither he, nor any of the older

members of his family, had any recollection of having seen such a piece in the possession of his uncle or grandfather. All my other enquiries after this medal of Dr. Mead's have likewise terminated in disappointment.

The specimen now exhibited, appended to its original chain, is the one presented to Vice-Admiral Penn, in pursuance of the order of Parliament quoted above. From that time to this it has been preserved by his descendants in the case in which it was originally presented, and the whole is now inclosed in a box of English heart of oak. We are indebted for its exhibition to us this evening to the kindness of Mr. Granville Penn.

The order of Parliament directs that the chain shall be of the value of 100*l.*, now this chain weighs 40½ oz., and Snelling states the value of gold at that time to be about 44*l.* 15*s.* the pound, according to which estimate the chain must have been worth more than 150*l.* The medal weighs 2¼ oz.

Chain 40½

Medal 2¼

42¾ oz. @ 44*l.* 15*s.* per lb. = 151*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*

The original die of the reverse, representing the naval engagement, is at present in the British Museum. Before it came into that repository a few impressions were taken off in lead, and very thin plates of silver.¹ The beauty and

¹ This original die came into the hands of Mr. William Belshaw, an eminent jeweller in Lombard Street, who died at Enfield, Dec. 20, 1790, in his 90th year, and, having refused 100 guineas offered by Sir Hans Sloane, by his will bequeathed it to the British museum, where it was deposited by his sister's son, Mr. Sutton, of Leir, Leicestershire, where Mr. Belshaw had an estate, and of which place his maternal grandfather, Thomas Segrave, was rector forty-one years, from 1673 to 1724.

rarity of this medal has induced some collectors to have chased imitations, but these, though executed with considerable skill and labour, fall very far short of the original.

It appears from the above-cited order of Parliament that medals and chains of the value of 40*l.* a-piece were to be given to the four flag officers. These are probably OUR FOURTH MEDALS, which have their centre parts struck from the same die as the above large medals, omitting the broad trophy border and substituting one of laurel leaves.

One of these was, in 1798, in the possession of Charles Haddock, Esq., of Wrotham, in Kent, who was son to the late Admiral Nicholas Haddock, and great grandson to the gallant captain to whom it was originally presented. It is now in the possession of his nephew, C. D. Holworthy, Esq.

Another of these medals was in the possession of Mr. Miles who sold it to Mr. Tyssen for 20*l.* At this gentleman's sale it was purchased by Mr. Thane for Sir M. M. Sykes for 40*l.* 19*s.*; at his sale it became Mr. Thomas's for 32*l.*; at his sale it was bought by Mr. Danziger for 11*l.* 15*s.* for Mr. Webber of Windsor; this gentleman's collection was sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson's when this medal was bought by Mr. Cureton for E.H.

Others of these, our FIFTH MEDALS, were struck without any border, and were probably presented to other captains of the fleet.

1. One of these was presented to Captain Joseph Ames, who commanded the Somerset, one of the victorious vessels against the Dutch. This piece descended to his grandson, William Joseph Ames, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, at the sale of whose effects, in 1760, it was purchased by Snelling for Mr. Brown for £31 12*s.* 6*d.* At his sale Mr. Hodsol purchased it for £28; it then passed with the whole of that gentleman's collection to Mr. Tyssen, at whose

sale it was purchased for £35, for Mr. Barre Charles Roberts, whose collection was purchased by the BRITISH MUSEUM.

2. Another was purchased at Mr. Brian Fairfax's sale in 1751, by Mr. Carter, for £4 14s. It afterwards became Mr. West's, and was purchased at his sale in 1773 by Mr. Morrison, for Mr. Brown, for £30. It was sold by this gentleman to Mr. Tyssen, and it was sold among his duplicates for £18, to Sir M. M. Sykes, at whose sale it was purchased for Mr. D. Jones Long for £28, and at his sale passed to LORD HOLMSDALE for £12.

3. At the sale of Mr. Hollis's collection, one was sold for £43 1s. to Mr. Young for Mr. Thomas, at whose sale it was purchased for E. H.

4. One of these is in the possession of C. D. Holworthy, Esq., derived with the other from his ancestor Captain Haddock.

Two medals of this description appear in catalogues which we are not at present able to account for; viz. Mr. Lindegren's in 1784, said to have been bought by Mr. Hodsol, for £4 17s.; and Mr. Edmonds's, in 1834, bought by Mr. Young, for £14.

These medals were probably intended as honorary distinctions to naval officers for eminent services, not only in the several actions which preceded the order for their execution, but upon other occasions which might subsequently call for such rewards, the special services being recorded by the engraver upon the field, as in the instance of the saving of the Triumph.

This medal, THE SIXTH, is exactly the same as the preceding, without any border, but has an inscription engraved upon the field of the reverse, FOR EMINENT SERVICE IN SAVING Ye TRIUMPH FIERED IN FIGHT W^H Y DVTCH IN IVLY, 1653.

This medal is of gold, in the British Museum, for which collection it was purchased in 1792, by Dr. Southgate, for £23 10s.

The *Triumph* was the ship which bore the flag of Blake in several of the hard fought battles with the Dutch during the years 1652 and 1653, and the ardent intrepidity of that gallant officer involved this vessel in various most perilous situations. In that desperate and rash action which occurred 29th November, 1652, when Blake, with scarcely 40 ships, attacked the Dutch fleet of more than double his strength; that gallant commander, in the *Triumph*, with two other ships, was long engaged with nearly twenty of the enemy, but was extricated from this unequal contest by the opportune assistance of some other ships. In a subsequent part of the engagement, the danger of two of his ships who were engaged with the Dutch Admiral and Vice-Admiral, urged Blake again to involve himself amongst a crowd of foes, who, though they prevented him from succouring his distressed friends, were themselves eventually compelled to retire before his superior genius. Night at last separated the combatants, and Blake declined recommencing an engagement against so superior a force.

In the first general action, which occurred in the year 1653, and which continued from eight in the morning of February 8th, till four in the afternoon of the 10th, the *Triumph* was hotly engaged with the main body of the Dutch fleet, and very hard pressed, when Capt. Lawson in the *Fairfax* arrived to its assistance. These two vessels were surrounded by the enemy, and each lost near one hundred men; and when the Dutch concluded the first day's fight by a retreat, the *Triumph* was found so shattered that she was not able to partake of the glory of the remaining two days' fight.

In the June following, the *Triumph* with her noble commander again bore a share in a decisive victory over the Dutch; soon after which, indisposition compelled Blake to retire for a time from active service. The *Triumph*, however, still remained with the companions of her former dangers; and in the final encounter which occurred between the Dutch and English fleets, 31 July, 1653, and following day, she bore as usual more than her just proportion in the adventures of the action, and was involved in greater dangers. She was so severely pressed, that she took fire; and so little expectation was there of extinguishing the flames, that most of the crew threw themselves into the sea. The remainder, more cool and intrepid, would not abandon themselves to despair, but redoubled their exertions, and finally succeeded in saving the ship. So pleased were the Parliament with the success of the efforts made to preserve this favourite vessel, that it is said they ordered some of their honorary naval medals to be presented to the gallant seamen who had so nobly conducted themselves. It is probable that only one such as I have described was executed, and that for the captain of the *Triumph*; at least, I have never seen or heard of another, and it is not improbable that the meritorious seamen were rewarded in some other way.

MISCELLANEA.

COUNTERFEIT AMERICAN GOLD COIN.—The following is furnished by an officer in the Philadelphia Mint: "The most important class of counterfeits are the imitation of our own coin, and some have been brought to light worthy of especial notice. The varieties include the eagle, half-eagle, and quarter eagle. The die is very perfect, for although a coiner might discover that the impression is not quite so sharp and decided as the genuine coin, yet none but a practical eye can detect the difference. Even when examined under a microscope, they are found to correspond in the most minute particular with the genuine coin. This shows that the dies must have been transferred from our own coin by some mechanical process, not yet known to honest workmen, as the most accomplished artist in the world could not take up the graver and make such a fac-simile. The coins have rather a dull sound in ringing but not as if flawed, although they are actually composed of three distinct pieces of metal. Where they are full weight they are necessarily thicker than the genuine, but generally the half-eagle rim, as in the good piece, is from 55 to 60 thousandths of an inch within the raised rim. They appear to be made as follows:—a thin planchet of silver, of Spanish standard, is prepared so nearly of the right diameter, that the subsequent overlaying of the gold plate at the edge will make it exact; two planchets of gold are then prepared, one of them to correspond with the true diameter of the coin, the other about one-quarter of an inch larger. These two plates are soldered upon the silver; the projected rim of the larger is bent up to meet the smaller so as to cover the edge of the coin, and the piece is finished by a blow in the corner press. The half-eagles, which are perhaps the most numerous, bear various dates, such as 1844, 1845, and 1847. Of the quarter-eagle only one date, 1843, and bearing the "O" for the New Orleans mint mark has yet been detected, but doubtless there are others in circulation. The value of the half-eagles assayed was from \$3 to \$3 40c., and the quarter-eagle, \$1 25c. They are so well calculated to deceive that they have passed undetected through the hands of good judges into the mint. The only reliable method of detection is by their weight; if they come up to the true standard, their increased thickness will be at once apparent to a careful examiner."—*New York Shipping List*.

SIKH COINAGE.—The last symbol of Sikh supremacy in the Punjab is about to pass away. The coinage of Runjeet Singh and his successors is to be called in with the least practicable delay, to be assayed and melted down at Lahore, and forwarded for re-coinage to Calcutta or Bombay, as soon as a sufficient amount of the East India Company's coin can be obtained to replace that about to be withdrawn from circulation. We suspect that, desirable as the alteration will be, some time must elapse before a complete change can take place, and that, unless a period be fixed within which only the Nannkshaie rupee is to be considered a legal tender, a considerable number will be retained by those who cling to the "ancient régime" with a lingering hope that Sikh supremacy may once more be in the ascendant.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

- A. S.—Your coin closely resembles that engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. vi., No. 26, illustrating an account of a discovery of Merovingian, and presumed Anglo-Saxon coins at Crondall in Hampshire, in the year 1828. In the account in question we expressed our conviction that the gold coins of this character were struck in this country. Our subsequent notes of other findings tend to confirm us in this opinion. One example in the cabinet of Mr. Rolfe was found in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich, in 1841: others have been found in the Thames near London. A. S. is referred to the plates above cited, especially to figures 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28. These coins were in all probability prelatinal, and minted at London. Their weight appears to be adjusted to that of the Merovingian Triens.
- B.—Your coins are of *British* and not of Gaulish origin. The example acquired by the gentleman you refer to, is the finest we ever saw, but the price at which it was purchased is extravagant in the extreme. No sound Numismatist can doubt as to the origin of these coins.
- L.—1. A Nuremburg token of no value. 2. A coin of Venice, but the name of the Doge is obliterated.

XII.

GOLD COINS OF ENGLAND.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Milled Gold Coinage of England from the Introduction of the Mill to the Present Time.

BY EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S. & F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 60.)

Young Head.

11. 1738.
12. 1739.⁴
13. 1739.
14. 1740.
15. 1748.
16. 1753.

GUINEAS.

17. 1727, similar to Five-Guinea Piece No. 1, but dated 1727.

Proofs with plain edge sometimes occur.

It may be observed that the lettering upon the coins of this type, varies in size upon different dies even of the same date; but generally, the letters are smaller upon the earlier than upon the later dates.

18. 1729, Proof with plain edge, E. I. C. under the bust.
19. 1729, E. I. C. under the bust.
20. 1730.
21. 1731. (*Marshall.*)
22. 1731, with E. I. C.
23. 1732, with E. I. C.
24. 1733.
25. 1734.
26. 1735.
27. 1736.
28. 1737.

⁴ The milling upon the edges of the coins had, up to this period, been formed of diagonal strait lines; but this year, in consequence of more forgeries than usual, curved lines were used in order to increase the difficulties of the forgers.

29. 1738.
30. 1739, similar to Five-Guinea Piece No. 7, milled with curved lines.
31. 1739, E.I.C. under the bust.
32. 1740.
33. 1745.
34. 1745, LIMA under the bust.
35. 1746.
36. 1747.
37. 1748.
38. 1749.
39. 1750.
40. 1751.
41. 1752.
42. 1753.
43. 1755.
44. 1756.
45. 1758.
46. 1759.
47. 1760.

HALF-GUINEAS.

48. 1728.
49. 1729.
50. 1729, E.I.C. under the bust.
51. 1732.
52. 1734.
53. 1736.
54. 1737.
55. 1738.
56. 1739.
57. 1740, similar to Five-Guinea Piece, No. 7.⁵
58. 1745.
59. 1745, LIMA under the bust.
60. 1746.
61. 1750.
62. 1752.
63. 1753.
64. 1755.
65. 1756.
66. 1758.
67. 1759.
68. 1760.

⁵ The curved lines of the milling were not adopted in the Half-Guineas, the edge being perhaps too narrow.

GEORGE III.

During the greater part of the long reign of George III., his gold coinage consisted, like that of his predecessors, of the various proportions of the guinea; he issued one coinage in 1762, of the quarter-guineas, which had been introduced by George I., but never adopted by George II. In the year 1775 an issue of seven-shilling pieces or the third of a guinea was suggested, but for a while abandoned. In 1797 an issue of such pieces actually took place, and was continued till 1813. It commenced about the time when the Bank of England was restricted from cash payments, when paper was the general currency of the country, and something was necessary, beyond the then miserable silver currency, to carry on the ordinary daily traffic of the country. When the general peace of Europe was established in 1815, the attention of the Government was seriously turned to a new coinage, to meet the demand consequent upon a partial recurrence to cash payments, and to remove from the country the disgrace of the wretched state of the silver currency, the legal coin of the realm being actually worn out, and its place supplied by tokens, stampd Spanish dollars, and other subterfuges. The issue of the new coinage commenced February 12, 1817, and upon this occasion the denominations of the coins were altered, and all the pieces were proportions of a pound instead of a guinea, and were severally named five-sovereigns, two-sovereigns, one-sovereign, half-sovereign.

Various were the artists employed upon the different coinages during this long reign, and an attempt will be made in describing the several types, to ascribe to each type its proper author; but this will occasionally be difficult, for all

the authority we have to depend upon is uncertain tradition, which is not always in satisfactory accordance with the style and character of the workmanship. This latter would in general be a better and a tolerably safe guide, but that unfortunately we do not possess a sufficiency of acknowledged works by the various artists with which to compare the coins which may be under discussion.

FIVE-GUINEA PIECES.

1. 1770. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye two long ends, hair long, curly, and in front of neck, neck bare.

R—M. B. F. ET H. REX. F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E. 1770. Shield garnished, crowned, bearing
1. England impaling Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland,
4. Electorate.

Edge plain.

Five-guinea pieces in general had only a limited circulation, but still some had been issued in every reign since the establishment of milled money down to that of George III., when patterns of such pieces were made of three different years, but no coin actually issued. The present pattern was executed by Yeo, and as a work of art is a very moderate performance.

2. 1773. Similar to No. 1, but not same die.

This pattern is also by Yeo; it varies very little, and without improvement, from his pattern of 1770.

3. 1777. Similar to No. 1, but hair more wiry and longer, head narrower, line of truncation continuous.

R—Same as No. 1.

This pattern is not by Yeo; but we cannot advance much beyond this negative assertion. There is sufficient similarity in style of work to make it exceedingly probable that it was

executed by a pupil of Yeo's ; but it is so infinitely inferior, that it is quite impossible that it could have been done by himself. The half-guineas of 1774 and 1775, the guinea of 1775, the patterns for seven-shilling pieces of 1775 and 1776, those for five-guineas and two-guineas in 1777, and the pattern shilling for 1778, are all by the same hand ; and we have not seen any other pieces which from their badness of workmanship, we could assign to the same artist. All the result we can arrive at is a probability that these dies were engraved by some one employed at the Mint from 1774 to 1778, and who was, or had been, a pupil of Yeo.

TWO-GUINEA PIECES.

4. 1768. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRA. Head similar to No. 1.

R—Similar to No. 1.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Yeo.

5. 1773. Similar to No. 4, but not the same die.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Yeo, varying very slightly from that of 1768.

6. 1777. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRA. Head similar to No. 3, but longer, and dividing the legend.

R—Similar to No. 1.

Edge plain.

Pattern not by Yeo, but by the same person as engraved the five-guinea of this date.

GUINEAS.

7. 1761. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tie a bow, hair long, curling back from the face, neck bare.

R—Similar to No. 1.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Tanner, who had engraved the dies for the

last twenty years of George II.; if it be admitted that this piece is not so agreeable to the eye as the coinage of the preceding reign, it is still so much better than the rival pattern by Yeo, that we do not applaud the taste which rejected it.

8. 1761. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, wreath curved, tye two ends, hair long, curling towards the face, neck bare.

R—Same die as No. 7.

Edge plain.

Pattern, by Yeo, which was adopted and issued for the coinage of that year, having been preferred to its rival by Tanner, which we have just described.

9. 1761. Same as No. 8.

Edge milled.

10. 1763. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, no laurel berries, tye two ends, hair long, curly, and in front of neck, neck bare.

R—Same as No. 1.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Yeo.

11. 1763. Same as No. 10.

12. 1764.

13. 1765. Similar to No. 10, but the head larger, the laurel extending upwards within the legend, and bearing berries.

R—Same as No. 1.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Yeo.

14. 1765. Same as No. 13.

15. 1766.

16. GEORGIVS III. D. G. M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. Bust to right, laureate, tye two very small ends, hair long, curling on and under the shoulder, no hair in front of neck, neck bare.

R—None.

Edge plain.

This has been generally called the pattern for a guinea, but that is a mistake; it is much smaller than the guinea of those days, and was a pattern for a pistole for the king's Electorate, and it was adopted as a coin in that country in 1768, having for the reverse a shield similar to No. 1. It is neatly executed, though not very skilfully designed, and is probably the work of an artist of the name of Claus.

17. 1767. Same as No. 13.

18. 1768.

19. 1769.

20. 1770.

21. 1771.

22. 1772.

23. 1773.

24. 1772. GEORGIVS III. REX. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two ends, hair long, curling under the bust and in front, neck bare.

R—Similar to No. 1.

Edge plain. The Museum has also a proof in copper.

Pattern by Thomas Pingo, who was engaged in the service of the Mint in 1771. It was evidently done as a proof of his skill, and when he was young enough to imagine that good work would be duly appreciated. His pattern of the next year shews some indications, by its inferior workmanship and lower relief, that he was beginning to understand the politics of the Mint, and his proof of the year 1774 is a proof that he had arrived at the conviction that low relief was an essential requisite in the British Mint.

25. 1773. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust like No. 24, but the tye without a bow, hair curls forwards upon, as well as under, the bust, concealing the back of the neck.

R—Similar to No. 1.

Pattern by T. Pingo, of lower relief and less careful execution than the preceding but still not flat enough to satisfy the manufacturers of the Mint.

26. 1774. Similar to No. 25, but bust in lower relief.

Edge plain.

This is a proof of the dies adopted for the coinage after the pattern No. 25, the artist having at length sufficiently flattened his coins to meet the views of the Moneyers' Company.

27. 1774. Same as No. 26.

Edge milled, current coin.

28. 1775.

Much worse work than the preceding, probably by the same hand as the five and two-guinea pieces of 1777.

29. 1776. Same work as 1774.

30. 1777.

31. 1778.

32. 1779.

33. 1781.

34. 1782.

35. 1783.

36. 1784.

37. 1785.

38. 1786.

39. 1787. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate tye bow and two ends, and incloses the hair, no curl in front of neck.

R—Legend as No. 1, but commencing at the bottom of the coin, circular shield emblazoned as No. 1, enclosed within the garter inscribed with its usual motto, underneath 1787.

Edge plain, but a very neat engrailed border on each side.

Pattern by Lewis Pingo. The legend upon the obverse is continuous, not interrupted by the bust or laurel.

40. 1787. Same as No. 39.

R—Legend as No. 39, heater-shaped shield crowned, blazoned as No. 1, underneath 1787.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Lewis Pingo, adopted for the future coinage. The form of the crown varies from preceding coins, in having the arches angular.

41. 1787. Same as No. 40.

Edge milled, current coin.

42. 1788.

43. 1789.

44. 1790.

45. 1791. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Scroll ornament.

Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two ends, neck bare, hair long, compact behind, terminating in three distinct curls below the bust, truncation of neck smooth.

R—Legend and type same as No. 40.

The legend and ornament of the obverse are incuse upon a broad raised border.

This pattern is extremely rare, probably unique, it was engraved by Kuehler and struck at Soho; it exhibits one of the modes adopted at that Mint to render forgery more difficult, and to preserve the type from injury, viz., by making the letters incuse upon a raised band. The reverse is struck from an unfinished punch, and not from a die; the punch however was itself made from a die in which, by a mistake, each object in the shield is reversed. Each bearing is in its right place, each charge is in its right place, but each charge is itself reversed: as, for instance, the harp is in the third quarter, but the figure looks towards the fourth quarter; the Electorate arms are in the fourth quarter, but the horse and the lions have their backs instead of their faces towards the third quarter. In fact each charge has been cut upon a separate punch, and in making the die the workman did not place the charges in the reverse bearings as he ought to have done.

46. 1791. Legend and bust similar to No. 45, but the hair more loose upon the neck, and the truncation striated and marked with three dots.

R—Legend and type same as No. 45, but the shield smaller, and the legend incuse upon a raised broad band, date 1791.

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Pattern by Kuchler struck at Soho. These patterns were not adopted at the Mint, and the same types which had been introduced in 1787 were continued until the year 1800.

47. 1791.

48. 1792.

49. 1793.

50. 1794.

51. 1795.

52. 1796.

53. 1797.

54. 1798.

55. 1799.

56. 1798. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA, incuse on a raised band. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and one end, hair long, curling on shoulder and in front, mantle fringed and fastened upon shoulder by brooch, three dots upon truncation.

R—Similar to No. 51, but different work, the legend incuse upon a raised band, dated 1798.

Edge plain.

Pattern engraved for Mr. Boulton at Soho, by Kuchler. The form of the crown differs from that upon the coinage then in circulation by reverting to the old (circular) form of the arch, and also marking the form of the caul within.

There are two dies of the obverse, one has a dot after the legend, the other has not.

57. 1798 GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA REX. Bust to right, laureate, neck bare, hair short, underneath, 1798.

R—M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET. E. Shield crowned, bearing in the upper half 1. England impaling Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland; the lower half is composed of the arms of Brunswick, &c.

Mrs. Banks calls it a shilling, Barre Roberts calls it a guinea, and says it was engraved by Milton by desire of Sir Joseph Banks.⁶ The mode of marshalling the arms

⁶ It has certainly more the appearance of a guinea than of a

upon the shield is, we believe, new, unique, and incorrect; it is not a favorable specimen of Milton's abilities, who had much manual dexterity and skill, but was generally deficient in taste and knowledge.

58. 1804. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two long ends, hair short, neck bare.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR, commencing at the top of the crown. Angular shield, bearing 1 and 4. England, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland; the Electoral arms with cap on an escutcheon of pretence inclosed within the garter inscribed as usual, crown above, below, 1804.

Edge plain.

Pattern by L. Pingo, the bust is copied from a model by Marchant. In 1801, after the union with Ireland, the royal arms were altered; the bearing of France was omitted, the Electorate was removed to an escutcheon of pretence, and surmounted with a ducal coronet. This type was adopted for the half-guineas this year, but not for the current guineas before the year 1813.

59. 1813. Similar to No. 58, but letters on the reverse larger, and the date 1813.

Edge milled.

This is the last coinage of guineas; they were struck for the especial use of the troops on the point of embarking for France. None were issued directly in England. Proofs of this coin are sometimes met with.

60. 1813. Similar, but the letters smaller on the reverse.

Pattern, never struck for currency.

shilling, and we have accordingly considered it as such, though the specimens we have seen have, like our own, been generally of silver.

61. 1813. Same as No. 59.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR, commencing at the bottom. Royal standard, underneath, 1813.

Edge plain, some specimens have a milling formed of straight lines upon a flat edge.

Pattern by L. Pingo. The former coinages had the edge rounded, and the milling of curved lines.

62. 1813. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust very similar to that of No. 58, but rather smaller, underneath, W for Wyon.

R—BRITANNIARVM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. Shield crowned, blazoned as No. 58, the lower part decorated with rose, thistle, and shamrock, date above, 1813.

Edge milled sometimes with strait, sometimes with oblique, lines.

Pattern engraved by Thos. Wyon after Marchant's model.

63. 1813. Same as No. 62.

R—BRITANNIARVM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. Square garnished shield crowned, blazoned as No. 58, date above, 1813.

Edge sometimes plain, sometimes milled.

Pattern by Thomas Wyon.

64. 1816. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, no tye, neck bare, hair short, truncation marked MILLS, underneath, C.

R—MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REX FIDIE (sic) DEFENSOR. Plain shield, blazoned as No. 58, crowned, and within wreath of laurel.

Pattern by Mills, executed as a specimen of his abilities, when he was a candidate for the office of second engraver to the Mint in 1816. C was intended to indicate that the head was copied from a bust by Chantrey.

65. 1816. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two strait ends terminating in bulbs, hair short, neck bare.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF., commencing at the bottom. Shield crowned same as No. 63, date below, 1816.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Thos. Wyon, the bust copied from one of three jasper models by Pistrucci. It is uncertain whether this was intended for a guinea or a sovereign; it was probably executed before the proper authorities had decided upon the exact size and denomination of the new coinage: the dies would answer equally well for either, the difference in value, being too small to make any alteration necessary in the extent of surface, would be effected by the thickness of the coin.

66. 1816. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITT. REX F. D. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two ends, hair short, neck bare, breast slightly turned to the front.

R—Similar to No. 65.

Edge plain.

Pattern by Thos. Wyon, after another of the three jasper models by Pistrucci.

67. 1816. GEOR. III. D. G. BRITT. REX F. D. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two ends, hair short, neck bare, strictly profile, underneath, 1816.

R—Similar to No. 65.

Edge milled.

Pattern by Pistrucci.

HALF-GUINEAS.

68. 1762. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laurel wreath with berries, tye two ends, hair long descending below the bust, neck bare.

R—Similar to No. 1, dated 1762.

Edge plain.

Proof by Yeo (?).

69. 1762. Same as No. 68.

Edge milled, current coin.

70. 1762. Similar to No. 10, but the tye encloses one lock of hair.

This exactly resembles the proof dated the following year.

71. 1763. Similar to No. 10, but the tye encloses one lock of hair.

Proof by Yeo (?). This exactly resembles the coin of 1762 just described; we have therefore a piece which is sometimes called a pattern, dated a year after it was adopted and put into circulation. The words pattern and proof are frequently used without a proper regard to their real meaning, which is however sufficiently obvious. A pattern is a piece made for the purpose of being submitted to the proper authorities, for adoption as a coin; it may or may not be approved. Tanner's guinea 1761 is a pattern; the type was never adopted as a coin. A proof is properly a specimen struck with peculiar care, upon pieces of metal which may or may not be of the proper standard or weight, for the purpose of being exhibited to amateurs, and indulging the taste and gratification of collectors, and the artist's friends. They are, or at least were, usually distributed by the artist himself, and as he is, of course, anxious that his work should appear to the greatest advantage, the pieces are struck with care, and not being thrown into the mass for the purpose of being submitted to the trial of the *pix*, they are preserved from injury; and besides this, the artist generally selects one pair of dies the surface of which he polishes more highly, and the work of which he finishes more carefully, and this is probably the reason of our having a proof dated later than the actual coin; the artist probably not having had time to bestow the requisite additional labour upon the dies during the year of their first issue.

72. 1764. Similar to No. 71, but laurel bearing berries, the tye less bent, and not enclosing any hair, date 1764.

Edge plain.

Proof by Yeo.

73. 1764. Similar to No. 72.

Edge milled, current coin.

74. 1766.

75. 1772.

76. 1773.

77. 1774.

78. 1774. Similar to guinea No. 26.

79. 1775.

These two pieces are copied from T. Pingo's pattern-guinea, but by the same very bungling hand which engraved the five and two-guinea pieces of 1777.

80. 1775. Similar to guinea No. 26.

Edge plain.

Proof of the preceding coin. The bust of this coin is arranged after the model of the guinea No. 26, but the outline of the face, and the workmanship, shew that it was copied from the five-guinea piece No. 3, and engraved by the same artist.

81. 1776. Similar to guinea No. 26.

Edge milled.

The bust of this coin is copied, countenance and work, from the pattern-guinea of 1774, No. 26, and by the same artist as that guinea, viz. Thos. Pingo.

82. 1777.

83. 1778.

84. 1781.

85. 1784.

86. 1785.

87. 1786.

In the year 1775, Lord Mahon, afterwards third Earl of Stanhope, published a tract which he had written two years

previously, entitled "Considerations on the means of preventing Fraudulent Practices on the Gold Coin," 4to ; and in 1782, he struck a variety of pieces in illustration of his views upon the means of protecting the coins from forgery, and injury by friction. The seven pieces here described are specimens of the various modes by which he hoped that his object might be accomplished. The principles of his remedy are, very low relief, uniform flat surface, deep milling, date incuse, fine wiry lines introduced into part of the work, and the type brought quite close to the edge of the coin. As these pieces were only illustrative of a principle and not intended as patterns for coins to be put into circulation, they are not introduced into the regular series.

POUNDS.

- A. 1782. GEORGIVS III. .-.-. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye bow and two ends, hair long, wiry, extending under the bust and in front of throat, neck bare.

R—Similar to No. 1. dated 1782.

Borders, a series of arches or recesses with a dot in each.

Edge, MDCCLXXXII. MDCCLXXXII.. MDCCLXXXII..
MDCCLXXXII.

The difference in the date upon the edge is probably accidental, and occasioned by want of care in adjusting the pieces of which the collar was composed. There are specimens in copper of this edge, in all of which it is correctly executed.

- B. 1782. Same as A, but without the dots in the border of the reverse, and the edge milled.

- C. 1782. Same as half-guinea No. 81, the dots in the legend omitted.

R—Same as A.

Edge plain. Border on both sides same as A.

The type of the obverse was made from a puncheon of the half-guinea

XIII.

THOMAS RAWLINS, AND THE HONORARY MEDALS
OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

It is not often that the pages of the Numismatic Chronicle are enlivened with a communication of so interesting a nature as that contained in the last Number on the naval honorary medals of the commonwealth. To the historical enquirer the period is one of stirring interest, and Mr. Hawkins has bestowed much curious investigation and research on the subject. To the collector, it is always gratifying to know, not the previous value alone, but the *pedigree* (so to speak), of any rare historical medal he may have the good fortune to possess.

But Mr. Hawkins advances an opinion that "there is reason to believe that Rawlins worked under the usurpation;" that he executed some of the pieces of this period: and seems disposed to attribute to him the first described medal, recording the naval encounter of August, 1650. Acknowledging, as I readily do, Mr. Hawkins's great experience and long acquaintance with medals, I must still venture to entertain a different opinion on this particular point; and I shall endeavour to shew, from the few data I have been able to collect, the grounds on which I differ. It is true the materials for a life of Rawlins are of the most scanty character, yet we may be able in some degree to trace his "whereabouts," at intervals from 1642, to the Restoration. In the first place, it is well known that Rawlins was an ardent royalist; that his loyalty was of the most *ultra* character, and amounted to a passion. He hated the republicans, and in return they hated him; for

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partizanship in those days was no lukewarm feeling. Had he been offered employment by the usurping government, his exclamation would doubtless have been, like that of the royalist admiral, whose war-cry has been quoted by Mr. Hawkins, "For King Charles, you roundhead dogs!" Rawlins had been associated with Briot in the mint, and when the king broke with the parliament in 1642, and set up his standard, he followed his royal master, and was thenceforward in the camp, or at the king's head-quarters at Oxford, until the final overthrow and dispersion of the cavalier party. In 1643, he executed the famous Keinton medal, which was probably from the rudeness of the workmanship done on the spot where the battle was fought, the hurried work of a few hours. In 1644, we find him at Oxford, where he struck the fine medal of Sir W. Parkhurst, one of the most careful of his productions. The medal of Sir H. Slingsby (who was afterwards put to death by Oliver) was also made at Oxford in this year, and in my opinion has every appearance of being his work. One of his most elaborate productions, the Oxford crown, likewise bears this year's date. In 1645 a medal of Sir Robert Heath, the royalist, appears to be from the hand of Rawlins, and in 1647 he executed a small oval of Thomas Harper, of Alveton Lodge, Staffordshire. About this period, when the king's cause was all but lost, I conjecture that he issued most of those numerous badges, or suspension-medallions, which the disheartened cavaliers wore in remembrance of their beloved sovereign.¹ The execution of the king aroused all his loyal prejudices; and the several medals, from No. 1

¹ I have upwards of twenty of these in my own collection; others, bearing a death's head and celestial crown, were struck after the king's execution; and some have the effigies of Charles II, whom the cavaliers deemed king *de jure* immediately upon his father's decease.

to 5 in the medallie history, plate 17, commemorative of this event, are from his hand and are evidences of his sentiments. It is improbable, therefore, that so soon after this period Rawlins should accept work from the parliament, and still less that the particular medal referred to by Mr. Hawkin's should have been made by him; for it celebrates a triumph not over any foreign enemy of his country, but the performance of a successful service against six ships acting in behalf of his acknowledged sovereign, King Charles II.

After the death of the king, we lose sight of Rawlins for a long period. His occupation was gone; his party disheartened, or in retirement. Probably he was subjected to some straits, for in 1652 we find him reduced to the employment of striking copper tokens for the mayor of Oxford and as Tradesmen's Tokens began at that period to be struck in great abundance, it is not unlikely that Rawlins gained a subsistence by such an obscure occupation. We find, for instance, his initial R on the farthings issued by the corporations of Bristol and Gloucester, in 1652, 1657, and 1660. These were authorised "Town pieces," and are of very neat workmanship. In 1655, he was employed to strike a fine medal of Sir Robert Bolles of Scampton, a staunch cavalier of political predilections similar to his own. In 1657, we find him writing to Evelyn² (and this is another proof that all Rawlins's connexions and friendships were royalist) soliciting assistance, being then a prisoner for debt, and in which he incidentally mentions his having been in France. We recognise no more of his productions until the Restoration, when, in 1661, he struck the coronation medal of the "Dixi Custodiam" type, of which we find three varieties from his own hand. These are the latest medals

² See Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. IV. p. 123.

of Rawlins bearing a date that I am at present acquainted with.

From a careful comparison of this artist's acknowledged works, with those medals of the republican leaders whose authorship is unknown, I am convinced that the same hand is not discernible in both. It is true, there are oval medals of King Charles I., with an embossed border of laurel leaves, precisely similar to the borders that ornament the medals of Lord Kimbolton, Lord Ferdinand Fairfax, and the Earl of Essex, but the similarity extends no further; and as this was an effort of mere mechanical skill, and not a characteristic of the artist's style of workmanship, it proves nothing.

I agree entirely with Mr. Hawkins, that the first of the naval medals he has described, is not the work of Simon; and it is equally satisfactory to my mind, that it cannot be attributed to Rawlins. I would raise the same objection to the Essex, Fairfax, and Kimbolton medals, assigned by Vertue to Simon, but without any internal or external evidence whatever.³ Their authorship will probably continue a problem; but the inquiry occurs, what did John East do, who was associated with Simon as under-graver in the mint during the Commonwealth and Protectorate, but of whose work I am not aware of a single specimen with his name attached to it!

I cannot conclude these remarks, without a word or two upon one medal, which I conceive entitled to rank as the finest example of Rawlins's talent as an artist! I mean

³ There is, however, a medal of Lord Fairfax in the Museum, which is undoubtedly Simon's work. It differs from the ordinary one in being full-faced instead of three-quarter; in other respects the type is the same; but in exquisite finish, it far excels all others of the same class. It is formed of two thin struck plates of silver, held together by an embossed border. It is unique, and unpublished, and formed (I think) lot 670 in Trattle's sale.

that, known from its legend, as the "Nos penes imperium" medal. It bears no date, but was struck for King Charles II., as an honorary naval medal, in rivalry of those issued by the commonwealth. The king's portrait, enclosed in an embossed border, is most carefully wrought, and whether we regard the excellence of the likeness, the delicacy of finish, or general effect, it will not suffer from comparison with the portrait on the well-known Petition crown of Simon. It is a medal of great rarity; for as far as I have been able to ascertain, three specimens alone exist. All three belonged to the late Mr. Thomas, at whose sale one passed into the collection of Mr. Haggard; a second, into that of Mr. Hawkins (both of these are in silver); and the third, which is of gold, is now in my own cabinet. The Museum possesses a thin shell impression of the obverse only.

B. NIGHTINGALE.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above was in type, I have been shewn some curious Mint Accompts of the reign of Charles II., discovered by my friend Mr. Peter Cunningham, among the records of the Audit Office. From them we learn (and this will be a new and startling announcement to many a Numismatic reader, and admirer of Simon), that Thomas Rawlins was *chief engraver*, placed over the head of Simon, so appointed immediately on the king's return, and so continued till his death in 1670. Simon is denominated "One of His Majesty's Chief Engravers of Armes, Seals, etc.;" and Peter Blondeau is entitled "Chief Engineer." But Rawlins is, *par excellence*, "Chief Engraver." Thus, we perceive, that his zealous loyalty ultimately met with its reward. These three eminent men all had residences in the Mint; and some of the sums enumerated are for repairs or alterations of their respective dwellings. The last item relating to Rawlins, is a payment, dated in the latter part of 1670, of a sum due to "the late Mr. Thomas Rawlins." It is not generally known that Rawlins was a poet, and wrote a play, called the "Rebellion," which was acted for nine successive nights, and was printed in 1640. There is a brief notice of him in Winstanley's "Lives of the Poets" to the following effect:—"Thomas Rawlins, my old friend, Chief Graver of the Mint to King Charles the First; as also to King Charles the Second, till the year 1670, in which he died. He was an excellent artist, perhaps better than a poet; yet was he the author of a Tragedy called *The Rebellion*, which hath been acted not without good applause; beside some other small things which he wrote."

Till the accidental discovery of these Mint Accompts, the period of the death of Rawlins rested entirely on the statement of Winstanley. His accuracy is thus confirmed.

B. N.

XIV.

ANOTHER TYPE OF VERICUS.



AMONG the numerous coins discovered on and about the site of the castrum at Richborough in Kent, and described by Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his recently published volume, entitled "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne"—a work which cannot fail to find favour with all who cultivate the study of antiquity—is the example given above. We quote Mr. Smith's observations in illustration of this curious coin. "The specimen, in silver, shewn in the above cut, I detected, covered with rust, among Mr. Rolfe's miscellaneous Roman coins; and about the same time another was discovered at Farley Heath, which supplies two letters on the obverse, wanting in the Richborough specimen. Restored, the coin may be read, obverse, (V)ERICV; or VERICA; a sedent figure: reverse, (C)OMMLF.; two cornucopias resting upon a vase; in the centre, what is probably intended for a caduceus. This device, an emblem of abundance and prosperity, is purely Roman, as is the workmanship of all the coins of the British princes at this period, and for some time previous. The single cornucopia occurs on coins of the *Æmilia* family, and the same object, double, between a caduceus resting upon a globe, those of the *Antonia* family. The cornucopias and caduceus form the tasteful design on one of the terra cotta lamps recently discovered at Colchester. In all these instances the horns terminate in heads of animals."

MISCELLANEA.

NEW VARIETIES OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS, COUNTERFEIT COINS, AND BULLION, WITH MINT VALUES. By J. R. ECKFELDT AND W. E. DU BOIS. *Philadelphia*, 1850.

This little work, issued by the Assayers of the United States, Mint as a supplement to their larger one, published in 1842, contains the new tariff of American mint charges, some notice of coins which have appeared since the date of their larger work, and a slight account of the Californian gold bullion and coins.

The mint charges for, separating silver from gold parting, i.e. were very high before the alteration of the law quoted in the present work. The tariff of charges, though changeable from time to time, at the discretion of the mint authorities, at present very nearly tallies with the trade allowances in London. It is hardly necessary to remark, that the English mint does not refine for depositors.

Most of the new coins mentioned in the manual have come under my notice, and the remarks seem to me just, and to accord with such investigations as I have had occasion to institute.

Page 32, sec. 2, upon the late imitation of the United States gold coins is worthy of attention; and, from the description given of them and my own experience, they would escape detection in a great quantity of genuine ones, if not subjected to a very severe scrutiny.

Those coins I have had an opportunity of trying, are given on English report. I have not met with a specimen of the Mormon coins.

The result of some experiments upon large lumps of native ore I have appended, which give rise to some curious considerations; with respect to the character of the deposit of the hills and plains, they would seem to indicate two entirely different origins; but, in the present state of our information, the point cannot be definitively settled.

It is not generally known, how very nearly the proportion of precious metal, in a mass of rock, can be estimated by a calculation based upon the specific gravity of its components; the formula is given at page 57, thus—

Let A	represent the sp. gr. of the metal,	900	.	17.90 oz.
B	"	"	of the stone	2.60 "
C	"	"	of the lump	5.993 "
W	"	weight	of the lump	26.86 oz.
X	"	"	of the gold	
Y	"	"	of the stone	

$$\text{Then } X = \frac{a(c-b)}{c(a-b)} W$$

$$\text{And } Y = \frac{b(a-c)}{c(a-b)} W$$

And the working of the formula in simple arithmetic will be found correct—

Let a be multiplied by c , minus b	c	5.993
	b	— 2.6
		3.393

$$\begin{array}{r}
 17.90 \\
 3.393 \\
 \hline
 5370 \\
 16110 \\
 5370 \\
 5370 \\
 \hline
 6073470
 \end{array}$$

Multiply c by a , minus b	a	— 17.90
	b	— 2.60
		15.30

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5.993 \\
 15.3 \\
 \hline
 17979 \\
 29965 \\
 5993 \\
 \hline
 916929
 \end{array}$$

Divide 60.734 by 91.69 = .662
 26.86 multiplied by .662 = 17.78132

$$\begin{array}{r}
 26.86 \text{ lump} \\
 \text{oz. } 17.78 \text{ gold} \\
 \hline
 \text{oz. } 9.08 \text{ quartz}
 \end{array}$$

The following is an easy method of bringing French gold and silver reports into English reports of carats grains and penny-weights :—

French gold report $987 = 1 \text{ car. } 2 \text{ grs. } \frac{3}{4} \text{ dwts. better than standard.}$

987	
24 carats	
3948	
1974	
23·688	
4 grains	
2·752	
car. grs.	
23 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
22	English standard
1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	better.

French silver report $938 = 3 \text{ dwt. better than standard.}$

938	
12 ounces	
11·256	
20 dwts.	
5·120	
oz. dwt.	
11 5	
11 2	English standard
3 dwt.	better.

I have seen a California gold coin (well executed) that is not in the book.

Obv.—A man on horseback, throwing the lasso ; legend, California gold, 1850, ten dollars.

Rev.—Legend, Baldwin and Co., San Francisco, thirteen stars surrounding the American eagle.

It is worthy of remark, that the coins with the legend California gold without alloy, No. 21 in the book, conform to the

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profession, for a single piece was reported worse $3\frac{1}{4}$ grains; and six ounces melted gave the same report, and the gold dust is very near the same.

No. 23 in the book,	reported worse	4 grains	$\frac{3}{8}$
22	"	"	3 "
21	"	"	$3\frac{1}{4}$

Experiments on four lumps of native ore, arrived from California in 1850—

No. 1. Gold in quartz,	reported better	4 grs.	$\frac{5}{8}$,	silver	6 dwts.
2.	"	"	4 "	$\frac{3}{8}$,	" 6 "
3.	"	"	5 "	$\frac{1}{8}$,	" 6 "
4. Gold without quartz	worse	1 "	$\frac{5}{8}$,	" 22 "	

From these reports it would seem, that the gold from the rocky formations is richer and freer from silver than that procured in dust from the alluvial deposits; and there is reason for the supposition that there are two distinct characters of gold in California.

W. D. HAGGARD.

Bank of England, 29th Aug. 1850.

FLY LEAVES FROM MY NOTITIAE NUMISMATICAE."

The family motto of the Butlers, Earls of Dunboyne, is "*Timor Domini fons vite*"; this is also the legend on some of the coins of King Edward VI. The Honourable T. F. Butler informed me, that one of his ancestors was master of the Mint in the reign of that Prince, and as a record of his having held that office, caused his own motto to be inscribed on the coinage. It is not unlikely that similar causes may have influenced the adoption of other legends in previous and succeeding reigns, for many of them appear singularly inapplicable to their purpose.

Previous to the reformation there was not a more popular sign in England, than the *Mitre*; it was as common as that of the *Crown*, or the *King's Arms*. It frequently occurs on tavern tokens; it is represented on episcopal coins of the mediæval period, as well as on those of the Papal States; but it always appears of one uniform shape—pointed and cloven. The origin of this form is not generally known: it is supposed to represent the figure of the cloven tongues which on the day of Pentecost rested on the heads of the Apostles, as the visible symbol of the communication of the Holy Spirit; and this Spirit, every bishop in the exercise of his functions is supposed to be endued with.

Miss Strickland in her "Lives of the Queens of England," describes a medal of James II (when Duke of York) on his marriage with Mary of Modena, representing their busts face to face. She then mentions another of Mary, done after a picture of her by Lely, and inscribed "Maria Beatrix Eleonora Ducissa Eboracensis." She adds in a note, "both these medals are preserved in the British Museum."

No such medals exist. No collector is acquainted with any medal of these personages *face to face*, nor with any medal of Mary which gives her second name of *Beatrix*; they are not to be found in any medallic history, either described or engraved; and whoever may visit the British Museum in the hope of seeing them, will find that they have been bound on a fruitless errand.

In the "Lives of the Princesses of England" [Eleanora third daughter of King John, p. 132], the following passage occurs:—

"Her daughter Eleanora in particular, who being the only one of her family constantly with her, may be presumed to have been a special favorite, was treated with every indulgence. For Easter feast, a furred robe of miniver was purchased for her at a cost of 18s.; two pairs of boots, bought against the invention of the holy cross, May 3rd, cost 2s. 4d; and besides these and several more entries for dress, others occur which prove that her wishes were consulted even in trifles, and sometimes at considerable expense; 15s. was [were] paid for a golden clasp, which she gave to the young son of Lord John de Haye; for twenty-five gilded stars to ornament her chaplet or cap, 2s. 1d. were given, and 2s. 10d. for a gilded plate bought at London for her use. This is the only piece of plate named in the whole roll: four broken spoons are alluded to, but, as they were to be *mended with eight pennies*, it is evident they were of copper and not of silver."!!

The name of the author of these "Lives" is Green; and the critic of the *Standard* newspaper, designates her, "a learned antiquary."

There were some curious little pieces struck in Scotland in 1638, of much historical interest, but we have long sought in vain to procure one. Possibly some reader of the Numismatic Chronicle may possess a specimen, the communication of which would oblige every inquiring collector who sets a value on medallic evidence. Chambers, in his "History of the Rebellions in Scotland," thus describes them:—"At the general assembly of the Scottish Kirk, held at Glasgow, on the 21st November,

1638, when the great struggle between the Episcopalian party and the Covenanters was expected to occur, the latter caused, the provost of Glasgow, to strike a number of little *Leaden Tickets* with his arms and mark, and ordered that no one should be admitted who did not produce such a certificate."

B. N.

NEW TYPE OF EUGENIUS.—Mr. Roach Smith, in his work on "The Antiquities of Richborough" etc., gives the following type of this Emperor hitherto unknown to Numismatists.

Rev.—VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory, with wreath and palm branch, marching to the left.

NEW TYPE OF CARAUSIUS.—Mr. Smith also gives us a new type of this usurper from his own cabinet. It was presented to him by Mons. de Gerville, of Valognes, to whom it had been given, many years previously, by Mr. Reader of Sandwich, who procured it from Richborough.

MERCVRIO. CON. AVG. Mercury with his attributes standing

The beautiful gold Carinus figured in the plate of coins is a new variety; and the small brass coin of Theodora also engraved appears to have been hitherto undescribed.

DISCOVERY OF ENGLISH COINS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—In the month of August, 1849, a large number of pennies of Edward I. II. and III., with a few Scottish, and Continental pieces, were dug up on the premises of Messrs. Perress and Dallimore, of Newport, Isle of Wight. A notice of the discovery was published in the Numismatic Chronicle, and an interesting correspondence between Mr. Barton and Mr. Bergne, relative to the so-called counterfeit sterlings appeared in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association. The corporation of Newport laid claim to and seized the coins; but subsequently restored them to the owners after taking a complete set to deposit in the Guildhall of Newport.

Messrs. Perress and Dallimore, by the assistance of Mr. Barton, have catalogued the coins, and now offer them for sale at very reasonable prices. We subjoin a list, which Mr. Barton has been so kind as to forward us, in order to facilitate the disposal of the coins.

We have pleasure in testifying to the liberal manner in which Messrs. Perress and Dallimore have promoted their examination and classification.

The numerical relation of the various types to each other is shewn as follows :—

LIST OF THE COINS FOUND AT NEWPORT ISLE OF WIGHT.

EDWARD I. AND II.

	No.		No.
Edward I. London -	498	Edward I. London, with	
" Canterbury	115	R' R' ANG.	4
" Bristol -	51	Edward II. London -	655
" Durham -	26	" Canterbury	541
" York -	42	" Durham -	52
" Bury St. Ed-		" Bury St. Ed-	
munds -	9	munds -	80
" Berwick -	2	" Berwick -	39
" Lincoln -	12	" Newcastle	11
" Newcastle	11	" Durham, with	
" Dublin -	14	cross	
" Waterford	6	Molinée -	17
" Chester -	3	" Durham, a	
" Kingston -	1	Crozier -	9
" York, with a		" Durham, Lion	
Quatrefoil	3	Rampant -	3
" Durham, with		Edward III. (If those with	
cross Moli-		the name Edward are his?)	
née -	5	With DVX AQVITANIÆ.	2
" London, with		Durham -	20
a dot -	2	Bury St. Edmunds -	1
" London, with		Newcastle -	2
R&X		London -	1
ANGL	8		

Rarer Coins.

Henry III. with NVCA ON WINCNA.	-	-	-	1
Alexander III. Four varieties. Those having stars with				
seven points. Those having stars with six points.				
Others having six and five points. Others with five				
points, and three dots.	-	-	-	31
hn Baliol.	-	-	-	6

FLEMISH COINS.

	No.
John Duke of Brabant - - - - -	2
Galces Comes Porci - - - - -	15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louvaine, 1—Alost, 5—Mons, 1—Arnheim, 1—Arles, 1	
—Engnien, 1—Serene or Serani, 5—Uncertain, 2.	17
Guido Bishop of Cambray - - - - -	1
Ottona in Italy - - - - -	2

MY DEAR SIR, — In a recent number of the *Révue Numismatique* for 1850 (p. 158), it is stated that the small brass coin of Carausius inscribed LEG.XX.V.V. is not well authenticated, being only known in Stukeley's work and not mentioned in your catalogue of the coins of Carausius. This is an error, as any one may see who will turn to your "*Coins of the Romans relating to Britain*," p. 134, where it stands as No. 92—but should by right have been placed as No. 91.

Yours truly,

C. ROACH SMITH.

CITY, September, 15th., 1850.

To J. Y. AKERMAN, ESQ.

Mr. Massie, of 116, Leadenhall-street, has kindly favoured us with an inspection of forty-five gold coins of Leo, Zeno, Anastasius, Justinus, and Justinianus, which, with many more have just been brought to him with a statement that they were found in Egypt. We have catalogued them, and await an opportunity to examine the remainder, and then publish any remarks which may seem called for. In the meantime, we thank Mr. Massie, and trust his example will be followed by others, being assured that many valuable coins pass to the melting-pot or are dispersed and lost, which persons, situated as Mr. Massie is, could frequently make available to numismatic science by allowing them to be examined in a mass by some practised eye.

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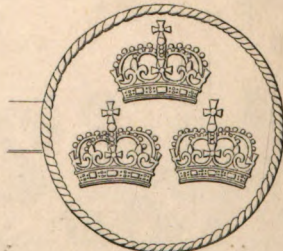
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18

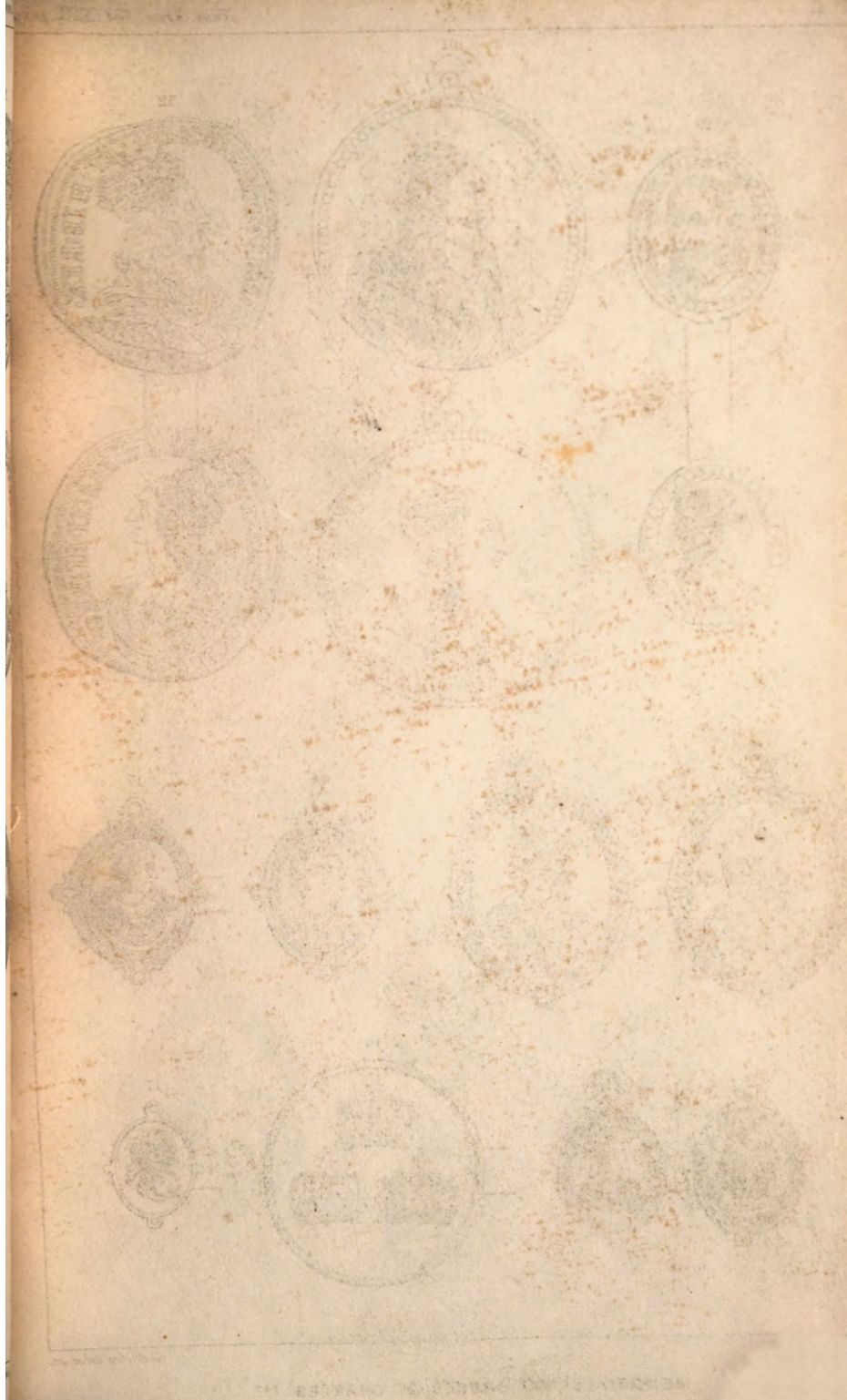
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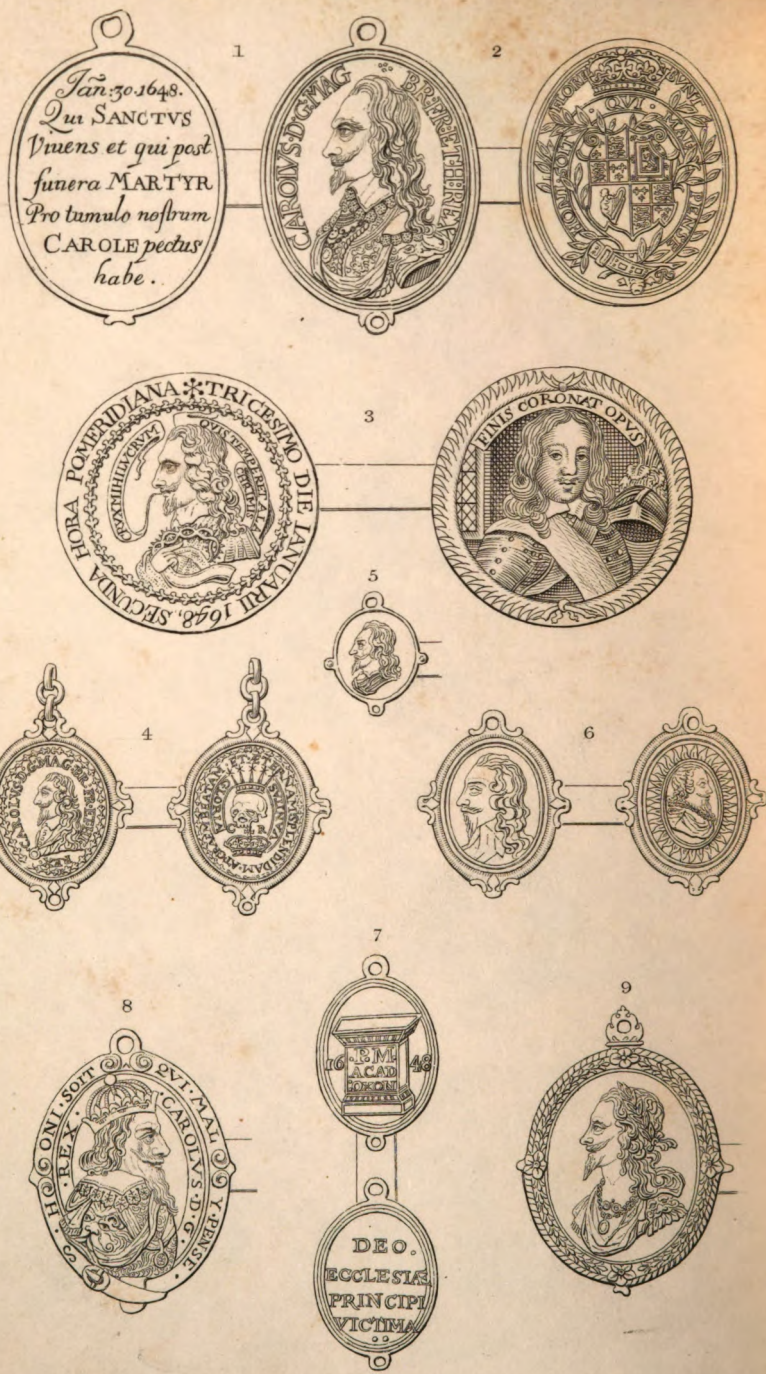
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J. Basire del. et sculp.

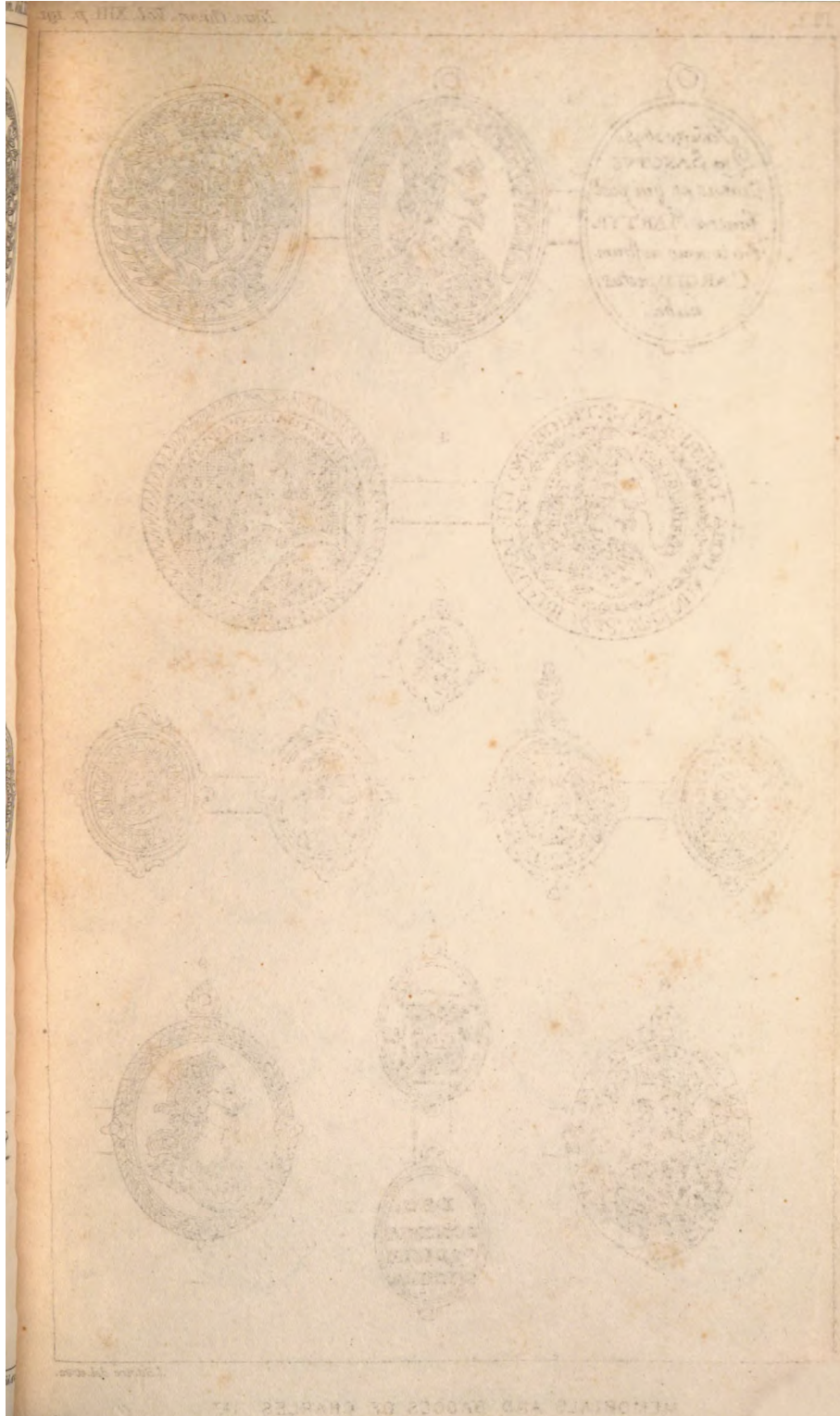
MEMORIALS AND BADGES OF CHARLES 1ST

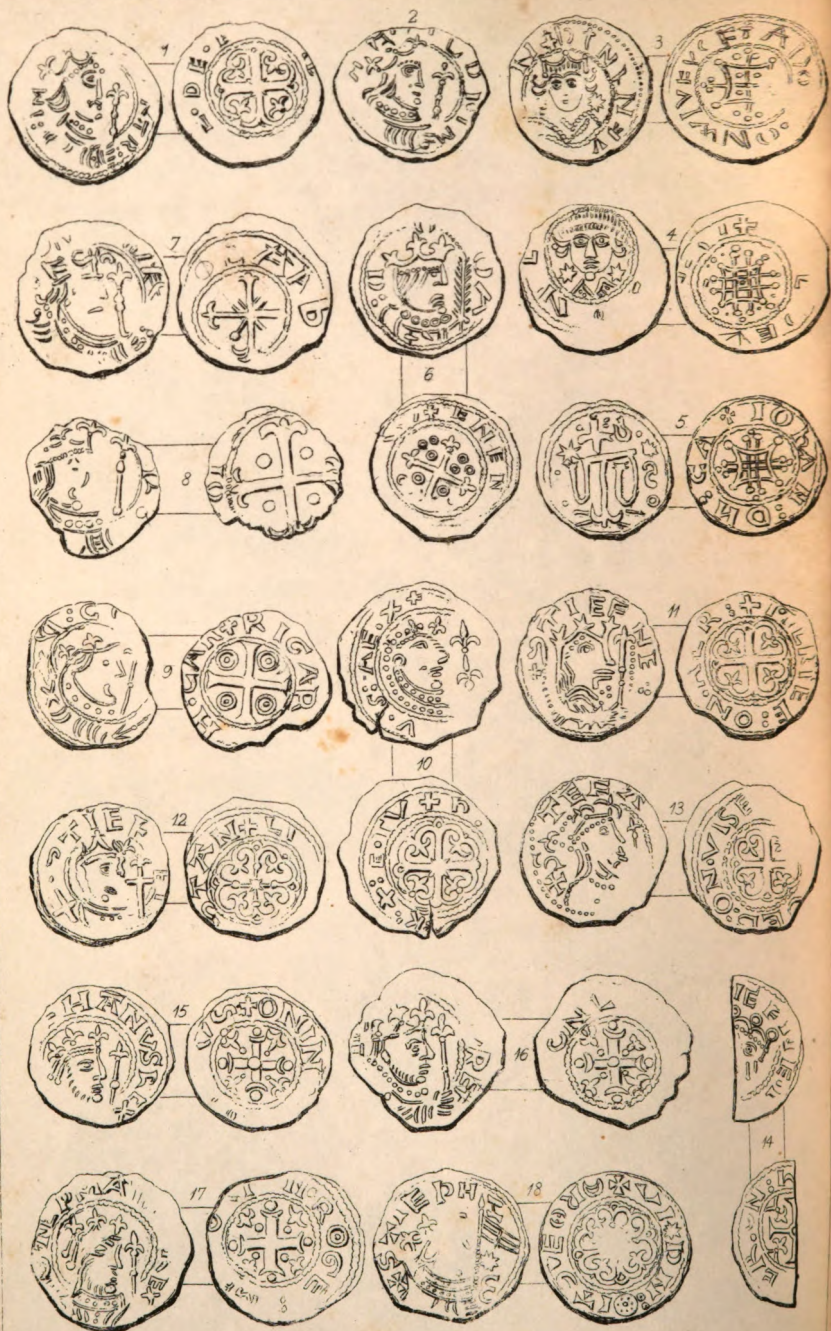




J. Basire del. et sc.

MEMORIALS AND BADGES OF CHARLES IST

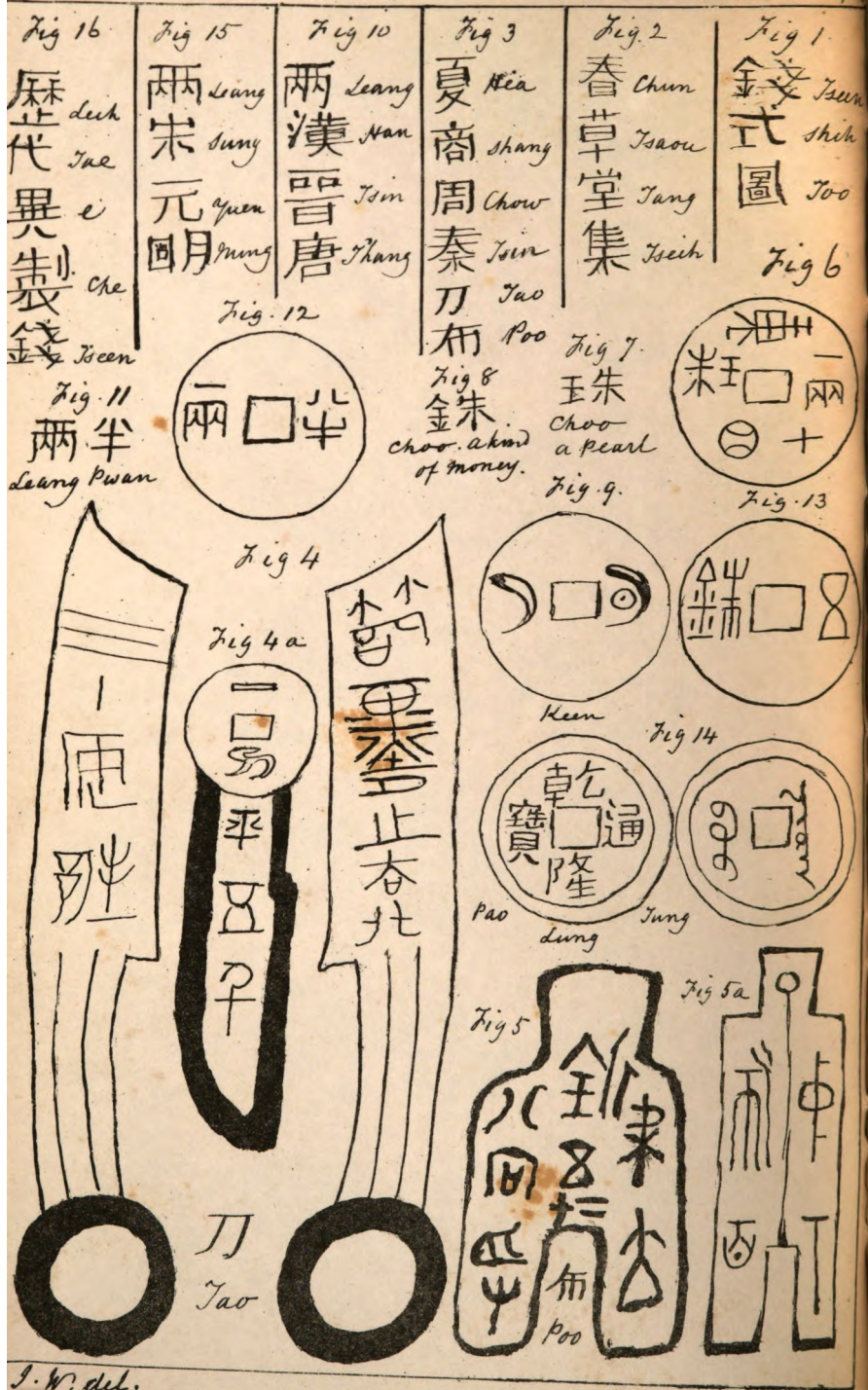




J.R. del.

H.A. Ogg. Sculp.

LIGHT AND DEBASED COINS
of King Stephen and of his Barons.



CHINESE CURRENCY

XV.

SOME ACCOUNT OF "TSEEN SHIH TOO," A CHINESE
WORK ON COINS, IN THE LIBRARY OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS, HON. LIB. NUM. SOC.

Read before the Numismatic Society, November 28th, 1850.

HAVING lately paid some attention to the Chinese language, and being aware that the Numismatic Society possessed a Chinese work on coins, presented by Walter Hawkins, Esq, I was induced to examine it, principally with a view of ascertaining whether the slight knowledge I had acquired of the language would enable me to make any thing of it. The result of my investigation appearing to afford some curious and interesting information, as to the amount and nature of the numismatic knowledge of that singular people, I have considered it a duty to lay the same before the Society, under the impression that its members may possibly feel an interest in hearing something, however little, respecting the work alluded to.

This treatise is comprised in eight volumes. It is printed in the usual manner of Chinese works; viz. on one side of the sheet only, which, being folded in half, gives two pages, each leaf being numbered on the fold, which is in the front of the book, and not, as in our publications, at the back. I may also add, for the information of those who may be unacquainted with the fact, that the Chinese language is read from the right hand of the page *downwards*, and not across, as is the general practice of other Oriental nations. Their books, consequently, begin at what we should call the last page, and are read in columns downwards.

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The work is entitled "Tseen shih Too" (see plate, fig. 1), literally, "Money Specimen Drawing;" which, as in the Chinese language there are no inflexions, and consequently the variations of number, person, case, etc., have, in very many instances, to be supplied according to the obvious sense of the passage, must be rendered, "Drawings of Specimens of Money."

Upon further investigation, however, I find, that these volumes are a portion only of another and a much larger work, entitled, "Chun Tsaou Tang Tseih" (fig. 2), which I render, "A Splendid Collection of Spring Shrubs," it being, literally, "Spring Shrubs Splendid Collection." This fanciful title will not excite surprise, when I inform you, that the Chinese have a number of works having titles alluding, in a similar manner, to shrubs, or gardens, which, instead of being treatises on horticulture, or botany, by a Chinese Loudon, or Lindley, are merely collections of miscellaneous literature. Thus I have, in my possession, a work, entitled, "Tung Yuen Tsa Tsze," "The Eastern Garden's Miscellaneous Literature." This is an elementary book for the instruction of children, containing many curious particulars respecting the manners and customs, arithmetic, history, etc., of the Chinese, which has been of considerable service to me in the present investigation. Another work, of which I have a single volume, is called, "Keae Tsze Yuen hwa Chuen," "Paintings of the Mustard-seed Garden described." This, in like manner, is a collection of representations of illustrious personages, houses, trees, flowers, etc., for the use of the painter, with illustrative descriptions, and is a composition much esteemed by the Chinese. The work to which our numismatic volumes belong is, I have no doubt, a kind of encyclopædia, or miscellaneous collec-

tion of general literature, typified under the name of shrubs, or herbs. I have not, however, hitherto met with it in any list of Chinese works which has fallen under my observation, and therefore can only conjecture its nature to be such as I have stated. It may suffice to say, that the volumes now under consideration form the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th sections of that work, whatever it may be.

These sections I have distinguished on the covers by the letters A, B, C, and D; letter A comprising two volumes, marked A 1, and A 2; letter B, two; letter C, three; and letter D, one volume; where necessary, distinguished by figures in like manner.

The first of these sections, marked by me A, contains a description of the Tao (or knife) and Poo money of the first four dynasties of the Chinese emperors, being those called Hea, Shang, Chow, and Tsin. They are introduced in the following manner, "Hea Shang Chow Tsin Tao Poo" Fig. 3, "Tao and Poo Money of the Hea, Shang, Chow and Tsin." There is a copious index, giving an account of all the sorts of money figured and described in this part; and each of the succeeding sections also commences with a similar index.

The coins are arranged under the dynasties mentioned; and these are followed by a number of, what we should call, uncertain coins of the same period, being those of the "Lee Kwo," or nations into which China was anciently divided, and which were, apparently, a number of nearly independent states, acknowledging the emperor of China as their superior. The Tao money resembles a knife, or sword (figs. 4 and 4^a), whence its name. The Poo money is of a form rather difficult to describe, but which figs. 5 and 5^a will better elucidate. Both of these kinds of money are rude in shape, and must have been very

inconvenient as coins. The characters on them are of the most ancient description, leaving but little doubt as to their being of very great antiquity. This section also contains representations of a number of round coins, similar to those in present use; and, as characters resembling those on the Tao and Poo money, are impressed upon these, there can remain no reasonable doubt as to their being of the same period. In the work these also are called Poo money.

The descriptions are generally very short; those in the body of the work being frequently but little more than slight amplifications of the index. In the latter, a coin of the Tsin dynasty (fig. 6) is thus referred to: "Tsin Yih Leang Shih Sze Choo Tseen Yih Pin," "Tsin [dynasty] one Leang fourteen Choo money, one specimen," or, as we should say, "a fourteen-choo piece of the Tsin dynasty." The Leang and Choo are denominations of money, of which more hereafter. In the description of this coin, we are told, that "The inscription is in ancient characters; that it signifies one heavy Leang of fourteen Choos; that the character Choo, 'a pearl,' is used instead of Choo, 'a piece of money' (figs. 7, 8); that the letters pass round the coin instead of going across in the usual manner; that it is the fourteen Choo money of the Tsin dynasty; and that it properly precedes the Half-Leangs of the same dynasty, of which the description immediately follows." These last are called, in the index, "Twelve-Choo Half-Leang money, of the Tsin dynasty." These descriptions lead to the inference, that either the Leang (ounce, or dollar) was variable in its weight, or that the Choo, the integer by which it was regulated, had different values at different times. The specimens now referred to will be found on leaves 16, 17, and 18, of this part of the work.

Some of these coins are considered, in the text, as

remarkable, on account of the representations upon them. Thus one series is described as being, "Tsin Ming Yue Tseen Sze Pin," "Four specimens of bright moon-money, of the Tsin dynasty;" and, as upon these a crescent is represented (fig. 9), the name "moon-money" is evidently derived from that circumstance.

Many of the Tao and Poo coins are described as having upon them inscriptions in unknown characters. Thus, in the account of the last figure in this section, the index refers to it as "Woo Tsze Tao Yih Pin," "Lost character Tao, one specimen;" and, in the description, it is said, "This Tao, compared with the preceding four specimens, differs slightly. It has on it one character not to be understood."

The next section, the twenty-second of the whole work, consists of two parts, marked by me B. It professes (fig. 10) to treat of the Leangs, of the Han Tsin, T'hang, and other dynasties, which ruled, either over the whole or a part of China, between the years 192 B.C. and A.D. 960, when the Sung dynasty acquired the sovereignty. Many of the names of dynasties mentioned in this section do not occur in the regular historical series handed down to us. These appear to have been lines of nearly independent princes, ruling over certain districts of China, but not claiming empire over the whole. The coins are figured and described in a similar manner to those in the preceding section, and most of them are referred to the emperors and princes by whom they are said to have been struck. Among them are figures of the coins of Tse-tse-ming, a celebrated rebel general, who flourished about A.D. 760.

I may here say a few words respecting the denominations of the Chinese money. The Leang, which I have so often mentioned, was originally a certain weight, equivalent

to an ounce, which was afterwards used as money, affording, in this respect, a parallel case to the shekel of the Hebrews, the drachma of the Greeks, and the as of the Romans. By Europeans it is termed a Tael, also, a dollar. The other denominations are the Fun, or Candareen; the Tscheen, or Mace; and the Kin, or Catty. Of these, ten Fun make one Tscheen, ten Tscheen one Leang, and sixteen Leang one Kin. There appear, however, in early times, to have been other denominations, by which the value of the Leang was regulated. Thus we find the Choo mentioned as forming one of the integers of the Leang—one of the Leangs being described as, the “true Eight-Choo piece,” and another, as I have already mentioned, is called, “a heavy Leang of fourteen Choos.” I have also referred to a Half-Leang, as being of the value of twelve Choos. These are conflicting circumstances, and prove, as I have before stated, either that the Leang itself differed in value at different periods, or that the Choo was a variable piece, being heavier or lighter according to the exigences of the state, and thus requiring more or fewer to make up the Leang, or ounce, which was, possibly, regulated by weight, and was consequently invariable. The Choo is described by the Chinese as an ancient piece of silver money of small size. No silver, in the shape of coin, is now current in China, nor is there, in this work, any representation of the Choo; the only medium of exchange, now stamped by authority, being the small round copper coins, which are well known to most of us. Silver is used, but as bullion only, and not as coin. But we have, in this section, not only the Leang itself, but also the Half-Leang; and the series first described consists of four specimens of the Half-Leang money of the Han dynasty; and it is stated, that, as the weight of this Half-Leang is eight Choo, it is

the true Eight-Choo money. I must also observe, that "Pwan Leang" (fig. 11), "Half-Leang," is stamped in ancient characters upon this money (fig. 12); others are figured of a very diminutive size; these are called "Seau Pwan Leang" "little Half-Leangs," and are referred to the same dynasty and personage as the last, having on them similar characters, formed in like manner. Many of the coins in this and in the preceding section have on them the number of Choos for which they were current, as in fig. 13.; and I may observe, that in the index the coins are, in a great measure, arranged according to the inscriptions on them, these forming a very prominent feature in their descriptions.

As it was during the rule of the dynasties referred to in the section now under consideration, that coins, with similar inscriptions to those in use at the present time, were introduced, I may now, with propriety, describe them.

The ordinary Chinese coin consists of a round disc of metal, generally a mixture of copper and lead; the margin of these discs is raised, and in the centre is a square hole. On the central depressed part, between the sides of the square hole and the raised margin, is the inscription, consisting, almost universally, of four characters. Of these the upper and lower are the "Ming," or assumed name of the emperor. It is a custom of the Chinese emperors, upon ascending the throne, to take a new name; and, in some instances, during a long reign this has been repeated several times. These assumed names generally imply some good quality attributed to the sovereign, as, "Kwan Yung," "Ever benevolent;" or some compliment to the reigning family, as, "Hing Cheaou," "The flourishing dynasty." It is by this assumed name the emperor is commonly known. Thus, Khang Hi, the name by which the second

emperor of the present dynasty is usually designated, is his assumed name only. His real appellation was Shing Tsoo; and the true name of Keen Lung, the emperor to whom Lord Macartney was sent as ambassador, was Kao Tsung. The assumed names, Khang Hi and Keen Lung, are the only names on the money of these monarchs, and the same custom obtains on the coins of the preceding emperors. In the elementary work for children I have before alluded to, is a list of the monarchs of China, from the earliest period to the reign of Keen Lung, in which the Ming, or assumed names, are given. According to this list, the first emperor who took an assumed name was Chang Seang Wang, the first monarch of the Tsin dynasty, who ascended the throne of China about 260 years before the Christian era; and according to the work now under consideration, the first emperor who placed his name on his coins appears to have been Han Wan Ti, the second emperor of the Han dynasty, who reigned about A.D. 160.

The other two characters, *i. e.* those at the sides, are usually, if not always, at the present time, "Tung Pao," which appears originally to have signified, "The perforated precious thing," having an evident allusion to the appearance and value of this kind of money; but, although this may have been the original meaning of these words, they are now used as the received appellation of the money of the state, and as implying its universal value as a medium of exchange.

On the reverse are inscriptions in the Mandchoo character, having, I believe, a somewhat similar signification.

Figure 14, represents one of these ordinary coins; the upper and lower characters being the assumed name of the emperor, in this case, Keen Lung. Those on either side, the two other characters, Tung Pao, before referred to. I may

also observe, that, at the present time, no other stamped money than these small copper coins are current in China. By the Europeans they are called "cash." I must here remark, that although called in this work Leangs, these coins must by no means be confounded with the dollar, which has the same name on account of its being about an ounce in weight. On the contrary, I am informed that about 800 of these cash are not more than equivalent to one dollar.

There being no coins in this section so interesting as to require any particular notice, I shall not occupy time by describing its contents more minutely. I may, however observe, that many specimens of the Tao and Poo money (figs. 4^a and 5^a) are given in it, which, as they appear to be far less rude than those in the former section, may, with the greatest probability, be referred to a much later date, and may, consequently, be in their proper places here.

The next section consists of three parts, which I have marked C. It describes (fig. 15.) Leang money of the Sung, Yuen and Ming dynasties, together with that of some other, possibly contemporaneous ones. These extend from A.D. 960 to 1628, when the present Tartar race of emperors obtained the rule.

Here, as in the preceding sections, we have a number of figures of coins, referred to their several dynasties. Immediately after the coins of the Ming Emperors, are those struck by Chang and Li, the rebels who overthrew that dynasty, and opened the way for the Tartars; and here the coins of China Proper appear to end, there being no coins of the present dynasty either figured or described in the work.

We are next presented with "Wae e," "Foreign coins," that is, with those of Japan, Korea, and other nations immediately surrounding China; and these conclude this portion of the work.

The fourth and last part professes to give (fig. 16.) "Leih Tae E Che," "Successive generations extraordinary patterns," that is, examples of extraordinary coins struck at different times. Many of these appear to be extremely curious. Some are named after their shape, others from the representations impressed upon them. Thus, some are called "bird coins," some, "serpent coins." There are, also, "horse" and "cow coins;" and many of them are actually of the shape of the object after which they are named. Some are square, others globular; and, among other objects, they have introduced the figure of a crucifix, possibly a remnant of the Christianity introduced by the Jesuit missionaries. In this figure there is an attempt to imitate the European characters; which, however, is a complete failure, the inscription being absolutely unintelligible. This object occurs on the tenth leaf of the book; and, as it occupies the usual place of the number of the leaf, it may have been so placed on account of its similarity to the Chinese figure 10, which is a + (cross), formed by lines at right angles. Among other curious representations, are figures, consisting of a number of circles joined together by the edges, having a hole in the middle, and a character in each of the circles.

The objects presented on these coins are of various kinds—divinities, human beings, dragons, serpents, flowers, and plants; on some, constellations are represented in the Chinese manner, viz., by small circles joined by lines; and on others, the Chinese astrological signs or heavenly houses are given, with their corresponding characters. Many have long inscriptions, which are repeated verbatim in the descriptive accounts appended to them in the body of the work, and they are generally referred to in the index by their inscriptions, or by some portion of them. One of

these descriptions reads thus—"The second specimen has [on it] Chang, Sang, Pao Ming. The back has [on it] seven stars; on the right and left, two divinities; beneath, is a circle, in the midst of which is a hare...." This is the Chinese description; and the figures, I must observe, are so rudely drawn, that, without it, we should have some difficulty in discovering what they are intended to represent. The inscription I believe to be an invocation, praying for long life and protection to the parties possessing this coin. This description will serve as a specimen of the general nature of those of the objects represented; and, I may observe, that this section concludes with coins described as "cow," and "horse money," from its having figures of those animals upon it. This section I have marked D.

Having thus given a general description of the work, I now proceed to make a few remarks respecting it. That the Chinese nation is one which, from the earliest ages, has maintained its peculiar usages almost unchanged, will scarcely admit of doubt. From the peculiar structure of its spoken language, which is purely monosyllabical, and absolutely without the slightest approach to anything like the varied inflexions by which the relations of gender, number, case, mood, tense, person, and other grammatical variations, which form such important features in languages in general, both ancient and modern, are expressed, we may infer that, in it we have one of the earliest dialects into which the human speech was divided, which has come down to us in its almost primitive state, and, consequently, is entirely without those changes which are of so much importance in the Sanscrit, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and other ancient languages, and which, more or less, form the basis upon which the grammatical structure of most of

the modern languages has been founded. Again, the total and absolute want of oral connexion between the written language and that which is spoken, forms another most striking peculiarity. In most of the languages with which we are acquainted, as in our own, every letter has its distinct phonetic power, and however we may vary the meaning of the syllables produced by the combinations of these letters, the sounds of such syllables are always to be recognised from them; and so intimately are they connected with sound, that (could we conceive written syllables to exist in such a state) without sound they would be absolutely without meaning. Such, however, is not the case with the Chinese. They possess, really, two languages, totally distinct and independent of each other; the one being composed of a very limited number of monosyllabical sounds, presenting, of course, ideas solely to the ear, and thus forming the colloquial language; the other, composed of an almost innumerable variety of characters, representing ideas addressed, in like manner, solely to the eye; and although sounds agreeing with the colloquial language are conventionally attached to these characters, they really have no connexion whatever with them, there being nothing in the character by which such sounds are represented. Thus, then, it is easy to conceive, that a person may be perfectly acquainted with the colloquial Chinese, and yet be unable to acquire from it the means of reading a single written character; and in like manner, however strange it may appear, a person may be able to read the written characters without knowing anything whatever of the colloquial Chinese. Thus we find, that the Japanese, and other neighbouring nations, speaking languages quite as distinct from the Chinese, and from each other, as the English and the French, use the same books in common, without the

slightest difficulty; and I am convinced that, allowing for difference of idiom and construction, a Chinese book may as far as sound is concerned, be read quite as intelligibly in English or French as in Chinese.

It is easy to conceive, that a language so peculiar in its construction must effectually resist all attempts at change; words may be added, but no variation in the grammatical structure can take place without materially injuring the whole. It therefore appears to be in precisely the same state at the present time, so far as regards its construction, as it was in the time of Confucius; and, as far as we can judge, it is likely to retain this primitive simplicity to the latest period of man's existence; in short, nothing but an almost total annihilation of the people using it would be likely materially to affect it; thus we find, that although China has more than once been subjugated by foreign monarchs, as, for example, the present Tartar dynasty, still the language has remained the same, the Tartars having become Chinese, not the Chinese Tartars.

I have been led to these remarks by my wish to shew, that the nations using this singular language, and particularly the Chinese, have retained it unchanged, and, consequently, that their literature is in nearly the same state that it was in very remote times, and thus the astounding relation I have to make, respecting the antiquity of the Chinese money, may be received as something not quite so unlikely and improbable as at first sight it may appear. I mentioned, that the first section of the work I have been examining contained descriptions of the Tao and Poo money of the dynasties Hea, Shang, Chow, and Tsin, being the four earliest recorded in Chinese history. The Hea dynasty ascended the throne of China in the year 2197 B.C., and was succeeded by the Shang dynasty in 1766 B.C.; and

the latest of the dynasties mentioned in that section ended in the year 206 B. C. As many of the figures in this section are referred to the Hea dynasty, if the Chinese appropriation be correct, we have in them specimens of metallic currency at least 1000 years older than the earliest Greek coins with which we are at present acquainted. The rudeness of the execution of these specimens, and the barbarous shape of the characters upon them, prove them to be of very remote antiquity; but whether so immense as that which I have mentioned must be left to future investigation to decide. Many of the characters upon them will strike persons, acquainted with the subject, as very closely resembling some of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics; but I am unable to offer any opinion, at present, as to whether these resemblances are merely accidental, or are occasioned by their having one common origin. Among the coins of the Tsin dynasty, the latest of those mentioned in the first part, are many having the inscription, "Pwan Leang," "Half-Leang," in early characters. I adduce this as a proof of the adherence of the Chinese to names when once established, the Leang being still a denomination of Chinese money, although one of its divisions is mentioned on the coins of a dynasty which ended 2056 years ago. I must, however, confess, that I am not exactly satisfied with the Chinese appropriation of these ancient coins, as there is nothing upon them that can in any way lead directly to the prince, or even to the dynasty, by whom they profess them to have been fabricated. What authority the Chinese antiquarians have to guide them, I know not; but, it is not unlikely, they would be able to give reasons for so doing, that, to themselves at least, would appear perfectly satisfactory, however doubtful our more severe investigation might render such appropriation. They may be

enabled, from the peculiar form of the character, known to have been employed at particular periods only, and confirmed by ancient monuments of known antiquity, such as exist in the form of vases and other utensils, of which it is well known they have a vast number. I say, from these they would be enabled to form a tolerably correct judgment of the age of any given coin, having similar characters upon it; and thus approximate to the prince by whom it was struck.

As far as regards the later coins, a knowledge of the Ming, or assumed names, of the Chinese monarchs, being those which are given on their coins, will of course render their appropriation, comparatively speaking, both easy and certain. These appellations, as I have before stated, are contained in the historical accounts of their emperors, and are thus handed down in the same manner as the names assumed by the Popes, on their accession to the papal chair, have been; or as our own names of "the Confessor," "the Conqueror," or "Cœur de Lion," no one, having the most moderate acquaintance with English history, has the slightest difficulty in recognising the monarchs spoken of under those names. It should, therefore, appear, that every credit is to be given to the Chinese appropriation of coins after A.D. 160, when the assumed name appears to have been first used on their money.

It is also certain, that there exist treatises, by Chinese authors, of very considerable antiquity, on the subject of numismatics; one of these, compiled by an author who lived during the ancient dynasty of Song, A.D. 960—1281, is referred to by Du Halde, and the extracts given by him, in the shape of figures of coins of early dynasties, agree perfectly with those given to the same dynasties in the work now under consideration. He also mentions, that

one of the emperors had made a very extensive collection of coins of all the dynasties, and that, where there were deficiencies, facsimiles, in pasteboard, had been substituted, copied from the most accurate descriptions that could be procured. It is barely possible that this collection still exists, and forms the basis of the numismatic knowledge of the Chinese *virtuosi*. I may also observe, that very many figures of coins have upon them inscriptions in an ancient form of character, called the Seal character, which are duly noticed and explained in the work.

The dynasties in the second part, marked by me B, extend, according to the enumeration at the commencement of the index, from the Han, which commenced B.C. 207, to the T'hang, which ended A.D. 905. This latter was one of the most celebrated in the Chinese annals. The figures represent a great variety of characters, from the rude early ones to forms identical with those in use at the present day. This section also includes the intermediate and some other dynasties, which are duly specified in the index, although not in the column where the names of the dynasties are enumerated. I must also observe, that several of the later, and in many instances less important dynasties very frequently assumed the name of a former and more illustrious one. Thus there is a Tsin and a How Tsin, or a later Tsin, the one being the seventh, the other the sixteenth dynasty. There is a T'hang and a How T'hang; a Sung and a Nan or Eastern Sung. In the section now referred to, we are brought down in this manner from the fourth to the eighteenth dynasty, *i. e.*, from B.C. 207 to A.D. 960. In the third section, marked by me C, the descriptions are brought down to the present dynasty, whose coins, however, are nowhere represented. I may also add, that Du Halde's description and figures of certain coins, called "Superstitious coins,"

very closely agree with some of those in the last section of the work, marked by me D.

With regard to the execution of the figures, in many of them it is wretched in the extreme. The characters, however, appear to be very faithfully represented; and although we cannot, perhaps, rely implicitly on the appropriation of the whole of the coins; still, however, the work must be considered as one of considerable value to any one pursuing the subject of Chinese numismatics. I may also add, that this work was sent from China to Mr. Hawkins, by a friend, with a large collection of Chinese coins. These he requested might be presented to the United Service Institution, where they are at present; and the work, in like manner, was directed to be presented to this Society. Whether the coins at the United Service Institution have any relation to this work I have had no opportunity of ascertaining, but shall, as soon as my leisure will allow me, carefully examine them; and, should there appear to be any connexion between them, I shall certainly announce the same to the Society.

Since the foregoing was written, I have carefully gone through the whole work, and have compiled the following summary of its contents. There are also a few additional remarks, arising out of particulars not before noticed.

In the Tseen Shih Too, the coins are arranged chronologically, according to the dynasties, beginning with the earliest. The names of the emperors striking them are, in very many instances given.

In the work in my possession, entitled, "Tung Yuen Tsa Tsze," "Miscellaneous Literature of the Eastern Garden," there is a List of the Chinese Emperors, arranged according to the dynasties, and also giving the Ming, or assumed names, of the several monarchs, with other

incidental information. This has been carefully compared with the names in the "Tseen Shih Too," and has been of great service in verifying them. It will be referred to under the name of "Tung Yuen."

The Chinese historians reckon twenty-two dynasties, from the accession of the Hea, B.C. 2205, to the present one, called the Tsing, which is the twenty-second. There are, however, many other dynasties recorded, which appear to have been either of tributary or contemporaneous independent sovereigns, ruling over a portion only of the empire of China, acknowledging, however, the superiority of one principal dynasty. The state of the empire, at that time, appears to have been very similar to that of Germany at the present time, or of France during the feudal period. Many coins of these states are given in this work. In the following list, these minor dynasties are without numbers, and the order of the whole is that of the Tseen Shih Too.

"TSEEN SHIH TOO." PART I.—TAO AND POO MONEY.

No.	Dynasty.	Date. B. C.	Emperors' Names.	No. of Specimens.
1	Hea	2205	None	9
2	Shang	1767	None	14
3	Chow	1122	King Wang	4
			About 500 B. C. 19th emperor of this dy- nasty.	
4	Tsin	256	None	9
Poo money <i>Idem</i> <i>Idem</i> These are the earliest examples of round coins, and also of inscriptions, in some degree resembling those of later times. Some have on them Pao Ho, in ancient characters. Poo money Among these we have Leangs of 14 Choos, Half-Leangs of 12 Choos, and moon money. Lee Kwo. "The Confederated States." In the "Tung Yuen," between the Chow and Tsin dynasties, is inserted a list of these estates; among them I recognise, in the present work, those of Tsae, Tsoo, two Tsins, Tsi, Han, Wei, and Yen. The coins are mostly Tao; and it appears from the text, that both these and the Poo were employed as tribute money; and it is most probable that they were used for that purpose only, and were never current as ordinary money.				
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PART II.—LEANGS AND THEIR PARTS.

No.	Dynasty.	Date. B. C.	Emperors' Names,	No. of Specimens.
5	Han	207	Kaou How (Queen) ... Wan Te. Woo Te. Wang Mang (Usurper)	21
6 {	Tung Han, or Eastern Han	A.D. 65	} Ling Te	29
			Among these are many specimens of Tao and Poo money.	23
			"San Kwo." "The three kingdoms" into which China was divided in the third century, of these two, the Shuh and Woo, are noticed here.	6
7	Tsin	265	Woo Te	2
			In the "Tung Yuen," several dynasties occur between this and the Sung, which are not noticed in the work.	
8	Sung	420	Wan Te Fei Te.	3
			Called, in the "Tung Yuen," "Pe chaou" Sung," "Northern dynasty of the Sung."	

9	Tsi	479	.....	In the "Tung Yuen," this dynasty is called "Pe Tsi," which see.	9
10	Leang	502	Woo Te .....	.....	1
11	Chin	558	Seuen Te .....	.....	1
12	Soui	589	Wan Te .....	.....	3
	Pe Wei .....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Pe Tsi .....	.....	Woo Te	Qu: Same as "Tsi," above.....	11
	Pe chow .....	.....	Seuen Te .....	.....	5
13	.....	617	Kao Sung	Money of five districts (?).....	55
	T'hang .....	.....	Te Sung .....	.....	
14	Choo Leang	907	.....	"Tse-Tse-Ming," Rebel general	3
15	How T'hang	923	.....	Called, in the "Tung Yuen," "How Leang"	1
16	How Tsin	936	.....	.....	1
17	How Han	947	.....	Tsoo Kwo (a petty state) money	2
18	How Chow	951	.....	.....	1
	Nan T'hang .....	.....	.....	Yang Woo (petty state)?	9
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Nan Han .....	.....	.....	Tseen Shuh } Petty States?	8
	.....	.....	.....	How Shuh }	7
	.....	.....	.....	Min, ancient name of Fokeen	1
	.....	.....	.....	Yen, Northern region of China	2
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

PART III. — LEANGS — *continued.*

No.	Dynasty.	Date. A. D.	Emperors' Names.	No. of Specimens.
19	Sung.....	960	Tai Too	142
			Tai Sung.....	
			Shin Sung.....	
			Jin Sung.....	
			Ying Sung.....	
			Shin Sung.....	
			She Sung.....	
			Hwuy Sung.....	
			Kao Sung.....	
			Heaou Sung.....	
	Nan Sung...	.....	Kwang Sung.....	
			Ning Sung.....	
			Lee Sung.....	
				
			Chang Sung.....	10
	Kin.....	.....	Kao Sung.....	
	Se Hea.....		Jin Sung.....	20
			Seang Sung.....	
			Shin Sung.....	
			Wei Te.....	9
				
	Wei Tsi.....			1
				

This dynasty is included in the Sung by
Du Halde.

Leaou, or government-office (?) money

PART IV. — CHINESE MEDALS.

This Part contains figures of objects that may be called Chinese medals; a few are ascribed to the Han dynasty, but, generally speaking they are unappropriated.

Total Number described in the Work...

In the foregoing summary the arrangement is as follows. The first column contains the number of the dynasty according to Du Halde and other authorities. The second column gives the names of these principal dynasties and of other contemporaneous ones of minor importance, but which are mentioned in the work. In the third column is the date of the accession of each dynasty, and in the fourth the names of the emperors, whose coins are represented, are given. The fifth column is devoted to incidental remarks; and in the sixth the collective numbers of the coins of each dynasty, etc., which are described in the work, are given.

I have now only to apologise for taking up so much of your time, and also to state, that although some of my solutions may be erroneous, on account of my imperfect knowledge of the language, yet I believe that I have given a tolerably correct account of the work. There are, however, still many parts I have not yet investigated with the attention they appear to deserve: but I hope to be able to proceed with the examination at no very distant period, when, should I consider it of sufficient interest, and should the present, I fear, very imperfect essay be favourably received, I shall feel much pleasure in again laying the result before the Society, trusting they will then, as at present, excuse, with their usual urbanity, any errors which may arise, from mistaken interpretations of sentences in a language so totally unlike any other with which Europeans are acquainted, as the one in which this work is written.

XVI.

GOLD COINS OF ENGLAND.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Milled Gold Coinage of England from the Introduction of the Mill to the Present Time.

BY EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S. & F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 128.)

- D. 1782. Same as No. 135, but dots in both borders omitted.
E. 1782. Struck from dies of the half-guineas of 1781, No. 84. upon a blank without a border, but with the dated edge, as No. 133.
F. 1782. A blank with edge and border only, similar to No. 1.
G. 1782. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. No type.
R—M.D.CC.LXXXII. No type.
Edge plain.

Letters of legend close to the edge of the coin.

HALF-GUINEAS.

88. 1787. Same as guinea No. 40.
Edge plain.

Proof by Lewis Pingo.

89. 1787. Same as 88.
90. 1788.
91. 1789.
92. 1790.
93. 1791.
94. 1793.
95. 1794.
96. 1795.
97. 1796.
98. 1797.
99. 1798.
100. 1800.
101. 1801. Same as No. 39.
R—Same as guinea No. 58, dated 1801. Legend commencing at the top of the coin.
Edge milled.

VOL. XIII.

A A

102. 1802.

103. 1803.

104. 1804. Same as guinea No.

Edge plain.

Pattern engraved by Lewis Pingo, after a model by Marchant.

105. 1804. Current coin. Same as No. 104.

106. 1806.

107. 1808.

108. 1809.

109. 1810.

110. 1811.

111. 1813. The last coinage of half-guineas.

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES.

112. 1775. Similar to guinea No. 26.

R—MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REX. 1775. Lion crowned standing upon the British crown; i.e. the royal crest.

Edge milled.

Pattern struck as slightly and finished as carelessly as if intended for circulation. It is extremely scarce; the Museum specimen came from the collection of Mr. Banks, who in a note says, "The tradition of the mint tells us that nine pieces only of this type were struck, all upon milled blanks; this piece, which is one of them, must be considered as a pattern although it is milled."

113. 1776. Edge plain.

Pattern, the die finished, and the piece struck with care.

114. 1798. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to the right, laureate, tye, two bows and ends, hair short, neck bare.

R—MB F E T H REX F D B E T L D S R I A T E T E.
Four oval shields crowned; bearing, 1. England impaling Scotland, 2. France, 3. Ireland, 4. Electorate.

Edge plain.

Pattern engraved by L. Pingo. The bust is incuse

perfectly flat, the hair, features, laurel, etc., being left of the same height as the field of the coin. The legends on both sides, the crowns, and the blazonry of the arms are also level with the field of the coin; the shields and circular bands which contain the legend being incuse. This piece came to the Museum from the collection of Mrs. Banks, who observes "The die was struck for the purpose of shewing that the incuse work, lately introduced by Mr. Boulton of Birmingham, could be executed at his Majesty's mint. And for incuse work see the farthing of Queen Anne 1715."

115. 1798. Similar to No. 114, but has the figures 1, 7, 9, 8, incuse between the four shields.

Edge milled.

This piece also came from Mrs. Banks' collection; it appears to have been struck upon the milled blank of a sixpence. The figures of the date read round from right to left.

116. 1797. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust to right, laureate, tye, two bows and ends, hair short, neck bare.

R—MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REX. Crown. The date, 1797, concentric, ranging with the legend.

Milled.

Engraved by Lewis Pingo.

117. 1798.

118. 1799.

119. 1800.

120. 1801. Same as No. 116.

R— BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR.

Crown; underneath immediately 1801.

Edge milled.

121. 1802.

122. 1803.

123. 1804. Same as guinea No. 58.

R—Same as No. 120, but mullet instead of cross before the legend.

Edge plain.

Proof by L. Pingo, after Marchant's model.

124. 1804. Same as No. 123.

Edge milled. Current coin.

125. 1806.

126. 1808.

127. 1809.

128. 1810.

129. 1811.

130. 1813. The last coinage. Very few issued.

QUARTER GUINEAS.

131. 1762. Similar to guinea No. 10.

Edge milled.

By Yeo.

132. 1764. Similar to guinea No. 10.

Edge plain.

Pattern or perhaps proof of a die prepared for a further issue, of quarter-guineas of this date, which never took place.

We come now to the introduction of a new series of coins under the denomination of a sovereign and its parts; a name adopted from a description of coins issued before the introduction of the mill, and which were so called, because upon them was represented the sovereign seated in state upon the throne.

FIVE SOVEREIGNS.

133. 1820. GEORGIVS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D.

Bust to right, laureate, tye, bow and two ends, hair short, neck bare. Head reaching to upper edge coin; underneath, PISTRUCCI. 1820.

R—St. George and the dragon. Exergue, PISTRUCCI.
On the ground, above the broken shaft of the spear,
W. W. P.

Edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ✱ ANNO REGNI LX. ✱

The device of the St. George and Dragon was introduced

upon the crowns and sovereigns, at the time of the great re-coinage, in the year 1817; it had been originally intended for a gem to be engraved for Lord Spencer; but Sir Joseph Banks, having seen and admired it, recommended its adoption upon the forthcoming coinage. We can only regret, that the practice of placing heraldic bearings upon our coinage having been once broken through, our artists have not been indulged in displaying their talents and their taste in the execution of historical reverses, upon the subsequent coinage of the realm. This subject has been urged by Addison and Swift, and every author, from the time of Queen Anne to the present day, who has had occasion to allude to the subject; and we have not the vanity to suppose that any thing we could say would be more efficacious. To an accident we owe the only deviation from the former practice; and to accident we suppose we must look for the introduction of a better taste upon some future occasion. We have native talent competent to the undertaking, if those in authority had taste and courage enough to call it into action.

This pattern was engraved by Pistrucci, and it is exceedingly rare. The dies were scarcely finished when the decease of the king was hourly expected; and, though the workmen were employed in striking them throughout the night, we believe that all the five and two-sovereign pieces were not actually completed during the reign of king George III. Twenty-five only of these pieces were struck; and as it may be interesting to know into whose hands they fell, we give the following list derived from the account kept at the mint. It will appear that twenty-six are accounted for, though the mint officers assert most positively that only twenty-five were struck. We have some reason for guessing, that, of the two assigned to the marquis of Salisbury, one was for Mr. Henderson, whose name ought

therefore to have been substituted for that of the marquis. We give the names, however, as we received them.

Mint Cabinet,
Bank of England.
British Museum.
Glasgow University.

Dublin College.
Bodleian Library.
Marquis Salisbury.
Ditto.

Mr. Atkinson.
Mr. Bingley.
Mr. H. Bingley.
Mr. Field.

Mr. Finch.
Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Mushet.

Mr. Wyon. Sold to *Mr. Edmonds*, then to *Mr. Rich* for 25*l.*, then to *Mr. Cuff* for 21*l.*

Mr. C. Barclay. Sold to *Baron Bolland*, 1831 for 17*l.*, then to *Mr. Cureton*, 20*l.*

Mr. Dimsdale. Sold to *Mr. Thomas*, for 21*l.* then to *Mr. Cureton*.

Mr. Durant. Sold to *Mr. Taylor* for *Mr. T. Buttermann*, Longport.

Mr. J. Edmonds. Sold to *Mr. Baker*, 1834. for 21*l.*

Mr. C. Edmonds.

Sir T. Freeling.

Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Henderson.

Rev. J. Martineau.

Mr. Trattle. Sold to *W. Wigram, Esq.*, for 17*l.* 17*s.*

DOUBLE SOVEREIGN.

134. 1820. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX
F. D. Bust to right, laureate, neck bare, hair short.
Underneath, 1820, legend continuous.

R—St. George and the Dragon. B. P. On the ground,
under the broken shaft of the spear, W. W. P.

Edge; raised letters. DECUS ET TUTAMEN ✱ ANNO
REGNI LX ✱

This piece was engraved by Pistrucci, and was struck under the same circumstances as the five-sovereigns; the order was given to strike twenty-five pieces of five-sovereigns, and an equal number of the double sovereigns; but a mistake was made and an equal amount

of these pieces was struck; or nearly so, that is twenty-five of the one and sixty of the other. This number is not sufficient to supply the cabinets of collectors, and the coin is therefore generally sold for about five pounds or guineas.

SOVEREIGNS.

135. 1817. GEORGIVS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F. D.
Bust to right, laureate, tye, bow and two ends; hair short; neck bare. 1817.

R—St. George and the Dragon, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto; under the broken shaft of the spear, the letters B. P. incuse, the initial of artist, B. Pistrucci.

Pattern. The obverse die cracked.

136. 1817. Same as No. 135, from a new die.

137. 1817.

138. 1818.

139. 1820.

140. 1817. Same as No. 135.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX. FID. DEF. Angular shield, crowned, bearing 1 and 4, England, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland. The electorate on an escutcheon of pretence crowned.

Edge milled.

Pattern extremely rare. It will be at once observed from the repetition of the king's titles upon the obverse, that the sides of this coin were not intended to be used together.² It is probable that no obverse was ever engraved for the reverse. It will be observed that the ducal coronet, which

² This was originally intended to have been the reverse of the new sovereigns: but when the St. George was accidentally substituted and any legend on that side prohibited, it was necessary to introduce the king's titles upon the obverse, as we now see them.

on previous coinages surmounted the electorate escutcheon of pretence is converted into a royal crown; the electorate having been exalted into a kingdom.

HALF-SOVEREIGN.

141. 1817. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Bust same as No. 135.

R—Same as No. 140.

Edge milled.

142. 1818.

143. 1820.

144. 1820. GEOR. III. D. G. BRITT. REX F. D. Bust to right, laureate, bow with two straight ends, no berries on the laurel, neck bare, hair short, underneath, 1820; very like No. 67.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF. Sprig, composed of rose, thistle, and shamrock; crown above.

Edge plain.

Pattern.

GEORGE IV.

The gold coinage of this sovereign was formed upon the same principles as that of the latter years of his father, king George III., and consists of the five, two, one, and half-sovereign. His first gold coinage consisted merely of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, which were first issued in 1821, and were repeated in 1823 and 1825. These were executed by Pistrucci. His next coinage consisted of a double sovereign in 1823; the obverse by Merlin, after Chantrey's bust; the reverse by Pistrucci. In the following year commenced the preparations for the next coinage: the sovereigns and half-sovereigns of which, were issued for circulation in 1825; but five and two-sovereigns not till the commencement of 1826. The obverse engraved by W. Wyon, the reverse by Merlin. Dies for the whole series had been completely prepared in 1825, and proofs were

taken off, in what was called Mr. Barton's metal; which consisted of copper with the surfaces thickly gilt. It was prepared by gilding very thickly a plate of copper, and then rolling it out to a proper thickness for the coin; the ductility of the gold being such as always to preserve a uniform surface of that metal, however thin, and to whatever extent it might be requisite to roll the copper. Some objections having been started to issuing gold pieces without subjecting them to the process preparatory to taking the specimens for the trial of the pix, it was prepared to gratify collectors, who were anxious for perfect and uninjured specimens, with impressions upon this kind of metal.

FIVE-SOVEREIGN. 1826.

1. 1826. * GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA. * Bust to left, hair short, neck bare, underneath, 1826.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX. FID. DEF. Plain square shield, blazoned as Geo. III. No. 140, in rich ermine mantle, crowned.

Edge. DECUS ET TUTAMEN * ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO * raised letters.

Pattern. Bust engraved by William Wyon, after a medallion by Chantrey, of the size of life. The reverse was engraved by Merlin.

DOUBLE SOVEREIGN.

2. 1823. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F. D. Bust to left, not laureate, hair short, neck bare, underneath, I. B. M.

R—St. George and the Dragon. Exergue 1823. B. P. On the ground under the broken shaft of the spear, W. W. P.

Edge. DECUS ET TUTAMEN * ANNO REGNI IV. *

Die engraved by Merlin.

These pieces are seldom, perhaps never, to be met with, in the highest condition, i. e. without injury from rubbing,

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scratching, or blows; because from some caprice or other, no specimens were allowed to be set apart as they came from the press, but all were thrown into the mass, and none could be procured but from the bankers, after they had been huddled together in bags. These pieces are an eyesore in a drawer of proofs, and are conspicuous monuments of a want of courtesy somewhere.

The reverse of this piece was engraved by Pistrucci, and is the same as that of the double sovereign of George III.

About this time King George IV., commanded that the bust by Chantrey should be the model for his portrait upon the future coinage. Pistrucci, who, as a member of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, considered himself of equal rank in his profession with Chantrey, refused to copy his bust; and, as the then Master of the Mint, was taught to believe that Mr. W. Wyon, then second Engraver, was incompetent to the engraving of a head, he was induced to engage M. Merlin in the undertaking. Events have proved that the advisers of the Master of the Mint had formed a wrong estimate of the talents of both these artists. M. Merlin was a French artist, who was introduced into the Mint at the suggestion of Pistrucci, and possessed great taste in the ornamental department of his art, and extraordinary skill in the execution of minute details. If in the engraving of the king's head he did not succeed as well as could have been wished, it was less his fault than that of the persons who urged his employment upon a description of work in which he had not been much practised.

3. ✠ GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA. Bust to left, not laureate, hair short, neck bare, underneath, 1824.
Similar to No. 1.

R—Same as No. 1.

Edge. Plain.

Pattern by W. Wyon, after Chantrey's large medallion.

Pistrucci having refused to copy Chantrey's bust, Merlin not having succeeded in doing so, and the new Master of the Mint having been made better acquainted with Mr. Wyon's attainment, this artist was engaged to engrave the dies of the future coinage, and the result has fully justified the appointment. Of this, his first pattern, very few specimens were struck; and of these some were struck without any reverse; and a few with the reverse which was used with the pattern of the following year.

4. 1825. Similar to No 3, but dated 1825.

R—Ditto.

Edge. ★ DECVS ET TUTAMEN. ★ ANNO REGNI QVINTO., in sunk letters.

Pattern by W. Wyon, extremely rare.

It having been objected to the above pattern that the relief was too high to allow of the pieces being well struck up by one blow, Mr. Wyon suggested that if the letters upon the edge were sunk instead of being raised, the alleged difficulty would cease, and the above piece was struck as an experiment. It fully succeeded: but eventually letters very slightly raised were substituted; and no more than one or perhaps two of the above pieces were struck.

5. 1825. Same as No. 1.

Edge, in raised letters, DECVS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO.*

6. 1826. Same as No. 1, dated 1826.

Edge. SEPTIMO.

Proofs, or at least one proof, exist (in the collection of E. H.) with a plain edge.

* The coins of which proofs were struck for collection in Barton's metal, are dated 1825; a very few were struck in gold with plain edges for His Majesty and some distinguished persons:

SOVEREIGNS.

7. 1821. GEORGIUS IV, D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F. D.
Bust to left, laureate, tye, bow and two ends, hair short, neck bare, underneath, B. P.

R—St. George and the Dragon. Exergue, 1821. B. P.
Below the broken shaft of the spear, W. W. P.

Edge milled.

8. 1822.

9. 1823.

10. 1824.

11. 1825.

12. 1825 Similar to No. 1.

R—BRITANNIARUM REX. FID. DEF. Square
garnished shield, crown blazoned as No.

Edge plain, rarely milled.

Same, with edge milled, in the collections of E. H.,
Col. Durrant, and M. B.

13. 1826. Same as No. 12.

Edge milled.

14. 1827.

15. 1828.

16. 1829.

17. 1830.

HALF-SOVEREIGNS.

18. 1821. Similar to No. 7.

R—ANNO 1821.. Garnished shield, crowned,
ornamented with rose, thistle, shamrock, blazoned as
George III. No. 140. W. W. P. in the respective
centres of three of the shamrock leaves.

Edge milled.

19. 1823. Similar to No. 7.

R—ANNO 1823. Plain square shield, blazoned
as Geo. III, No. 140, colours marked; underneath
thistle and shamrock issuing from a rose.

Edge milled.

they are of course extremely rare. Contrary to the original intention of striking proofs in Barton's metal only, collectors were afterwards allowed to have proofs in gold of the coinage of 1826.

- 20. 1824.
- 21. 1825.
- 22. 1825. As No. 12.
R — As Ditto.
Edge plain, proof sometimes milled.
- 23. 1826. Same as No. 13.
Edge milled.
- 24. 1827.
- 25. 1828.

WILLIAM IV.

The gold coinage of this king was formed upon the same principles as those of his predecessor, and was intended to have consisted of the same description of money, but no dies were prepared for the five-sovereign piece. More models than one were made and approved; but there was no persevering zeal upon the subject in those having authority, and the order was never given to proceed. The artists' labour had been bestowed in vain, his services remained unrequited, and the country has been deprived of a coin which would have done it honour. All the obverses upon the existing coin were executed by Wyon, after a model by Chantrey; the reverses by Merlin.

DOUBLE SOVEREIGNS.

- 1. 1831. GULIELMUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F.
D. Bust to right, neck bare, W. W. incuse on truncation.
R — ANNO 1831. Plain square shield, blazoned as Geo. III, No. 140; colours marked, collar and badge of the garter, pendent below, within a rich ermine mantle, crowned.
Edge plain.

SOVEREIGNS.

2. 1830. Similar to No. 1.

R—ANNO 1830. Garnished shield, crowned,
blazoned as Geo. III. No. 140, colours plain.

Edge plain.

3. 1831.
4. 1832.
5. 1833.
6. 1835.
7. 1836.
8. 1837.

HALF-SOVEREIGNS.

9. 1831. Similar to No. 3. 1831.

Edge plain. Proof.

10. 1834.
11. 1835.
12. 1836.
13. 1837.

These half-sovereigns are the same weight as those of
Geo. IV., but are much smaller in diameter.

XVI.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME BARONIAL AND OTHER
COINS OF KING STEPHEN'S REIGN.

IT has often been asserted by numismatists of deserved repute as a remarkable circumstance, that none of the debased and light money, which we know had been issued both by King Stephen himself and by his turbulent barons, has been preserved to the present time. And to this assertion most antiquarians have quietly acquiesced. But, with due respect to the opinion of the established authorities on English coins, I venture to differ from them on this subject, and will endeavour to shew, that there are good reasons for stating positively, that many specimens of Stephen's debased and light (as well as of his barons') coins are preserved to the present time.

In the first place, as to the original *existence* and *issue* of these monies, Ruding quotes, "that, during Stephen's reign *every part of the kingdom* was harassed by the lords of castles, who assumed the state and privileges of kings. *Each castle had its mint*, from whence issued so much light and debased money, that in ten or more shillings the value of twelve pence could scarcely be found." Also, "In 1149, Henry Duke of Normandy invaded England. He then struck a new coin, which obtained the name of the Duke's money; and not only he coined, but also *all the men in power made their own money*." Also, "In 1150, the people were extravagantly expensive, for *every one, at his pleasure, debased the coins*, both in their value and in their impression" (see Ruding, vol. i. p. 167, last edit., and his authorities).

Such are some of the quotations in Ruding's work, to prove that the baronial and other debased coins were, during Stephen's reign, numerous and various throughout every part of the kingdom. And, in page 168, he mentions his suspicion, that two coins in his plates may, perhaps, be baronial. Now, it is very clear, that the chief object which the barons had in view (besides increasing the amount of currency) was, by diminishing the weight and debasing the coin, to gain pecuniary advantage to themselves. In order to make this advantage great, it would be necessary to obtain an extensive or universal circulation for their coin, and not a currency confined merely to the limits of their several domains. But, for this purpose, their pennies must necessarily resemble the regal money, in appearance, at least, so as to mix in circulation with it. We, therefore, naturally expect to find them—of what type? not (as former writers have assumed, without the smallest authority from history and sound reasoning) that these coins would certainly bear, in all cases, the head and title each of its baronial issuer; but, on the contrary, we should expect to find on most of them the *king's* head, with the *king's* title, or, at least, a *general resemblance to the king's money*, with, perhaps, some distinguishing legend, which, even *if* intelligible to those few who could read, would certainly be unintelligible to, and not easily distinguished so as to be rejected by, the great majority, who, in those days, could neither read nor write: and, further, we should expect that every baronial coin, issued for private advantage, and independent of the king, would be either *light or debased*, or both.

Now, it is solely from the mistaken conjectures on this subject by former writers, that the common belief in the present non-existence of the once numerous baronial money

has been prevalent; and I venture to say, that those who still hope that future discoveries will shew these coins to be totally different and distinct from the royal money, both in type and legend, will always continue, as hitherto, disappointed. However, say they, if you will shew us coins of this class, *with legends distinct and perfect*, giving *any* intelligible name or title in full, we will agree with you. This I confess I cannot do, at least, on those pennies which are light or debased; and such alone I consider to be of the kind in question. But I will point out, presently, several coins (a few having been long known, others of more recent discovery) which have all the characteristics, such as I have said we should expect to find on the baronial coins: and it will be important to bear in mind, that many of these were *found in company with Stephen's money only*, yet they have not Stephen's, but other names or letters on them. Had history been silent about the barons' mints, we should naturally say, "These must be Stephen's coins, and the work of illiterate or unskilful workmen." But history, on the contrary, speaks loudly of the baronial coinages.

Let me, then, ask any rational person, when he has examined the specimens, and the company in which they were found, to say to whom those coins can be ascribed, but to the said barons? And as to the unreasonable expectation of "distinctness," and "perfection of legend," on this unauthorised coinage, I also say, that very few specimens are known (out of the *many thousands* of Stephen's coins which exist at the present time) that have the legend and type, even of the *authorised* pennies, in fair legible condition; or which could, without the aid of others, be recognised at all as Stephen's coins. Therefore, if this is the case with Stephen's money, which bears but *one*

name throughout, what must be the difficulty in decyphering many different baronial names?—some of which, it seems probable, were placed over Stephen's portrait; but to which history has not given any clue whatever. I must also add, that the imperfect legends, bad workmanship, and occasional lightness of the authorised money, are the very circumstances which would afford the greatest temptations and facilities to the barons to fabricate coins for their own benefit, having the legends and type *intentionally indistinct*, though similar in general appearance.

With these remarks, I will proceed to point out several pennies as characteristic specimens of this rude and curious money; and I propose to divide them, as an easy mode of arrangement, into three classes.

I.—The first and most numerous class are coins similar to Nos. 1 and 2 of the accompanying plate, and to Nos. 14, 15, 16, of the plate, Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII. p. 138. They closely resemble Stephen's coins (*Obv.* and *Rev.* of Hawk. 270), yet the obverse legends are imperfect and unintelligible, though a sufficient number of letters remain to shew that they have *not Stephen's* name on them. The reverse legends also have not the names of Stephen's moneyers, and the mints are seldom, if ever, legible.

All that I have examined fall several grains short of the legal weight, and even of the weight of much-worn Stephen's pennies. They are *more rude* in workmanship, are *lighter* if not *baser* metal than, and generally *found with*, Stephen's money—often *with Stephen's only*. Such as these can be no other than baronial coins. This class is placed first because they so closely resemble the first coinage of Stephen.

II.—There are other pennies with various types, the legends likewise unintelligible; also rude in work, or light,

or base in metal, having *some* resemblance to coins of Henry I. as well as Stephen, and *found in company* with them; and are occasionally found with Henry II. These, also, cannot be attributed to any but the barons. And it is not improbable that some of this class may have been struck by Duke Henry's followers, in 1149 (see page 181); and Nos. 7 and 8 of the plate were lately found in company with a few coins of Stephen (type No. 14), and with several hundreds of *Henry II.* (type, Hawk. 285). For specimens of this second class, see Nos. 3—9 of the plate; also Nos. 20, 21, and perhaps Nos. 1, 2, 6, of Ruding, Supp. part ii. plate ii. Compare No. 20, and the three last-mentioned coins, with Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, of the accompanying plate.

III.—The third class bear, not only Stephen's head, but his name also, and are, in general, more legible than the preceding. Though this class is the most legible, yet it is impossible to say whether they were issued by the barons, or by Stephen himself. They have the characteristics of baronial money, in being light, and often debased, and more rude than the common regal coins, though a close imitation of them; but they have a stronger claim to be light and debased coins of Stephen himself; both because of their legend, and particularly because we know that he authorised the issue of such unjust money. As characteristic of this third class, see Nos. 10—14 of the plate, and Nos. 273, 274, and 277, of Hawkins. Besides these, I have seen, and I myself possess, some specimens (types of Hawkins, Nos. 268, 269, 270, and 276) which are of very base metal, and occasionally are *plated*; and those sometimes are equal to, or even heavier than, coins of the standard weight.

I content myself, at present, with these remarks on

baronial coins; and shall only add, that the correct attribution to the two first classes, neither of which have intelligible legends, must, in a great measure, depend on the true account of the company in which they were found. It is hoped, therefore, that those who possess specimens will faithfully preserve the record of their discovery; and I shall be glad to be allowed to make drawings of any specimens at present unknown to me, if the owners will kindly communicate with me.

The following is a list of a hoard of Stephen's coins, found in Kent, in the year 1825.¹ It consisted of about 65 pennies; and is added here because it contains some baronial coins, as well as some new types. It evidently was deposited at a late period in Stephen's reign, when the types were multiplied, the coins light, and the barons' mints numerous. The Herts hoard, described in Vol. XII., was of his early coinage, and all of one type.

COINS OF HENRY I. AND OF STEPHEN, FOUND NEAR
DARTFORD, KENT, IN 1826.

HENRY I.

Type—Hawkins, 255; Ruding, Pl. II. 6.

No. of Coins.	Weight. Grains.		
4	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	+DEN _{WILL} .S	+OSBERD: ON: LVNDE

¹ The whole hoard soon after passed into the hands of Mr. Taylor, grandfather of Mr. C. R. Taylor, the Numismatist, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, who now has many of the specimens for sale, and can give every information about them.

STEPHEN.

Type—Hawkins, 270; Ruding, Pl. I. 17.

BRISTOL.

No. of Coins.	Weight. Grains.				
	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	S. IL... RE.	+FAL...	.. BRIST;	
	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	type scratched out	[G]VRDAN	.. : B. S:	

(?)

16 +STIEFNE: +R. URICE: ON: RLR:

A large and very rude head. See Plate, No. 11.

CHESTER.

4	19 to 22	+STIEFNE	+ALMER:	ON: LES:
4	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	+STIEFNE RE	+R. VENS PERT:	ON: LE:

GLOUCESTER.

16 +STI... REX +ALPINE: ON: GLO:

HEREFORD.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$	+STIEFNE	RE: +ED[RIC]VS:	ON: PEREF:
16 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ST...NE	. ORIC:	ON p....

IPSWICH.

19 $\frac{3}{4}$.TIEF... RING: ON: GIP

Of very base metal, which has been plated. The coin cracked.

LONDON.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$	STIEFNE:	+A. FRED:	ON: LVN
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. IEFNE:	+DE[RE]MAN:	ON. LV
22	+ST...NE ..	NE:	ON: LVND:

NORWICH.

2 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 17 +STIEFNE R +.PE. MAS: ON: NOR

NOTTINGHAM.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$.TI... : +S...IN: ON: SNOT:

STEPHEN — *continued.*

Type—Hawkins, 270; Ruding, Pl. I. 17.

OXFORD.

No. of Coins.	Weight. Grains.				
	16½	STIEN	II . . .	+SVET..G:	ON: OX:
Of very rude work.					

STAMFORD, OR STAFFORD.

	16½	+STIFN.	..	+SVP...D:	ON: ST
3	15½ to 15¾	.TIEFNE	RE	+RAVENSAR..	ON: S:
	20½	STIEFN.		+RODBERT:	ON: S:

SUDBURY, OR SOUTHWARK(?).

	19¾	+STIEFNE	R	+ALFHINE;	ON: SVD:
4	17½ to 18½	+STIEFNE:		+TVRCDIL:	ON: SVD

UNKNOWN MINT.

	17½	+STEFA... ¹	L.L:	ON: VISE
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WILTON.

	18	+STIEFNE	.	+F..A.G	ON: PILT:
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WINCHESTER.

	21½	+STIFNE	REX:	:	ON: PINE
	21	+S....NE:		+t...ER...	ON: PIN:

MINTS INDISTINCT.

	21½	FNE:	R:	+ALVRED:	C. ...
	16½	.TIFNE	...	+GEFFREI:	ON ...
3	21½ to 21¾	+STIE...	R.X	+PILLEM:	ON ...
	16½	ST..FNE	R:	RU.SI..R:	ON: ...
	21½	NE	R:	MAN:	ON ... ²
	16½	STIEFN.	.	...SART:	ON ...
2	17¾ to 19¾	+..IEFNE		ARD:	ON ...

Of very rude work on the reverse.

¹ [STEFANUS]. See plate No. 13.² Dereman on Lun?

STEPHEN — *continued.*

Type—Plate, No. 12.

Obv.—The common profile type of Stephen (Hawk. 270), but on the sceptre, before the face, there is a cross, a little below the sceptre head.

Rev.—Also the same common type (Hawk. 270), but with a ball, or knob, in the middle of each shaft of the cross.

15 +STIEF.. R +LE... O. STAN³

OBVERSE LEGENDS UNINTELLIGIBLE.

Type—Hawkins, 270, as the last.

2 16 to 16 $\frac{3}{4}$:IM....KATR: +TVR...L ·DE· I...⁴
 14 ..MA..ILDRIM +DE·V... ..R
 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ I: IA... ING: ON ...

Type—See Hawkins, 275.

Obv.—Profile and sceptre, etc.

Rev.—Cross potent, with annulet inclosing a pellet in each angle.

18 +.R: C.... +RICAR. ON: CAN:⁵

Type—Plate, Nos. 15, 16, 17.

Obv.—Profile to the right; sceptre before the face; two pendants behind the head, as on coins of the later Roman emperors.

Rev.—Cross, each limb terminated by a crescent and pellet; a fleur-de-lis, having a dot at their apex, in each angle.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ STEPHAN... REX ROGE...M... ON L.N.

Type—Same as the last, except, on reverse, a pellet in the centre of the cross.

2 22 HANVS REX +ONIN... ..VS:

³ [Lefsi on Stan?] Stamford.

⁴ See Plate, No. 1. The moneyer is apparently TVRCHIL, and the Norman word, "DE," is in the place of the usual "ON."

⁵ Canterbury? See Plate, No. 9.

Nos. 1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 17, are described in the list above; and all are in my cabinet, except No. 2, in Mr. W. S. Bohn's, and No. 15, in Mr. R. H. Peter's collections.

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14. Half of a penny. Same as Hawkins, 276. This was found with Nos. 7 and 8. $9\frac{3}{4}$ grains. Rashleigh.

18. *Obv.* — ✠STIEPHNE. Profile to right, a lance, with a flag, before the face; also a star with seven points.

Rev. — ✠VI*DN:⊙ITSVEC M^a Type — Hawkins, 271, but varying in the legend on both sides. 17 grs. Rashleigh.

This last coin is added, because it is a variety from every other published specimen of this rare type.

J. RASHLEIGH.

Aldenham Abbey, Dec. 3, 1850.

XVIII.

BADGES AND MEMORIALS OF CHARLES I.

ALL collectors of medals have a general knowledge of pieces struck to commemorate the murder of Charles I., of the badges worn by his military followers, and of those which were preserved and cherished by his loyal and faithful adherents, in memory of their departed king. Most other persons have occasionally met with some of these pieces and even by those whose minds have been perverted by irrational and unjust prejudices against the unfortunate monarch, they have been viewed with a melancholy interest. No catalogue has ever yet been made of these pieces: comparatively few have ever been engraved, and such notices and representations, as have been already published, are so scattered in various publications as to be very difficult of access or for reference. I have thought, therefore, that a general description of all such as have occurred to my notice, would

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be gratifying and interesting. I have described each piece ; have referred to the plates where they have been already engraved ; and figures of all which have not been already published accompany this paper. Most of the specimens are in my own collection, and when I cannot refer to my own cabinet, I have mentioned the authority upon which the medal is inserted in this list.

1. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I; hair long, falling laced collar; armour richly decorated; lion's head on shoulder; mantle. *Leg.*—DIVVS CAROLVS BRIT. PIVS. The sainted, pious, British Charles. Over the head two roses. In the field C. R.

Rev.—A hammer striking a diamond upon an anvil. *Leg.*—INEXPVGNABILIS. 1648. Unconquerable.

1 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter. Medallion History, XVII. 1.

E.H. ar. Cast, burnished. Extremely rare.

This medal is very neatly executed by Rawlins, but worthy of Briot, whose workmanship it resembles. This medal and its varieties are always cast. Published upon the king's death to commemorate his fortitude. "The trial of Diamants is upon a smith's anvil; for strike as hard as you will with a hammer upon the point of a diamond, you shall see how it scorneth all blows, and rather than it will seem to relent, first flieth the hammer, that smiteth in pieces, and the very anvil itself underneath cleaveth in twaine."—*Philemon Holland's Pliny*.

The form of the head, the disposition of the hair, with the benevolent and melancholy cast of the countenance, very strongly resemble some of the finer Italian representations of SALVATOR MVNDI upon the medallion badges frequently worn by votaries of the Romish church. It is not improbable, that the resemblance was designed.

2. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. Same as preceding. *Leg.*—SVC-CESSOR VERVS VTRIVSQVE. The true successor of each, i.e., of the two roses over the king's head. C. R. omitted.

Rev.—Salamander amid flames. *Leg.*—CONSTANTIA CÆSARIS IAN. 30, 1648. The constancy of the king.

1 $\frac{5}{8}$. Med. Hist. XVII. 3.

E. H. ar. Cast, burnished. Very rare.

This also commemorates the fortitude and constancy of the king. The Salamander was frequently adopted as an emblem of fortitude and patience under sufferings. John of Arragon used it with the motto DVRABO. "I will endure." Francis I. of France with NVTRISCO ET EXTINGVO, "I nourish and extinguish." Pliny says of the Salamander:—"It is of so cold a complexion that if he do but touch the fire he will quench it as presently as if ice were put into it." The patience of Charles I. quenched the flames of his sufferings.

3. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. as No. 2.

Rev.—Hammer and diamond as No. 1.

1 $\frac{5}{8}$. Med. Hist. XVII. 1.

E. H. ar. Cast, burnished. Extremely rare.

These medals have occasionally rings for suspension.

4. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. Same as Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Leg.—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. H. REX.

Rev. engraved—Jan. 30, 1648.

Qui SANCTVS Vivens *et qui post funera* MARTYR.

Pro tumultu nostrum CAROLÆ pectus habet.

Who lived a saint and who a martyr died,

Charles, for a tomb, shall in our hearts abide.

1 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{8}$. Unpublished. Pl. I. fig. 1.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

This medal, by Rawlins, occurs sometimes without any reverse. The obverse is chased, the ground frosted, ring for suspension.

5. *Obv.*—Bust &c. of Charles I. Same as No. 4; ground not frosted.

Rev.—Shield, of the royal arms, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto, and intertwined with laurel; above, crown. *Leg.*—FLOREBVNT. They shall flourish. Underneath T. R., for T. Rawlins.

$1\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$. Unpublished. Pl. I. 2

E. H. ar. Unique(?)

These medals were evidently intended to be worn as memorials by the affectionate adherents of Charles. They have rings for suspension.

6. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Hair long; plain falling collar; rich armour, lion's head on shoulder; mantle; his George suspended by a ribbon. *Leg.*—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. R. (for Rawlins).

Rev.—Rock, buffeted by winds, waves, and thunderstorms. *Leg.*—IMMOTA TRIUMPHANS. "Triumphing unmoved." *Ex*—IAN. 30, 1648. RAWL. F.

$1\frac{3}{16}$. Med. Hist. XVII. 5; Vanloon, II. 321.

E. H. ar. Not rare.

"But, like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands; his solid sides
Wash off the sea-weeds and the sounding tides.
So stood the pious prince unmov'd; and long
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng."

Dryden's Æneid, VII. 809.

7. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Hair long; plain falling collar; robe and star of the garter. In his hand, a crown of thorns, and motto, CHRISTI TRACTO, "I treat of Christ." *Leg.*—IANII. 30, 1648. CAROLVS PRIMVS MORITVR ET VIVIT. EST NOBILE VICENDI GENVS PATIENTIA. "Charles the First dies, yet lives. Patience is a noble mode of conquering." Floret border.

Rev.—Rock, buffeted by winds and waves. *Leg. on a scroll.*—IMMOTA TRIUMPHANS "Triumphing unmoved". Corded border.

$1\frac{1}{16}$. Med. Hist. XVII. 2.

E. H. ar. Somewhat rare.

This is probably the work of Rawlins; always cast; the obverse in rather high relief; the reverse in imitation of engraving. The reverse is sometimes quite plain. Ring for suspension.

Divines and poets were much in the practice of drawing a parallel between the sufferings and patience of Christ and Charles I.

" You did fall,
Just like our Saviour, for the sins of all,
And for your own. For, in this impious time,
Virtue's a vice, and piety's a crime."—*Brome*, 246.

It is not surprising that this sentiment should, in enthusiastic minds, be greatly exaggerated, and become nearly, if not quite, blasphemy:—

"None like can Time's old records tell,
Though Pompey bled, and poor Darius fell.
All names but one too low, that one too high,
All parallels are wrongs or blasphemy."—*Tickell*, 139.

Milton must express the sentiment of the legend:—

"Patience is the exercise
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude,
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict."—*Samson*, 1287.

8. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I., exactly the same as the preceding. On a label, issuing from his mouth, CRUX MIHI LUCRUM "The cross to me is gain". On another label, behind the head, QUIS TEMPERET A LACHRYMIS "Who can refrain from tears?"
Leg.—Outside the floret border, TRICESIMO DIE IANUARI 1648 SECUNDA HORA POMERIDIANA "Thirtieth of January, 1648, at two o'clock in the afternoon."

Rev.—Bust of Prince Charles, in armour, scarf across his body, helmet at his side; window behind him.
Leg.—FINIS CORONAT OPUS "The end crowns the work". All within branches of palm.

1₃. Unpublished. Pl. I. fig. 3.

E. H. ar. Unique (?)

The head of the king is from the same die as the preceding medal, but the legends and scrolls have been obliterated; those upon the present medal having been substituted, and engraved. The size of the medal has also allowed the legend to be placed outside the floret border. The reverse is entirely engraved.

9. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. Hair long; plain falling collar; medal suspended from ribbon. *Leg.*—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. Leaflet border within another border.

Rev.—A skull, between C. R.; over it, a celestial crown, with a label, GLORIA; below it, an earthly crown, with a label, VANITAS. *Upper leg.*—BEATAM ET ÆTERNAM "Happy and eternal". *Lower leg.*—SPLENDIDAM ET GRAVEM "Splendid but burdensome". Floret and outer border.

$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$. Pl. I. fig. 4.

E. H. ar. With original chain. Very rare.

The bust is taken from the same portrait of the king as appears on the medals Nos. 7 and 8. The device of the reverse is well illustrated by an engraved portrait of Charles, by White, published in Burnet's History of the Dukes of Hamilton; and also by a passage from the Icon Basiliké:—"I shall not want the heavy and envied crown of this world, when my God hath mercifully crowned and consummated his grace with glory; and exchanged the shadows of my earthly kingdom, among men, for the substance of that heavenly kingdom, with himself."

10. This medal is exactly the same as the preceding, No. 9, but without the outer border. Ring for suspension.

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$. Unpublished.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

- 11.** *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Hair long; armour; plain falling collar.

Rev.—Skull, between C. R. Above, celestial crown, and label, GLORIA; below, earthly crown, and label, VANITAS.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$. *Gent. Mag.* 1788, p. 769. Pl. I. fig. 5.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

This very small memorial has a ring for suspension; the head occurs upon other memorials with different reverses, the ground being sometimes covered with a soft black enamel. The reverse is the same as the two preceding, Nos. 10 and 11, omitting the legend. It is said, that twelve were made of gold. One is mentioned in *Gent. Mag.*, 1788, as set in a ring, with this inscription within the hoop:—EMIGRAVIT GLORIA ANGL. IA. THE 30, 1648. “The glory of England departed 30th Jan., 1648-9.

- 12.** *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Plain armour; hair long; love-lock on shoulder. *Leg.*—CAROL. D. G. M. B. F. ET H. REX & GLOR. MEM. Underneath, N. R. F. “N. Roettier, fecit”.

Rev.—*Inscription*, REX PACIFICVS VICTVS VINCEBAT HOSTES VICTOR TRIUMPHAT IN CÆLIS
“The pacific king, though vanquished, vanquished his enemies, and triumphs in heaven”.

$2\frac{1}{4}$. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 8; *Vanl.* II. 320.

E. H. æ. gilt. Not very common.

This was executed in England, by N. Roettier, after the Restoration, and sometimes occurs of silver. The studied antithesis of the inscription has obscured the sense, and jeopardized the truth. In whatever respect he was a conqueror, it was by spiritual, not earthly, weapons.

13. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I., similar to the preceding, No. 12, with the addition of a little drapery round the bottom of the bust. *R.* (for Roettier).

Rev.—Hand from heaven, holding a celestial crown; below, a landscape, with sheep feeding without a shepherd.

Leg.—VIRTVT EX ME FORTVNAM EX ALIIS
“Seek virtue from me, fortune from others”.

2. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 7; *Vanl.* II. 320.

E. H. æ. Common.

This medal sometimes, but rarely, occurs of silver.

14. This medal exactly resembles the preceding, No. 13, in every thing but size.

- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 9; *Vanloon*, II. 320.

E. H. ar. Common.

This seldom occurs in any other metal but silver.

15. Bust of Charles I. *r.* Similar to the preceding, Nos. 12, 13, 14, with the addition of an ample mantle over the shoulder, and round the bottom of the bust. *Leg* —
CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX
GLORIA MEMO. OBIIT. IA. 30 1648. ÆTAT 49.

- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. Unpublished.

M. B. ar. Rare.

This is only a very thin plate of silver, intended, probably, to be framed, or fixed in some article of furniture. All these four pieces are copied from the same original; and Evelyn esteems the portrait as, “incomparably the most resembling his serene countenance when fullest of princely vigour.”

16. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Lovelock, falling laced collar.

Rev.—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Ruff, mantle; within an irradiate oval.

- $\frac{3}{4}$ × $\frac{1}{2}$. Plate I. fig. 6.

M. B. ar. Unique(?)

The obverse of this small memorial is the most common of all the medallic representations of Charles I. and occurs with various reverses.

17. *Obv.*—Altar, between 16—48, inscribed P.M. ACAD. OXON. The pious memorial of the University of Oxford.

Rev.—DEO Ecclesiae Principi Victima. "A victim for God, the church and the king."

- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 6.

E. H. ar. Rare; always cast; ring for suspension.

18. *Obv.*—Altar, between 16—48, inscribed PM. ACAD. OXON.

Rev.—DEO ECCLESIAE PRINCIPI VICTIMA.

- $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$. Plate I. fig. 7.

E. H. ar. Very rare; struck; ring for suspension.

"Such cruelty was there shewed (by the visitation appointed 1647) such tyranny acted by the clergy visitors, and such alterations made by them that never the like (no, not in those various times from Henry VIII. to Eliz.) was ever seen or heard of. Many good wits were ejected, which for want of improvement in an academical way were soon after quite lost and drowned. Others also lost that learning they had, by seeking after a bare livelihood, or by suffering extreme misery either at home or in foreign countries, and all done for conscience' sake, and their king, now a captive and ready to receive the fatal blow from his subjects. But least these their sufferings should stand unrecorded to posterity, hundreds of silver and brass medals were made at the charges of some expelled, and dispersed into divers countries. At the same time also, were the said words: DEO ECCLESIAE, etc., weaved in black ribbon with silver and gold letters and commonly worn in hats by scholars and others."—*Gutch. Wood's Oxford*, 614.

19. In the *Gent. Mag.* 1760, p. 417, a medal is represented exactly resembling No. 18, but $1\frac{1}{4}$ long, and said to be the size of the original; if so, it forms a third variety of these Oxford memorials. It has a ring for suspension.

20. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. Hair long, armour, plain falling collar, medal suspended by ribbon. *Inner legend* CAROLVS REX. *Outer legend* POPVLE MEVS QVID FECI TIBI, 1649. "O my people, what have I done unto thee" (Micah vi. 3).

Rev.—Head of Medusa. *Leg.* CONCILIABVLVM ANGLIÆ. The illegal high court of justice of England. *Two outer concentric legends*, divided by flaming sword, thunder, and arms. BLASFEMANT DEVM, NECANT REGEM SPERNVNT LEGEM. They blaspheme God, they murder the king, they despise law.

- 2½. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 11; *Vanl.* II. 321.

E. H. ar. Rare.

This medal is of Dutch workmanship, always cast, chased, and the field frosted. The head of Medusa is frequently symbolical of rebellion, sedition and anarchy, and is characteristic of the "execrable regicides who dared embrew their hands in the blood of their sacred sovereign." The thunder, sword, and arms, are also emblematical of the character of the illegal high court of justice.

21. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ l. Hair long, armour, plain falling collar, flowered mantle round shoulders. *Inner legend*, CARL. I. V. G. G. KONIG VON ENGEL SCHOTT. UND. IRRLAND. Charles I., by God's grace, king of England, Scotland and Ireland. *Outer legend*, LEYDEN GOTT UND OBRIGKEIT, "God and the king suffer."

Rev.—A seven-headed monster rampant over the head, crown and sceptre of Charles. *Leg.* in continuation of that on the obverse, BEY DES POPELS MACHT UND STREIT "By the mob's might and discord."

- 1⅞. *Med. Hist.* XVII. 10; *Vanl.* II. 321.

E. H. ar. Not very common.

This medal is skilfully not gracefully executed, apparently in Germany or on the frontiers of Holland. The many-headed monster aptly symbolizes the variety of evil passions which agitated the people under the influence of the Independents and the army, upon whom chiefly the blame must rest of the king's murder.

22. *Obv.*—Busts of Charles I. and his queen. He, $\frac{3}{4}$ r. hair long, plain falling collar, armour, the George suspended by ribbon. She, profile right, pearl necklace. *Leg.* CAROLVS ET MARIA D.G MAG. BRITAN. FRANC. ET HIBER. R^x. ET R^g.

Rev.—Seven-headed monster, rampant over the head; crown and sceptre of Charles. *Leg.* HEV QVÆNAM HÆC INSANIA VVLGI. "Alas! what is this distraction of the rabble?" In the field H. R., the initials of the unknown artist.

3. Unpublished.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

This medal is cast and chased; executed in England. The obverse is copied from the medal by Warin, *Med. Hist.* XVIII. 1.

The medals now about to be described are not commemorative of any particular event; but are badges, evidently intended to be worn about the persons of friends or partisans of the monarch, they are of various sizes and workmanship and executed at various times, some evidently worn as ornamental or honourable decorations conferred for services performed; others to be concealed as tacit memorials of the royal person or cause, where an open avowal of such attachment would have been troublesome or dangerous to the wearer.

23. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. Hair long, lovelock, doublet buttoned close, falling laced collar, ribbon to suspend medal, slight drapery across the breast.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, l. Hair flat at the top, wavy at the sides, confined at the back with beads, etc. lovelock, pearl ear-ring and necklace with cross suspended, collar of gown laced, broached in front.

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Exclusive of border. *Med. Hist.* XIV. 3.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

This medal has the ornamental leafy border, usual upon medallic badges of this period. It has a ring for suspension and a loop at the bottom for attaching some small ornament. It is cast and chased.

24. Bust of Henrietta Maria, between M.R. : an impression from the original die by which the reverse of the preceding No. 23, was formed ; uninjured by chasing. The hair behind is twisted and coiled, and confined by strings of beads.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$.

E. H. Lead.

25. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. Similar to No. 23. *Leg. engraved* CAROLVS D.G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. RX.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, l. Hair flat at the top, curly at the sides, drawn through a small coronet behind, and tied into a bow, pearl necklace and pendant, figured bodice, bust terminated in drapery. *Leg.* HENRETTA MARIA D.G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REG. Lis in place of mint mark. T. RAWLINS, F.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Med. Hist. XIV. 5.

E. H. ar. Somewhat rare.

This has generally a ring at top and bottom ; sometimes a small corded border, sometimes the usual leafy border. It is cast and chased but only so far as is necessary to remove the roughness of the cast surface.

26. Bust of Charles I. r. Crowned, hair-long, ermine robe, collar and badge of the garter, falling lace collar. *Leg.* CAROLVS D.G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. FI. D.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, same as preceding, No. 25.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Med. Hist. XIV. 4.

E. H. ar. Not uncommon.

Cast, roughness removed by chasing ; rings, and varied borders, as No. 25.

27. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. ; crowned ; [falling laced collar ; rich figured armour ; medal suspended by ribbon ; sash across breast. *Leg. engraved.*—CAROLVS D. G. REX. The garter, with its usual inscription, forms the border.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, same as No. 25. *Leg. engraved.*—HENRETTA MARIA D. G. REG. etc.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ Pl. I. fig. 8.

E. H. ar. Rare.

Cast, roughness removed by chasing; obverse in high relief; ring for suspension.

28. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Laureate; hair long; armour decorated on the shoulder with lion's head; medal, suspended by a chain; drapery festooned upon the breast.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, same as No. 25.

$1 \times \frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{1\frac{3}{8}}$. Pl. I. fig. 9.

E. H. ar. Rare.

Very fine cast, field smoothed by chasing. It has, generally, a neat floret and corded border. Ring for suspension.

29. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ *r.* Hair long; plain falling collar; ribbon for medal.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.*, imitated from the preceding, but only down to the shoulders; the head larger.

A beaded border on each side.

$1 \times \frac{7}{8}$. Pl. II. fig. 10.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; ring for suspension.

30. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Hair long; armour, decorated on shoulder with lion's head and warlike instruments; plain falling collar; cross, suspended by ribbon; scarf across breast.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.* Hair, at side in long ringlets, twisted and coiled at the back, pearl necklace, plain gown broached in front. A beaded border on each side.

$1\frac{5}{8}$. Pl. II. fig. 11.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

Cast and chased; ring for suspension.

31. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Crowned, hair long, plain falling collar, armour with lion's head on shoulder, ribbon for medal, drapery festooned on breast. *Leg.* CAROLVS. D.G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. 1644. TR. for Tho. Rawlins.

Rev.—Bust, *r.* Crowned, pearl necklace, mantle festooned, cross on breast. *Leg.* HENRETTA MARIA D.G. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HI. REG. TR.

$1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Pl. II. fig. 12.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

Very low relief, struck upon two thin pieces of metal, united at the edges.

32. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. almost full face, hair long, love-lock, plain falling collar, armour, medal suspended by chain. At the sides C.R.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. Lovelock, pearl necklace, double lace collar tied in front, rich bodice, cross on breast. At the sides M.R.

Floret and corded border.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. II. fig. 13.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

Finely cast, scarcely chased, good workmanship.

33. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Lovelock, falling laced collar, ribbon for medal; same as pl. i. fig. 6.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. Lovelock, pearl necklace, lace collar tied in front.

$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$. Pl. II. 14.

E. H. ar. Rare.

The obverse of this medal frequently occurs with other reverses. The reverse is exactly the same as the upper part of that of the preceding No. 32. Cast and chased. This and the greater number of the medals of this size have an ornamented border with rings at top and bottom.

34. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Lovelock, falling laced collar, ribbon for medal; same as pl. i. fig. 6.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, l. Crowned, pearl necklace, and ear-rings; rich bodice, stiff erect lace collar.

$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$. Pl. II. 15.

E. H. ar. Not rare.

Cast and chased. It has the usual border and rings.

35. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Lovelock, falling laced collar; very similar to pl. i. fig. 6.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.* Hair flat at the top, wavy at the sides, confined at the back with beads, etc.
Copied from No. 23. Floret and corded border.

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$. Pl. II. fig. 16.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast and coarse, rings at top and bottom.

36. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Lovelock, armour, plain falling collar, sash across breast.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.* Hair twisted and coiled behind, pearl necklace, stiff bodice, falling laced collar. Floret border.

$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$. Med. Hist. XIV. 7.

E. H. ar. Somewhat rare.

Cast, slightly chased, rings at top and bottom.

37. Bust of Henrietta Maria, *l.* Exactly the same as the reverse of the preceding. No reverse.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

This small piece, without any reverse, was probably intended to be set in a ring or broach.

38. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Hair long, plain falling collar, armour, scarf across breast. Same as No. 11.

Rev.—Bust of Henrietta Maria, front face, hair at the sides, in long dense curls, pearl earrings, drapery.

$\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Pl. II. fig. 17.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, rings at top and bottom.

39. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Similar to Nos. 23 and 25, Med. Hist. xiv. 3, 5.

Rev.—Three crowns. Raised corded edge.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pl. II. fig. 18.

E. H. ar. gilt. Unique (?).

Cast, slightly chased, the reverse in high relief. It has had a ring for suspension.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREIGN STERLINGS FOUND IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—M. Chalon, President of the Numismatic Society, remarks, in a letter with which we have been favoured, that the coin ascribed to *Enghien* (*ante*, p. 142), in reality, belongs to *Toul*, and according to M. Robert, to be attributed to the Bishop Thomas, A.D. 1330-53. "I have seen," says M. Chalon, "a well-preserved example, of which the legends are, ECCE MONETA NOSTRA: R. TOL LENG IEN LVN. Compare it with No. 6 of Plate VIII. of M. Robert, and with a Sterling of Ferri IV. of Lorraine (1312-28), in M. De Saulcy's work, where we find *Lotharingiae* corrupted to LON TON REN GIE, doubtless to make it resemble *London*. See Snelling, iii. No. 34. The legend, *ecce moneta nova*, doubtless indicates a money of convention, between the Duke of Lorraine and the Bishop of Toul. It is the legend which we find on the Double Sterlings struck at Antwerp by Edward the Third and the Emperor Louis, and of which an engraving may be seen in the *Belgisch Museum*, 1840, p. 300." M. Chalon invites the communication of any pieces of Flemish or Belgian mintage that may be preserved in the cabinets of our collectors; and we shall be happy to be the means of transmitting casts or descriptions.

No LVIV wanting

THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,
FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

VOL. XIV.

APRIL, 1851.—JANUARY, 1852.



Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—Ov. Fast.

LONDON:
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

SOLD ALSO BY M. ROLLIN, RUE VIVIENNE, NO. 12, PARIS.

M.DCCC.LII.

LONDON :
PRINTED BY J. WERTHEIMER AND CO.,
FINSBURY CIRCUS.



TO
DR. B. DE KÖHNE,
SECRETARY TO THE NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF ST. PETERSBURG.

THIS
OUR FOURTEENTH VOLUME

IS
INSCRIBED.

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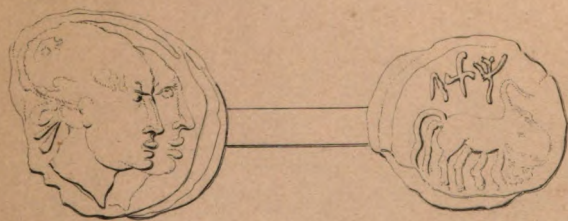
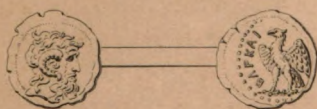
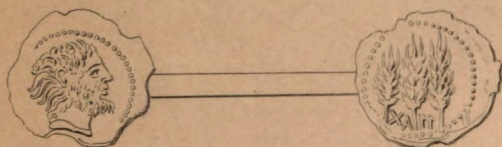
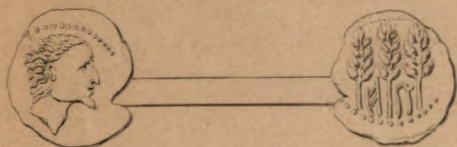
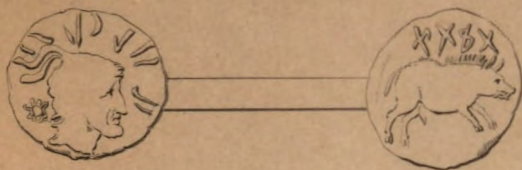
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John Cleghorn, sc.

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Fig 24

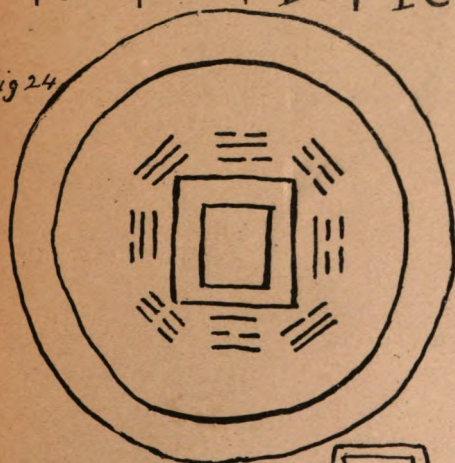


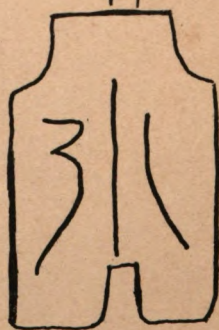
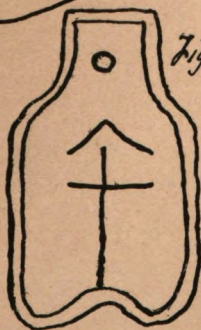
Fig 4'



Fig 6'



Fig 7'



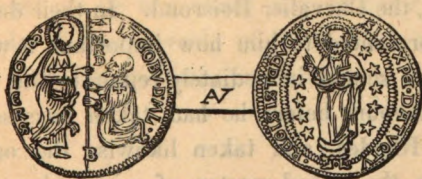
J. W. del.

CHINESE INSCRIPTIONS AND COINS.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

ON A UNIQUE AND UNPUBLISHED GOLD COIN
[SEQUIN], STRUCK IN THE ISLAND OF RHODES,
BY JAMES DE MILLY, THE 34TH GRAND MASTER
OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.
1454—1461.



[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 28, 1850.]

THIS rare and valuable coin is in the collection of the British Museum. It represents on the obverse, to the right, the standing figure of St. John the Baptist, holding in the left hand a book, and in the right the banner of the Order, which he delivers to the kneeling grand-master, who is represented bare-headed, bearded, and wearing a cowl ornamented with a cross; legend IACOBV. D. ML., near

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B

the staff of the banner the letters M. R. D., and at the end of the staff the letter B., behind the saint, S. IO. IERS.; which inscriptions may most probably be interpreted IACOBVS DE MILLY MAGISTER RODI DOMINVS SANCTI IOHANNIS BAPTISTA HIÉROSOLEMITANE [Hospitalis].

Reverse.—The full-faced figure of our Saviour standing within an aureole, who directs attention to his divine doctrine by having his right hand raised, and holding in his left the gospel. On his right side are four stars, and on the left five.

SIT. T. XPE. DATV. Q. TV. REGIS. ISTE. DVCA. which is the Leonine Hexameter on the Sequins of Venice. SIT TIBI CHRISTE DATVS, QVEM TV REGIS ISTE DVCATVS.

No coin whatsoever has hitherto been published of Brother James de Milly,¹ grand-prior of Arvergne, who succeeded the Grand-master, John de Lastic;² he was then at his priory when he received the news of his election through his nephew, the Chevalier Boisrond. In their despatch, the council represented to him how important it was for the order that he should immediately repair to the island, and not grant favours before he had taken possession of his dignity at Rhodes, and taken likewise the oath usually tendered to the grand-master of such solemnities. He arrived August 20th, 1454, when his presence was indeed very necessary.

¹ In Colonel Rottiers "Description des Monumens de Rhodes, Bruxelles, 1830," at pages 293 and 294, is a passage which leads to the inference, that the author had seen a copper coin of the grand master James de Milly, but such fact may be doubted on carefully considering the entire scope of the passage.

² The British Museum possesses also silver aspers of John de Lastic, 1437—1454.

The haughty Mahomet II., enraged at the resolute answer that the knights made to his ambassador respecting the tribute demanded, vowed their ruin, and the destruction of Rhodes. While menaced by these formidable enemies from without, the order was unhappily distracted by internal divisions, arising from ambition and vanity.

The complaints of the potentates of Spain, Italy, England, and Germany were, that the principal dignities of the order, and particularly the post of captain-general of the island, were annexed to the language of France, to the prejudice of the other nations.

The French alleged, that the order owed its foundation entirely to their ancestors, and that the other languages ought always to consider them as their first parents, etc. Some of the old knights interposed for an accommodation, and so by prudent negociation De Milly was able to allay all these storms. The discontented party had also returned to their duty. But the grand-master dying soon after of the gout in his stomach [hoping for heaven in consideration of all the heathens he had slain], they renewed their pretensions under the mastership of Brother Peter Raimond Zacosta, a Castilian by birth, and successor to James De Milly.

II.

ON THE IRISH FULL-FACE HALF-PENCE OF JOHN.

THIRD AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.

Cork, February 25, 1851.

DEAR SIR,

In former numbers of the "Numismatic Chronicle," you have kindly inserted two communications of mine on the Irish full-face half-pence of John. Since those periods, I have had several opportunities of examining a large number of this interesting class of coins, and selecting therefrom several additional varieties, not hitherto published, or included in my former lists.

I hereby annex them, numbering them in continuation from those previously described as preserved in my own collection.

OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	CONDITION.
29. +IOHANNES DOM	+ADAM ON DW	{ A large and very fine coin, but of different type from former.
30. +IOHANNES DOM	+ADAM: ON DWE	
31. +IOHANNES DOM	+ADAM ON DWE:	Very fine.
32. +IOHANNES DOM	+NICOLAS: ON DW	Very fine.
33. +IOHANNES DOM	+NORMAN ON DW	{ Very fine, type different from former.
34. +IOHANNES DOO	+NORMAN ON DW	{ A large and very fine coin, with curious old head.
35. +IOHANNES DOMI	+NORMAN ON DW	
36. +IOHANNES DOM	+NORNAN ON DV	{ Very fine, but very rude.
37. +IOHANNES DOM	+NORNAN ON DW	Very fine.
38. +IOHANNES DOMI:	+RODBERD ON: DV V	Very fine.
39. +IOHANNES DOM	+TOMAS ON DWE	Fine.

OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	CONDITION.
10. + IOHÄNNE	+ TOMAS ON DV VE	{ Fine, but obverse ill-struck, that die having slipped. { Evidently <i>Gefrei</i> . { Fine, but very rudely engraved. { Extremely fine.
11. + IOHÄNNES	+ G. REI ON WÄ	
12. + IOHÄNNESO:	+ WÄLTEX ON REN	

The above-mentioned coins are nearly all exquisite specimens, being in the very best state of preservation, well struck up, and totally unclipped, with every letter (except in one specimen) perfectly plain and legible. They have been chiefly discovered in this county, and in the county of Limerick.

Among them are some very interesting varieties, regarding two of which I would wish to offer a few observations.

In one of my former papers, I mentioned three coins (two of which are in my own cabinet), as reading simply IOHANNES, and ventured to suggest, that they might have been struck before the year 1177, when Henry II. conferred the title of *Lord of Ireland* on his son John. These coins, however, were those which read, on the reverse, +WALTER, and +WÄLTEX ON RE, and REN, and which I had appropriated to the mint of Reginald's Tower, in the city of Waterford, an appropriation, I am glad to say, which has been fully approved of and agreed to by all my numismatic friends. Among the present list, one coin will be also seen which reads simply IOHANNES, on the obverse. It is also of the *Waterford* mint, but of the moneyer GEFREI, who has also struck his coins with the obverse reading IOHANNES DO, as may be seen from specimens in my former list. I think this coin adds to the probability that those with IOHANNES, *simply*, were struck, as I before observed, previous to John's assumption of the title of *Lord of Ireland*. Those coins with

IOHANNES, simply, are all of *Waterford*, and we know that it was in that city John first commenced his career and rule of Ireland. I have never met with a *Dublin* full-face half-penny of John (much more plentiful of nearly every variety than those of *Waterford*, and they are known only of these two towns, *Dublin* and *Waterford*), that had not some abbreviation of his title, *Lord*.

There is, however, in my present list, another very curious variety; it is that which reads, on the reverse, +WALTEX ON REN, and on the obverse, +IOHANNES O, with two pellets after it. This coin is in exquisite preservation in every portion, and highly struck up. I confess I am unable to offer any conjecture as to what the letter O is intended for: I can hardly suppose it to be either an abbreviation for DOMINUS, or as a blunder of the moneyer. There is a large space between the letter O and the two pellets after it, and also the same after the pellets. Every letter, on both obverse and reverse, is perfectly formed, and the engraving of the coin very good in every particular. The X, no doubt is intended for the letter R, like, as on the Northumbrian stycas, we see an X often used for both G, N, and R, as specimens in my own collection of such (selected from the celebrated Hexham and York hoards) fully testify, and as may be seen, also, by reference to Mr. Adamson's plates and account of the Hexham hoard of Northumbrian stycas:—

See Plate xxxvi. Nos. 44, 52, and 53.

„ Plate xlii. Nos. 8, and 10.

„ Plate xliii. Nos. 34, 38, and 39.

„ Plate xlvi. Nos. 209, and 210.

„ Plate liv. No. 3.

„ Plate lvii. Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

and in many other instances. I have, therefore, only to hope some abler numismatist may clear up this difficulty, and add somewhat more to our numismatic history of Ireland.

Before leaving this subject, I would wish to add a few particulars regarding the rarity of the towns and moneyers of these coins. Those of Waterford are very much rarer than those of Dublin. Only a few moneyers are known, *viz.* GEFREI, MARC, MARCVS, ALEXAND, WHELELMVS, and WALTER, all very rare, but the former the least so. The Waterford coins are much ruder struck and engraved than those of Dublin, and are generally also in much worse preservation. The coins of the mint of Reginald's Tower, in the city of Waterford, are extremely rare, a very few only being known: there is but one moneyer of such, spelt WALTER, and WALTÆX.

Of the Dublin moneyers, there are ADAM, TOMAS, NICOLAS, and NORMAN, which are plentiful, and easily to be had. Those of DAVI, NORNAN, RODBER, and RODBERD, are much rarer; while those with ALEX, NICOL, RODBERT, RODBERN, TVRGOD, and WILLELM are of very great rarity indeed. Those coins with DOMI on the obverse are scarce, and those with DOMIN very rare. One coin, in the collection of the late dean of St. Patrick's, now in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, reads, IOHANNIC, and one, in my own collection, IONANNES, both, as far as I am aware, are unique. There is also an unique coin with DOMIN IBER on obverse, and DWELI on reverse; and there are also two others, having WATER, and DE WATER, on reverse, which are supposed to be unique. All these last three coins belonged to the collection of the late dean of St. Patrick's, and are now deposited in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

The coins also *without* the abbreviation of DOMINUS are of the very greatest rarity.

There are also several minor varieties which I have not here noticed, but of which I have retained specimens in my own collection, in which some of the letters are joined, or run into each other, as in the two letters N, in IOHANNES (thus, NN), and the letters R and D, in RODBERD (thus, RD); the letter N, also, is variously formed (sometimes thus, *N*). I have never, also, found any other letters used than the *Latin* H and N, and the *English* E (except in *one* instance, with the *English* h in IOhANNES, on one of the coins of Reginald's Tower, Waterford), a curious coincidence. I think I have now nearly exhausted this subject; but, should opportunities occur hereafter, I shall gladly resume it. In the mean time,

Believe me to remain,

Yours, very faithfully,

EDWARD HOARE.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

III.

COINS OF ABDEMON, PHARNABAZUS, SYPHAX, AND OF ALEXANDER BALA.

BY LE DUC DE LUYNES.

ABDEMON.

AMONG the coins of the kings of Phœnicia, I published a gold coin of an anonymous king of Tyre and Citium, preserved in the Museum of Vienna, and bearing the legend, למלך בית וצר, "Regis Citii et Tyri," and the date 46. I

attributed it to the Phœnician, Abdemon, who, assisted by the king of Persia, seized on Cyprus, put to death the king of Salamis, and invested himself with the kingly power, by subjecting the whole country to the power of the great king. After this, Evagoras, having escaped the vigilance of Abdemon, returns to Cyprus, attacks his enemy, captures him, liberates his countrymen, and assumes the diadem at Salamis. These events took place during the youth of Evagoras, who died at an advanced age B.C. 374. At the time of his victory over Abdemon, he was, perhaps, twenty years old; and, if he lived seventy years, the date of the fall of Abdemon would be B.C. 424. Now the year 427 B.C. corresponds with the forty-sixth year of the reign of Artaxerxes I.; and all favours the belief, that this anonymous coin of a king of Citium and Tyre belonged to Abdemon, and that its archaism was traditional, like the most part of the monies struck for the service of the Persians.¹

I now publish here a coin with the name of Abdemon. It justifies my observation on the coin of the cabinet of Vienna, and fills up the void in the numismatic history of Cyprus.

Obv.—The bust of the Paphian Venus crowned with towers, the hair plaited and falling on the shoulders; a rich collar on her neck; the shoulders and breast covered by a vestment, held in its place by a large band; behind, $\bigcirc$; before, vestiges of an illegible legend, either Phœnician or Cyprian.

Rev.— אבדמון (עברהמן — Abdemon). The king in his chariot, with a charioteer, driving to the left, in a simple robe, and with the right hand raised; with the left he holds his royal mantle. He is crowned with a diadem of three rays. The horses are decorated with feathers, and the near horse has on the thigh the counter-mark of the Phœnician $\aleph$. Weight, 8 gr. 50 c. (French). *In the writer's cabinet.*

¹ Essai sur la Numismatique des Satrapies, etc., p. 72.

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Very few observations are necessary to shew the importance of this coin. It gives us the most ancient royal money of a Greek colony, although under the dominion of the Persians: the type of the Paphian Venus, which is preserved in its Archaic style on the gold coins, down to the period of Nicocles and Menelaus, kings of Cyprus, here appears in all its ancient rudeness. The date, $\circ\circ$ (30), shews us, that the royal money of Abdemon was issued in the thirtieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes I. (443 B.C.), and that the royal dignity was conferred upon Abdemon, either before the siege of Citium, where Cymon, the Athenian general, died, or in 443, the date of our coin, after the treaty of peace concluded by Artaxerxes I. with the Greeks, B.C. 448. It is therefore evident, from the chronology established by the coin in the Vienna cabinet, and by that published here, that the reign of Abdemon, which commenced, at the latest, in the thirtieth year of that of Artaxerxes I., existed at least till the year forty-six of that king; viz., down to 427 B.C. The weight of my coin also merits remark; it is exactly that of the Athenian Didrachm. This weight does not agree with that of the coins of Cyprus, but is that of the coins most used by the Greeks in their commerce. It is also the third of a large silver Daric of 25 gr. 50 c. It is identical with the weight of the golden Daric, and about double that of the gold coins struck by the kings of Tyre and Chittim contemporary with Abdemon.

PHARNABAZUS.

In my essay on the coins of the satraps of Phœnicia (pp. 17—21), I described, after the plates in the Pembroke Catalogue (Part ii. pl.88), a silver coin, which I attributed to the satrap Dernes, and which exhibited, on one side, a

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helmeted bearded head to the right, having before it ΘΙΚ; and, on the other side, the full-faced diademed head of a woman, with dishevelled hair. I remarked, that this coin bore exactly the type common to Dernes and Pharnabazus, but the Greek legend ΘΙΚ, an entire novelty on pieces bearing evidently Phœnician inscriptions, excited my suspicions, and I believed it to be the addition of a falsifier; in fact, these three letters could not be a date—they are not the commencement of either the name of a man or a place—and the inexactitude of the Pembroke plates left one to all sorts of conjectures. At the sale of the collection, I endeavoured, but without success, to acquire this interesting piece; since then chance has brought into my hands a more perfect example; here is its description:—

Obv.—פֶּרְנַבָּז, "Pharnabazon." A bearded and helmed head to the right; in front, $\frac{\Theta}{\Lambda}$

Rev.—Full-faced diademed female head, the hair dishevelled. Plated, 8 gr. 90 c.

This coin gives us, first of all, the certain attribution of the Pembroke coin, on which the name of the satrap is illegible, and then explains the doubtful legend ΘΙΚ, which is nothing more than a religious attribute, the symbol of eternal life, so variously represented on different monuments, here placed before the head of Pharnabazus, instead of the ringed cross, or *crux ansata*, which we find on the coins of the same satrap.

The similarity of the letters ΘΙΚ with the symbol, if placed horizontally, was clearly the cause of the engraver's error, and the legend remains purely Phœnician. The weight is less than the silver pieces of Pharnabazus and Dernes. This coin was plated, and it has also received a cut from a chisel, the ancient indication of a suspected piece of money.

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Obv.—Virile head to the left, with diadem ; the hair and beard short and curly.

Rev.—*הנהגת* (ספקה ממלכת), on a rectangular label.

A Numidian horseman, with a diadem, and covered with a flowing drapery, galloping to the left, and guiding, with a small wand, his horse, which has no reins; a globe between the horse and the band.

Mionnet published this as a Punic coin of Sicily,² and the inscription is very incorrectly given at pl. xx. No. 49. The late M. Falbe reproduced it, in his *Researches on the site of Carthage* (pl. iii.), and gave it to an uncertain king of Mauritania, as also another medal, of which the following is his description:—

Obv.—In a circle formed of small pearls, a bare head to the left, with short hair and pointed beard.

Rev.—A horseman, covered with a floating pallium, galloping to the right, on a horse or mule; under the animal three globules, and the same Punic inscription as the preceding, in a square formed by four lines; the whole in a circle composed of small pearls.

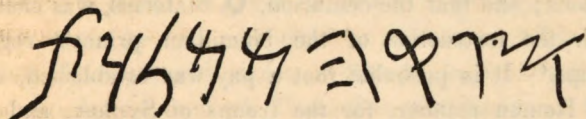
Gesenius classes these two medals under the name of Juba II. He observes, that, the legend being written in a very delicate character, it is very easy to misinterpret it, and that the reading is rather doubtful; the last four letters are, nevertheless, decidedly מלכת, "regnum"; and on one example the three middle letters are certainly קהם, and the two first ought, apparently, to be read בת. He concludes by proposing the following reading, בת קהם מלכת, "Domus

² Descrip. des Médailles Grecques, vol. i. p. 273, No. 548.

perpetui imperii," or "Domus sustentans imperium"; or, perhaps, בַּת רֹאשׁ מַלְכָּה, "Domus capitis regni."

I doubt not but that a more profound investigation of this legend would have fully enlightened Gesenius, as to its real meaning. In fact, its two first letters are visibly a ס and a פ; so that one ought to read, without hesitation, סַפְּסֵי הַמַּמְלָכָה, "Syphacis regnum," as one reads on the coins of Juba I., פִּיבְעֵי הַמַּמְלָכָה, "Jubæ regnum," or שׂוֹבְעֵי הַמַּמְלָכָה, "Quod Jubæ regni" (pecunia).

The legend of our medal is written in beautiful characters, identical with those of the Marseilles inscription, of which the reader may judge, by the legend of Syphax, which we reproduce here in characters traced from the Punic inscription of Marseilles:—



We have, then, acquired for numismatology a new regal coin.

It appears to me, that the diademed head on the obverse is the portrait of Syphax, who again appears on the reverse also with a diadem, galloping on his Numidian courser (without bridle), which he guides by means of a wand.

Not having the impression of the second coin of Syphax, in the Copenhagen cabinet, I have not described it; at the same time I do not doubt but what it would present us with the portrait of the king whose name it bears.

The horse upon which Syphax is mounted is remarkable for its pace and attitude, very different from that of a horse under the control of the bridle. It completely justifies this description of Livy:—"Numidiæ equos conscendunt. . . . Nihil primo adspectu contemptius. Equi hominesque

paululi et graciles : discinctus et inermis eques, præterquam quod jacula secum portat, equi sine frenis, deformis ipse cursus rigida cervice et extento capite currentium."³

The globule under the horse indicates a value equivalent to the Roman Uncia. On the Copenhagen coin there are three globules, the usual mark of the quadrans. These observations lead us to a conclusion as to the date.

Syphax allied himself with the Romans against the Carthaginians, 214 B.C. This alliance existed until 204, the year in which, by his marriage with Sophonisba, the king of the Masæcylians embraced the cause of Carthage. History teaches us that Syphax—to whom the Scipios commanding in Spain had sent messengers—wished to form an army, disciplined after the example of the Roman legions; and that the centurion, Q. Statorius, was charged with the instruction of the Numidian prince's regular troops.⁴ It is probable that a pay was established, after the Roman manner, for the troops of Syphax, and that these two coins, of which we have given a description, are witnesses to a fact neglected by historians.

The identity of the Punic characters on the coins of Syphax with those of the Marseilles inscription proves, that this epigraphic monument, which has become so celebrated since its recent discovery, was engraved for Carthaginians resident at Marseilles during the second Punic war.

ALEXANDER BALA.

Obv.—Diademed head of Alexander Bala to the right.

Rev.—ΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΤ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΕΤΕΡΕΤΟΤ. The city of Aradus personified, wearing a crown of towers, sitting to the left on a throne, resting her left elbow on a buckler, and holding on her left hand a Victory, who holds a crown to the left. In the exergue, ΑΡΕΡ.

³ Livy, lib. xxxv. c. 11.

⁴ Id. lib. xxiv. c. 48.

A Tetradrachm of good work, slightly rubbed, and weighing 15 gr. 90 c. (French).

Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes) being dead, his son, Antiochus V. (Eupator), was acknowledged king of Syria, under the tutorship of Lysias. Demetrius, nephew of Antiochus IV., and son of Seleucus IV., solicited the Roman senate to permit him to assume the crown, of which he had been deprived by his uncle. The senate refused to recognise his rights; but Demetrius, having escaped from Rome, came to Tripolis, in Phœnicia, where he was proclaimed king.

All Syria acknowledged his authority; in spite of the protection of the Romans, Antiochus Eupator and his tutor were put to death, and Demetrius hastened to reconcile himself with Rome, in order to remain in quiet possession of his state: he was compelled to sustain a serious war against the Jews, with whom, in the end, he made a treaty of peace; he put to death Timarchus, who had made himself tyrant of the province of Babylon, and exiled Heraclides, brother of Timarchus, to the island of Rhodes. On this occasion the Babylonians gave him the surname of Soter. The differences between Demetrius and the kings of Egypt, of Pergamus, and of Cappadocia, soon furnished Heraclides with an occasion for revenge. He took to Rome Laodice, daughter of Antiochus Epiphanes, and a young man named Alexander, who pretended to be the brother of Laodice, and legitimate heir to the throne of Antiochus. No one believed these assertions, yet, in face of the known imposture of Heraclides, the latter employed so much artifice, that he obtained a decree of the Roman senate in favour of this supposititious son of Antiochus, giving him permission to return to his country, and promising succour. Seizing a favourable moment, Heraclides raised an army, and attaching to himself many influential

and illustrious men, went to Ephesus, and there made active preparations for his projected war.⁵

The historians do not tell us if Alexander went into Asia Minor with Heraclides, but they lead us to imagine that the young prince appeared at first in Phœnicia, since he commenced operations by seizing on Ptolemais, or Ace, the frontier of Asia towards the Mediterranean and Egypt, and that he commenced his reign in the year 160 of the Seleucidan era.⁶

The mutilated state of the ancient historians, with regard to Asia, has deprived us of a mass of information respecting the Greek dynasty of Syria. But the numismatist is often able to fill up a hiatus, and reveal the epoch of a reign by the assistance of a dated coin, and to shew at what periods certain cities recognised the authority of the competitors for the Syrian throne. Thus, for example, it is by coins alone that we can fix the defeat and death of Demetrius Soter, in the year 162 of the Seleucidan era, a date which the historians have omitted.

Josephus, and the first book of Maccabees (chap. x.), tell us, that Alexander, surnamed Bala, was recognised king at Ptolemais from the year 160; and, up to the present time, no coin of this prince had appeared bearing an earlier date than 161. The one I now publish was struck in the year 160, and consequently dates from the commencement of the reign of Alexander Bala; it shews us also the correctness of Josephus, or of Maccabees, which he copied, and reveals, moreover, an important fact, that the people of Aradus, whose well-known monogram is placed near the date, had then a monetary alliance with Bala, from which their independence had liberated them

⁵ Polyb. Reliq. lib. xxxiii. 14, 16. ⁶ Joseph. lib. xiii. cap. 2, 3.

towards all other kings, with the exception of Alexander the Great and Ptolemy Soter.

The people of Aradus, like all the people of Phœnicia, had first of all kings; then they submitted to the Persian yoke, and to that of Alexander the Great; but, profiting by the civil wars of Syria, they took part with Calinicus against Antiochus Hierax, treated advantageously with Antiochus the Great, and obtained, with an absolute autonomous rank (which commences on their coins in the year 96 of the Seleucidan era), the right of asylum for all those who sought refuge in their island, with the sole condition, that exiles should not leave Aradus without permission of the kings of Syria.⁷ It was, probably, first as an exile, then as a friend and ally, that Alexander Bala was permitted to strike his first regal money within the walls of Aradus. From the same motive, instead of placing on the reverse Jupiter Olympus, the favourite type of Antiochus Epiphanes, and which the former adopted at a later period, he selected the personification of the city of Aradus to accompany his legend. We know, that from the year 96, and perhaps earlier, Aradus had, as the type of its silver medallions, a female veiled head, crowned with towers: and, *Rev.*, a Victory standing, holding a palm-branch and an acrostilium. The mintage of this money, weighing about 15 grs., continued more than a century. Tyre and Sidon, who struck regal money, Tetradrachms and other pieces, weighing 15 grs., with their name, shewing their autonomous condition, only commenced their mintage from the time of Alexander Bala.

The study of coins teaches us, that, from the year 161 of the Seleucidan era, Sidon struck coins of Alexander Bala,

⁷ Strabo, lib. xvii. p. 753.

a monetary alliance which existed down to 166 at least; and that Tyre commenced, at the latest, in 163, and continued down to 167, the period of Alexander's death.⁸ It is worthy of note, that the fabrication of the purely autonomous coins of Tyre ceased in the year 160 of the same era, and that of Sidon in 159; that is to say, at the same time that Alexander Bala assumed the diadem of Syria; whilst Aradus long preserved all the integrity of her laws, after only a passing deference in favour of the new king.

Alexander Bala, being proclaimed king at Ptolemais, sought the friendship of Jonathas, son of Mattathias, a Jewish prince; and secured a powerful auxiliary in obtaining the daughter and the support of Ptolemy Philometor. Two years after his landing in Phœnicia, Alexander Bala, with the aid of the king of Egypt, overcame, in a pitched battle, Demetrius Soter, who perished in the fight.⁹ After this, Alexander Bala, without fear of future perils, abandoned himself to his inclination for the pleasures and vices of an idle life; the surname Bala, בלע, "Perditor," was no doubt then conferred as a stigma on his conduct, so little in consonance with the majesty of a king. Ammonius, charged with the government of the state, permitted himself to be corrupted by all who would purchase his favour; he countenanced the projects of the people of Aradus, who endeavoured by treason to seize upon Marathus, but who did not succeed in their culpable enterprise, notwithstanding their murder and sacrilege of the ambassadors of Marathus.¹⁰

Ptolemy, suspecting Alexander of having laid a snare

⁸ Mionnet, *Descrip. des Médailles Grecques*, tom. v., et Supp. tom. viii., *Rois de Syrie*.

⁹ Josephus, *Archæolog. lib. xii. cap. 8*; *Maccab. lib. i. cap. 10*.

¹⁰ *Diod. lib. xxxiii. cap. 5*.

for him, and having planned his death at Ptolemais, suddenly abandoned him whom he had placed on the throne, and named his son-in-law to supplant him. He recalled his daughter Cleopatra, and gave her in marriage to Demetrius II., son of Demetrius Soter, and a new candidate for the sceptre of Syria.

In the year 167, Alexander Bala, coming down from Cilicia (where he had raised an army), was defeated and put to flight with five hundred followers. He retired to Abæ, in Arabia, near the territory of Zabdiel, called Zabelus by Josephus,¹¹ and Diocles by Diodorus. Zabdiel, aided by the chiefs of the tribes in his conspiracy, decapitated Alexander, and sent his head to Ptolemy, a few days after the victory which cost the king of Egypt his life. During the combat, the king's horse, frightened by an elephant, threw him, and he received so severe a wound on the head that he for a time lost his senses; but, informed soon after of his triumph, he only survived a few days.

The year of Alexander Bala's death is fixed at 157, and is found on his latest coins, and on the earliest of his rival and successor, Demetrius II.

The regal coins of Bala bear monograms which, after the example of those of Aradus, appear to be the names of cities. We find, in the year 164, the monogram of Seleucia, and in the year 166, on a similar coin, the monograms of Berytus, Dium of Decapolis, and Berœa of the Cyrrestica;

¹¹ Zabdiel, "Domum Dei," according to the text of Maccabees, is certainly obscured by Josephus, who has converted it into Zabelus. The text of Diodorus shews us, that the Greeks, according to their usage, endeavoured to translate Zabdiel, by Diocles, "Gloria Jovis," but in order to make their translation correct, it must have been written זְבִידִיאל, Tsebiel, "Splendor Dei," Zabelus, as in Josephus, and not זְבִידִיאל, Zabdiel, which, according to the text of Maccabees, appears to be the correct reading.

and on those without date we have the monograms of Ptolemais, Laodicea, Tripolis, and Dora, cities of Phœnicia, and Apamea of Syria.

H. DE LUYNES.

[Many of our readers will, we doubt not, be interested with the foregoing clever dissertation by the Duke de Luynes. It is translated from a recent number of the *Revue Numismatique*. As an illustration of new varieties, and as a very agreeable example of this sound numismatist's application of his knowledge of the paleography of Phœnician coins, it cannot but be acceptable to those who may not chance to see the original. — ED. NUM. CHRON.]

IV.

ON THE ATTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN COINS TO
EDWARD THE THIRD AND EDWARD THE FIFTH.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 23, 1851.]

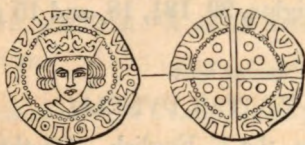
Cork, January 9, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your very short stay in Cork, last summer, prevented me soliciting your opinion on some numismatic questions, on which I was very anxious to have the benefit of your superior experience; and I therefore now send you the coins, propounding my doubts, and requesting your judgment.

My first query respects some pennies of Edward I., II., or III., though I consider their appropriation to rest

between Edward I. or III., and the balance of probabilities to incline to Edward III.

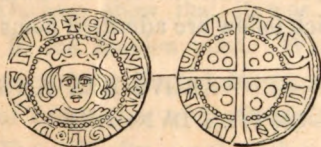


No. 1.—A large and peculiar bust, inscribed—

Obv.—+ EDW. R. ° ANGL. ° DNS. HYB.

Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

Having two annulets separating ANGL. from the preceding and succeeding words; and all the N's, on both sides, are the English, and not the Roman, N. This coin weighs $18\frac{1}{2}$ grains.



No. 2.—Contains three pennies with a peculiar and spread bust; similar inscriptions; the ANGL. is also separated by annulets.

The Roman N on both sides. They weigh $18\frac{1}{2}$, $16\frac{1}{2}$, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

No. 3.—Is a penny with a similar bust, and the annulets separating ANGL.

On the obverse, the N is English; on the reverse, Roman. Weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

No. 4. — Contains four pennies ; similar busts ; without annulets.

On the obverses, the Roman N ; on the reverses, the English N. Weights, 20, $18\frac{1}{2}$, 18, and 15 grains.

No. 5. — *Obv.*—Similar bust.

Rev.—CIVITAS DVNELM.

On the reverse, the N English. On the obverse, the N cannot be ascertained. Weight, 17 grains.

No. 6. — *Obv.*—A large bust.

Rev.—CIVITAS DVNELM.

Obverse, Roman N ; reverse, English N. Weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

No. 7. — *Obv.*—A bust, similar to Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Rev.—CIVITAS EBORACI.

Obverse has the Roman N. Weight, nearly 16 grains.

The foregoing seven enclosures I consider the debateable coins ; those which follow are admitted coins of Edward III.

No. 8. — *Obv.*—+ EDWARDVS REX ANGL.

Rev.—CIVITAS DVNOLME.

Reverse, English N. A coin of Bishop Hatfield, with the crosier to the spectator's left. Unusual. Weight, 14 grs.

No. 9. — *Obv.*—+ EDWARDVS REX ANGLIE.

Rev.—CIVITAS DVNOLM.

English N on the reverse. Being without the crosier it may be supposed to be from the king's mint. Weight, $17\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

No. 10. — *Obv.*—+ EDWARDVS REX ANGLI.

Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

On the obverse, the Roman N ; on the reverse, the English N. Weight, $17\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

No. 11.—*Obv.*—+ EDWARD ☉ ANGL. ☉ R. ☉ DNS. ☉ HYB.

Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON ×

English N on both sides. Each word on the obverse separated by two annulets. A small cross after London. Weight, 16½ grains.

No. 12.—An electro-type of a London half-groat, Edward III.

English N in London.

The busts on the coins in the packets from No. 1 to 7, strike me as altogether different from those we have been accustomed to consider, on good grounds, to be those of Edward I. and II. They have a lowness and breadth distinguishing them from the coins of Edward I. and II., and assimilating them to those of Edward III.; and they seem to me to be clearly one class—whether with the English N or the Roman N—whether with the annulets separating ANGL., or without the annulets; and the specimens from the mints of York and Durham shew that it was not a freak or fancy confined to the London mint. While at the same time the annulets, and the English N, are very strong and decided links of connection with the undoubted coins of Edward III. The difficulty, on the other side, is the inscription—EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB.—precisely the same as that on the coins of Edward I. Balancing these incongruities, I think that the weight of the twelve coins, being 206 grains, which is only an average of $17\frac{2}{12}$ grains, the form of the busts, the annulets, and the English N, give them to Edward III. I should imagine that they were coined early in his reign, and that there is more probability of his engravers varying his style, by shortening his Christian name to that of his grandfather, than that Edward I. should have commenced with a bust such as these coins give us, with the annulets and English N, and that they

were then discontinued till the time of his grandson, on whose undoubted coins we find them. Considering also, that Edward III. came to the throne (a passive instrument, from his age, in his mother's hands) by the deposition of his father, his engravers may have thought a change in the type of the coins advisable, and in keeping with the nature of the change of the sovereign.

P. S. — I recollected this morning, that I had a halfpenny of Edward III., the bust of which had the same form as those on the pennies which I have submitted for your consideration. I enclose it —

No. 1. — *Obv.*—EDWARDVS REX.

Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

Both the N's being English: and it strikes me as being decidedly of the same coinage as the pennies, and assisting to appropriate them to Edward III.

No. 2. — Another half-penny of Edward III, with the usual bust.

Obv.—EDWARDVS REX AN.

Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

All the N's, obverse and reverse, are English.

No. 3. — Is another penny of Edward III.; rather a rough and unusual bust.

Obv.—+EDWARDVS ꝛ REX ꝛ ANGLIE.

Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

Annulets and English N, obverse; Roman N, reverse.

My second query respects the appropriation of those coins, in gold and silver, which have, as mint-marks—a boar's head—a rose and sun united—and a boar's head,

obverse, and rose and sun united on the reverse; hitherto considered as coined by Edward IV., but which I consider as having been coined for Edward V. by the authority and order of his uncle, Richard Duke of Gloucester, the Lord Protector.

To bring the subject more clearly before you, I enclose you the following:—



No. 1.—A gold angel of an Edward. Mint-mark, rose and sun united.

No. 2.—Two groats of an Edward. Mint-marks, obverse and reverse, rose and sun united.



No. 3.—An electrotype of a groat in the British Museum, an Edward. Mint-mark, a boar's head. And—

A groat of Richard III. Mint-mark, a boar's head.

No. 4.—A gold angel of Richard III. Mint-mark, rose and sun united.

No. 5.—A groat of Richard III. Mint-marks, obverse, a boar's head; reverse, rose and sun united.

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No. 6.—A groat of an Edward, purchased at the recent sale of the late Rev. Dr. Neligan's collection. Mint-marks, obverse, a boar's head; reverse, rose and sun united.

We may first bear in mind, that the Red Book of the Exchequer states, that the reign of Edward V. commenced on the 9th of April, 1483, and ended on the 22nd of June following, which comprises a period of ten weeks and five days; and the only difference which had to be made in the dies being the mint-marks, no delay or interruption of the coinage would take place, if the government required money to be coined. And we may presume, that in the struggle which Richard had to encounter, first, to establish his protectorate, and secondly to usurp the throne, hard cash was an able auxiliary to cold steel. We are warranted, therefore, in supposing, that the London mint was in full activity during the protectorate. On the coins of Richard III., we find his only mint-marks to have been, the rose and sun united, and the boar's head. On the generality, these mint-marks are the same, obverse and reverse. And more rarely, the obverse presents one of these mint-marks, and the reverse the other. Now we find all these peculiarities are also exemplified on the coins of an Edward.

We are aware that the boar was Richard's personal badge or cognizance during his brother's life time, and not a regal or national badge. In the illuminated roll of the

Earls of Warwick, there is a representation of Richard (in consequence of his intermarriage with that family), who is depicted standing on a white boar. And after Richard had usurped the throne, he created a herald-at-arms, "Blanc Sanglier," whom he sent on his foreign embassies, to announce his accession.¹ We can therefore perfectly well understand why, as the Lord Protector of the king and realm of England, Richard should order his own peculiar and known badge to be used as a mint-mark on his nephew's coinage, more particularly to mark the exercise of *his* late contested, and now established authority. And keeping in recollection the divisions which existed in the court of Edward IV., after the marriage of the latter, and also that the Duke of Gloucester sided with the party who were opposed to the queen, the boar being his badge, its head would never have been thought of for, and still less permitted on, the coinage of Edward IV., whose sympathies and affections must naturally have gone with the queen and her relatives; which, indeed, is fully proved, by the honours and benefits heaped upon the Woodville family by the king.

Now these coins are extremely rare, which is to be expected, as being the coinage of Edward V., since a very small quantity of any coinage reaches us, in proportion to what has been minted; and our share of an eleven weeks' coinage, calculating the quantity that could be struck with the then establishment and machinery at the mint, could not, comparatively, be very great. Had the boar's head been a mint-mark of Edward IV., the coins bearing it would have been as abundantly common as all the admitted mint-marks of that sovereign are.

¹ See Turner's History of England, vol. iii. p. 472.

The mint-mark rose and sun united of an Edward is not so rare as the boar's head, but still very rare; and as it is rather the commoner mint-mark of Richard III., its coincidence in rarity with Richard's coins assists, in my opinion, to identify the coin on which it occurs as a coin of Edward V., ordered by the protector — a motive of some kind operating equally, in each case, for the continuance of its use.

To his other qualities, good and bad, Richard united a personal vanity, certainly not to have been expected in such a man and at such a time. Of this, his attention to the splendour of his dress is quite remarkable; and, among many instances which Turner gives in his reign of this king, one, in vol. iii. p. 480, taken from the Harleian MS. 433, p. 126 (an order to the keeper of his wardrobe, for clothes and materials of show), proves that he entered anxiously into the merest minutiae where *self* was concerned. Such a man, therefore, was equally likely to consider the mint-marks of the coinage, whether as protector or king, a matter of *personal* concern; and the same egotism would equally induce him *not* to make use of the mint-marks of his predecessor. I therefore think that, as protector, he placed the boar's head as his own cognizance, and the united rose and sun as the York cognizance, on his nephew's coins, and continued them for the same reasons, on his own, as king.

I would now refer you to packet No. 3, and call your attention to the boar's head mint-mark on the obverse of the Edward groat, and then compare it with the similar mint-mark on the obverse of the Richard groat. You will remark, that they are precisely the same, apparently from the same punch, and very peculiar, being short and thick, and the neck ends of each apparently pared and rounded, and the mint-marks on both are kept clear from the letters

on either side. Under the bust of the Edward groat is a pip, which is also met with under the bust of some groats of Richard III. The similarity of these boars' heads, I consider as bearing strongly on the question, and proving, that the two coins must have been coined very near each other in point of time. And, as further connecting these two groats, it strikes me, that the C and D in RICARD, and, on the other groat, the D in EDWARD, and the C in FRANC, were indented in the dies by reversing one punch, and, if so, would suggest, that both the dies had been the work of the same engraver.

On the groats of Edward IV. we have three different busts. On his heavy coinage the bust is similar to those of his predecessors, the Henries. On the groats reduced to 48 grains, the bust is rounder and more animated, sometimes merry, as when the crown is not set even on the brow, and gives an idea that its wearer had taken a cup too much. These certainly continued till the short restoration of Henry VI., as his coins of 1470 are from the same punches. Then we have an older and more dark and severe cast of countenance, which is continued on the Edwards under consideration, by Richard III., and on the first coinage of Henry VII. When, therefore, we find the mint-marks of Richard III. on coins of an Edward, the bust on which came into use at the close of the reign of Edward IV., and as we know that Edward and his brother were not then friends, I feel convinced, as I have before remarked, that Edward IV. would not have allowed them on *his* coins, as being his brother's cognizance; and, that they can only be accounted for as a coinage issued under the authority of Richard as protector to an Edward, and that Edward, history informs us, was his nephew, Edward V.

Combining, therefore, all the foregoing grounds and

circumstances, the identity (as I may term it) of the mint-marks on the coins of Richard III. and those on an Edward—the motives that would induce Richard to place such mint-marks on the coins of his nephew—and the feelings that would have prevented Edward IV. from using them—I come to the decided conclusion, that these coins are those of Edward V.; and I shall be much gratified if, with your greater experience and more ample means of forming a correct judgment on a numismatic question, you should give my opinion the imprimatur of your concurrence.

Yours truly,

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

To James Dodsley Cuff, Esq.

V.

BADGES AND MEMORIALS OF CHARLES I.

(Continued from p. 205, Vol. XIII.)

40. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Hair long; armour decorated upon the shoulder with a lion's head; plain falling collar; medal suspended by a ribbon. *Leg. incuse.*—CAROLVS. DG. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HI. REX.

Rev. incuse.—Royal arms crowned, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto.

$2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. III. fig. 19.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

Cast, roughnesses removed by chasing; ring for suspension; workmanship rather coarse; low relief.

41. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Same as Med. Hist. XIV. 5.

Rev. incuse.—Royal arms, crowned, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. III. fig. 20.

M. B. E. H. ar. Not uncommon.

Cast, very slightly chased; it occurs generally of silver,

sometimes gilt; it has frequently the usual ornamental border, but it is occasionally without any. It is, perhaps, the least rare of all the larger badges; ring for suspension.

42. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.*; crowned. Same as Med. Hist. XIV.4.

Rev.—Royal arms, in garnished shield, within the garter, inscribed as usual; crown above.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. III. fig. 21.

M. B. E. H. ar. Rare.

Cast, very slightly chased; rings at top and bottom; it is generally of silver, sometimes gilt. It is, probably, always without the ornamental border so usual upon medallic badges of this period. This reverse was, in all probability, originally executed for a badge of Prince Charles (see No. 68), as the metal is not large enough to take in the whole device.

43. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.*; crowned; hair short; ruff; armour, lion's head on shoulder; mantle over shoulders. *Leg.*—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX.

Rev.—Royal arms, in garnished shield, crowned. *Leg.*—FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA, "Kingdoms flourish by concord."

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Pl. III. fig. 22.

E. H. lead. Extremely rare.

Cast, recently, but where the original may be is not known.

44. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Lovelock; falling laced collar; scarf across the breast; armour. *Leg. incuse.*—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HI. RX.

Rev. incuse.—Royal arms, crowned, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto.

$1\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$. Pl. III. fig. 23.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. The bust upon this badge is from the same punch as those which occur upon some pieces which, though very rare, are well known to collectors, and are generally supposed to have been patterns for intended coins. The legends and reverses are always engraved. Upon some, the reverse is a large expanded rose; upon others, the royal arms, sometimes with, sometimes without, supporters.

45. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Same as Pl. I. fig. 6.

Rev. incuse.—Royal arms, in a square shield, crowned, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto.

$$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}.$$

M. B. E. H. ar. Not rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension; usual border, as figs. 4, 6, etc.

46. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Same as fig. 6.

Rev.—Royal arms, in square shield, crowned.

$$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}. \quad \text{P. III. fig. 24.}$$

E. H. ar. Rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. This differs from the preceding, in omitting the garter, and having the reverse in relief. The crown shows five arches.

47. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Same as fig. 6.

Rev.—Royal arms, in square shield, crowned.

$$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}.$$

E. H. ar. Rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. This differs from the preceding, in having a larger shield, and only one arch to the crown. Balls are substituted for the fleurs-de-

lis; and the arches which ought to spring from them are omitted. The inner line of the border of the medal is omitted, to make room for the upper part of the crown. The work on the reverse is more clear and better executed.

48. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ r. Same as fig. 10.

Rev.—Royal arms, in square shield, crowned, within the garter, with the usual motto incusely inscribed.

Beaded border on both sides.

$1 \times \frac{7}{8}$. Unpublished.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. The reverse is rudely cast, and not repaired by chasing.

49. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Same as fig. 5.

Rev.—Royal arms, in square shield, crowned, within the garter. The motto and bearings on the shield are incuse.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Pl. IV. fig. 25.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension.

50. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Same as fig. 5.

Rev.—Royal arms, in garnished shield, crowned, within the garter, inscribed as usual.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Pl. IV. fig. 26.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, very slightly chased; ring for suspension. On this and preceding medal, as well upon several others of these very small medals, the ground is roughened to receive a black colour, which remains on only a very few specimens, as it falls off immediately if the medal is immersed in warm water. This was the case with one in the possession of

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E. H., which it was necessary to clean, as the device was scarcely visible under a thick coat of dirt.

51. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Hair drawn back from the forehead, two rows of curls behind; lovelock; armour; medal on breast.

Rev.—Royal arms, in garnished shield, crowned, within the garter, inscribed as usual; all within a small beaded border. The whole inclosed within the usual border (see fig. 6).

$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$. Pl. IV. fig. 27.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. On the truncation are the letters T. S., perhaps intended for Thomas Simon; but though the original design appears to have been neatly executed, the workmanship wants the marks of his superior skill.

52. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Hair parted upon the forehead, curly behind; armour; medal suspended by a ribbon; within a floral wreath and corded edge.

Rev.—Royal arms, in a garnished shield, crowned, within the garter, inscribed as usual. Wreath and edge, as upon the obverse.

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$. Pl. IV. fig. 28.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; ring for suspension.

53. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Hair drawn back from forehead, curly behind; lovelock; plain falling collar; armour; medal on breast. All within a floret border.

Rev.—Royal arms, on garnished shield, crowned, within the garter, inscribed as usual. Floret border, as on obverse.

$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. This is very

similar to the preceding piece, but smaller. The corded edge is omitted, and also the lower part of the bust.

54. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Same as fig. 6.

Rev.—Three crowns, one over the other.

$1\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$. Pl. IV. fig. 29.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension; usual border, as fig. 6.

55. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Falling laced collar; medal suspended by ribbon; scarf across the breast.

Rev.—Crown, within an oval band, incusely inscribed—
LONG MAY KING CHARLES REIGNE.

$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$. Pl. IV. fig. 30.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; ring for suspension. On both sides is a small beaded border, inclosed within two plain lines. There is very little resemblance of the king in this small badge: how much of the error belongs to the chaser, and how much to the original, is uncertain, as no other specimen has come to notice with which it could be compared.

56. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ *r.* Crowned; plain falling collar; armour figured, lion's head on shoulder; ribbon for medal.

Rev.—C. R., crowned, within laurel branches.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$. Pl. IV. fig. 31.

Hunter. ar. gilt. Very rare.

Cast, chased; a leafy border on both sides.

57. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Same as fig. 5.

Rev. incuse.—Cypher of C. R., crowned, between two ornamental links; field marked with horizontal lines.

$\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Pl. IV. fig. 32.

E. H. au. and ar. Rare.

These pieces are very neatly executed, much more so than the generality of these very small medals.

58. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. l. Same as fig. 5.

Rev.—C. R. in cypher.

$\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Med. Hist. XIV. 6.

This is inserted upon the authority of the Medallie History; but no medal has fallen into the hands of collectors more nearly resembling it, than No. 57, which has been just described. The obverse frequently occurs without any reverse, having been intended for insertion in a ring, or for inclosure in a heart-shaped silver box. Two specimens of such are in the collection of E. H.; one has, on the cover, a heart pierced with two arrows; on the under side, an eye and tears. The other box has also a heart pierced with two arrows, and an inscription, "*I live and die in loyaltie*"; on the under side, is a skull between C R., with the inscription, "*Prepared bee to follow me.*"

59. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. Similar to Med. Hist. XIV. 5.

Rev.—Laurel wreath, inclosing the inscription, ORTV MAGNVS COIVGIO ET PROLE MAIOR VIRTVTE MAXIMVS, "Great by birth, greater by his marriage and offspring, greatest by his virtue."

$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Gent. Mag., March 1817.

Æ. Very rare.

This piece is said to have been found on Broadfield Down, about eight miles from Bristol, about the year 1815.

Many of these badges were, probably, military rewards, or memorials, given by the king or his commanders. This was probably executed after the monarch had been removed from the scenes of his earthly troubles, when death had consecrated his virtues to the affectionate recollection of his surviving friends and followers.

60. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Crowned; hair long; falling laced collar; within branches of palm. Beaded border.

Rev.—GOD BLES THE KING.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. IV. fig. 33.

Loscombe, æ. E. H. lead. Extremely rare.

Cast, and of extremely coarse workmanship; probably executed as a military reward in some beleaguered place, where an artist could not be found. Ring for suspension.

61. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Very rudely copied from Med. Hist. XIV.5; highly-raised plain rim.

Rev.—None.

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; coarsely executed; ring for suspension. The specimen referred to has marks of having been long worn by some loyal subject.

62. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Same as Med. Hist. XIV.5; within the usual leafy border; crown above.

$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. Unpublished.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

This is merely a shell; all the plain ground entirely removed, leaving only the portrait, leafy border, and crown. It has been attached by rivets to some object; perhaps, the top of a casket.

63. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. Hair long; lovelock on the left shoulder; plain broad falling collar; armour; medal suspended by ribbon.

Rev.—None.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. V. fig. 34.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased. The head is copied from the same original as Med. Hist. XIV. 5, but the dress and armour much altered. It has, probably, been set in some object, as a locket or casket.

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64. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. Crowned; same as Med Hist. XIV. 4. *Leg.*—CAROLVS. D. G. MA. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Underneath, R. for Thomas Rawlins. Bead border.

Rev.—None.

$1\frac{5}{8}$.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; ring for suspension.

This head is sometimes cast alone, without any field or legend, in order to be riveted or inlaid, as an ornament, upon some casket or small article of furniture.

-
65. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. Hair long, rather straight; beard long; plain falling collar; armour; mantle round breast; on truncation, I. R. *Leg.*—CAROLVS. D. G. ANG. SC. FR. ET. H. REX.

Rev.—None.

$1\frac{1}{4}$. Pl. V. fig. 35.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Struck, thin embossed plate; probably set in a locket. The name of the artist is unknown.

66. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I., front face. Lovelock on left shoulder; plain falling collar, open over the right shoulder; armour; sash.

1 $\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. V. fig. 36.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

This is a very thin embossed, in very low relief, evidently intended to be set with some strong back-ground.

67. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. r. Crowned; same as Med. Hist. XIV. 4. *Leg. incuse.*—CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. FI. DE.

Rev.—Prince Charles, on horseback (between C. P.), in armour, helmet plumed, scarf floating behind, truncheon in hand; distant battle, incuse.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\times$ 1 $\frac{3}{16}$. Numismatic Journal, Vol. I. p. 136.

E. H. ar. g. Unique(?).

In the Numismatic Journal, it is erroneously stated to be of gold, and in the collection of the British Museum. It is cast, chased very slightly, in perfect preservation, and beautifully executed. It is singular, that this reverse, from the same die, is attached to a medal of the Earl of Essex, whose name is stamped on the field. It cannot be ascertained which medal was the earliest; but, probably, this of the prince, as the workmanship seems to be that of Rawlins, who was die engraver to Charles I.; and it is possible that, in the chances and changes of this unhappy war, the die may have fallen into the hands of the opposite party; or, as the medals are cast, a mould may have been taken from a medal, and altered, by chasing, to suit its altered purpose. It has not been practicable to trace the pedigree of this rare piece farther back than to the possession of Mr. Brown, at whose sale, in 1791, it was purchased by Mr. Thane, and, passing through the collections

of Mr. Bindley, Colonel Durant, and Mr. Dimsdale, at length came into the possession of E. H.

68. *Obv.*—Bust of Prince Charles, *l.* Hair long; plain falling collar; richly-figured armour, lion's head on shoulder; a Cupid (?) on the breast; medal suspended by a chain; sash across the breast. *Leg.*—ILLVST: CAROLI MAG: BRIT: PRINC: DVC: CORNVB.
R. F., Rawlins.

Rev.—None.

$2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. See reverse of fig. 37.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased. The small figure upon the breast of the armour, which is called Cupid, may as well be that of any other personage, a Silenus even, or a satyr. The juvenile divinity would certainly be the most probable conjecture, if credit could be given to the artist for any portion of a prophetic spirit, or second sight.

69. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ r. Hair long; lovelock on left shoulder; falling laced collar; medal suspended by ribbon; figured armour, with lions' heads on shoulders.

Rev.—Bust of Prince Charles, *l.* From the same model as the preceding; but omitting a small portion of the bust, and the legend.

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$. Pl. V. fig. 37.

E. H. ar. g. Extremely rare.

Cast, chased. This badge bears the finest medallion portrait of the unfortunate monarch; it is of high relief, tastefully designed, and skilfully executed. The portrait of the prince is very inferior to that of the king. The specimen here described was once Mr. Dimsdale's, who purchased it from Mr. Young, to whom it had just before been sold by a

stranger, accompanied by the following interesting document:—

“ CHARLES R.

“ Trusty and well-beloved, We greet you well, Whereas we have received information that those soldiers which have been forward to serve us in the forlorn hope are not looked upon according to their merited Valour and loyal service. We doe therefore require that from henceforward the commanders in chief, both of Horse and foot, which lead up the forlorn hope upon whom also We mean to bestow special tokens of our princely favour, doe signify in writing the names of those souldiers whom they find most forward in serving us their king and country that care may be taken to reward their deservings and make them specially known to all our good subjects. For which end we have thought fit to require Sir William Parkhurst knight, and Thomas Bushell esquire, Wardens of our mint to provide from time to time certain badges of silver containing our Royal Image and that of our dearest son Prince Charles to be delivered to weare on the breast of every man who shall be certified under the hands of their Commanders in Chief to have done us faithful service in the forlorn hope, And we doe therefore most straitly command That no souldier at any time doe sell nor any of our subjects presume to buy or wear any of these said badges other than they to whom we shall give the same and that under such pain and punishment as our Council of War shall think fit to inflict if any shall presume to offend against this our Royal Command. And we further require the said Commanders and Wardens of our Mint to keep several registers of the names of those and of their country for whom they shall give their certificate. Given at our Court at Oxford the eighteenth day of May 1643.

“ To our Trusty and well beloved Sir William Parkhurst Knight and Thomas Bushell Esquire Wardens of our Mint at Oxford.”

70. *Obv.*—Bust of Prince Charles, *l.* Exactly the same as reverse of the preceding.

Rev—Royal arms, in garnished shield, within the garter, inscribed as usual; crown above. Same as No.42. See fig.21.

$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$. See figs.37 and 21.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

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Cast, slightly chased; rings at top and bottom. Executed probably for the same, or similar purpose as the preceding. The reverse is the same as fig. 21, but the metal is sufficiently large to receive the whole device. This piece was once in the possession of Sir H. Englefield, who lent it to the elder Mr. Young, of Ludgate-hill, who had considerable skill in making moulds, and about six or seven casts in silver were made. This piece was then, and is still, considered unique.

71. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ r. Same as No. 69, but surrounded by a beaded border.

Rev.—None.

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$. Unpublished.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased. This is rudely hollow at the back, where the rivets still remain by which it was attached to some article of furniture, or ornament of dress.

72. *Obv.*—Busts of Charles I. and his son Prince Charles, r. Hair long; falling collars; medals suspended by ribbon; armour; sashes fastened upon the breasts; the king crowned; his armour has lion's head on the shoulder. *Leg.*—CAR. REX M. B. F. ET H. CAR. PRINCEPS. R. for Thomas Rawlins.

Rev.—Exactly the same as the obverse.

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$. Pl. V. fig. 38.

E. H. ar. g. Very rare.

Cast, chased; composed of two thin plates soldered together; rings at top and bottom. Probably given for military service. Although the medals of this type usually distributed appear to have been cast, it is possible that some may have been struck, as the relief is very low. In the collection of E. H. is a thin shell of silver, struck from

the original die, which may have been set as a locket, or inlaid in some article of furniture. As this medal is inferior in workmanship to Rawlins's usual productions, it was probably executed upon some emergency when the artist had not time to bestow his accustomed labour upon it.

73. Obv.—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Laureate; hair long; medal suspended by a chain; armour, lion's head on shoulder; sash festooned on breast. Same as fig. 9, but without the leafy border.

Rev.—Bust of Prince Charles, $\frac{3}{4}$ *r.* Hair long; plain falling collar; armour; sash over his left shoulder. On the truncation R. (?) for Rawlins.

$1\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{7}{8}$. Pl. V. fig. 39.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; rings at top and bottom.

74. Obv.—Bust of Prince Charles, *l.* Hair long; falling collar; drapery round the base of the bust.

Rev.—None.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Pl. V. fig. 40.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Coarse cast, unrelieved by chasing; ring for suspension. It was evidently intended for wear as a memorial; but it is not without some hesitation that it is pronounced to bear the portrait of Prince Charles. It bears a general resemblance to him; but the piece is too small, and the workmanship too rough, to allow any very accurate delineation of feature.

75. Obv.—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ *l.* Crowned; hair short; love-lock over his right shoulder; broad falling ruff; ermine robes; collar and medal of the garter. On a band underneath, *Carolus Rex*.

$2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$.

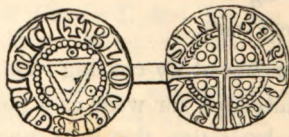
E. H. ar. Unique(?).

This is an engraved silver plate, similar to those executed by Simon de Passe, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. It was not engraved with a view to have impressions taken from, as the letters are not reversed. It was formerly in the collection of Mr. Trattle, and was set in a rim of silver, with a ring for suspension; and from the width of the groove, it is evident that it had been protected by a glass, or that some decoration had been attached to the back of it.

VI.

STERLING OF BLUMBERG, IN ALSACE, WITH THE
TYPE OF THE PENNIES OF HENRY III. OF ENG-
LAND.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 28, 1850.]



Brussels, November 4, 1850.

SIR,—Having seen, in the cabinet of M. De Coster, at Malines, an Esterling of the same description as those described by Mr. Thomsen, in the 49th Number of your Numismatic Chronicle, I beg to communicate a drawing thereof to the Numismatic Society of London.

Obv.—Triangle, with a circle of pearls; within the triangle, a flower (?); around, BLOMBERICICI.

Rev.—Type of the pennies of Henry III. with the long cross.
Leg.—BER | NHA | RDV | STN.

This piece is of good silver, and weighs 1·03 gram. (at 15·435 troy grains to the gramme, = $15\frac{9}{10}$ gr. troy, nearly).

Mr. Thomsen gives an Esterling with BEMHARDVS, who is, perhaps, the same personage as the BERNHARDVS of M. Coster's coin. As regards the locality in which it was minted, I find but Blumberg in Alsace, although I should have preferred assigning it to some place nearer Holland, or Friesland, in which the pieces described by Mr. Thomsen were discovered.

I am, etc.,

R. CHALON.

To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.,

For. Sec. Num. Soc., London.

MISCELLANEA.

HISTORY OF THE EMPERORS WHO HAVE REIGNED IN GAUL.—M. de Witte continues to invite the communication of impressions of rare types of the money of Postumus, Victorinus, and the two Tetrici, and has published, in a recent number of the "Revue Numismatique," a list of Reverses of which he is particularly in search. We have published that list *verbatim*, and sincerely trust our doing so may promote M. de Witte's object. The learning and sagacity of this gentleman are too well known and appreciated, to require any eulogy of ours; and it is needless to observe, that his meditated work cannot fail to prove of high interest to English Numismatists:—

REVERS DEMANDÉS PAR M. DE WITTE.¹

POSTUME.—*Or, billon, bronze de tout module.*

1. ADLOCVTIO. Type d'allocution militaire.
2. ÆTERNITAS AVG. Hercule couronnant l'empereur.
3. APOLLO SALVTARIS. Apollon.
4. COL. SERG. NEAPOL. Figure drapée qui semble présenter un sceptre à Postume debout devant un autel. Dans le haut, la ville de Néapolis ou Sichem, avec son temple sur le mont Gárizim.²
5. CONCORD. EXERCIT. Femme tenant deux enseignes militaires.
6. CONCORD. MILIT. Mars.

¹ On n'a indiqué ici la plupart du temps que les *revers*, mais il est à désirer que, dans les communications qu'on serait dans le cas de faire à M. de Witte, l'empreinte du *droit* soit jointe à celle du *revers*.—Toutes les pièces qui ont au droit les têtes laurées de Postume et d'Hercule sont extrêmement rares; notre collaborateur prie les amateurs de lui faire connaître celles de ces pièces qui se trouvent dans leurs collections, ainsi que tous les *quinaires* d'or et de billon.

² Cette médaille de grand-bronze, sans doute surfrappée, est décrite dans le *Catalogue d'Ennery*, p. 508, No. 3224.

7. CONSERVATORI AVG. Jupiter Nicéphore assis, *ou* têtes de Postume et de Jupiter ; devant, un foudre.
8. DIVO POSTVMO (?)
9. FELICITAS AVG. Trophée entre deux captifs.
10. FELICITAS POSTVMI AVG. L'empereur sacrifiant. (Médaillon).
11. FELICITAS PROVINCIARUM. Femme debout.
12. FELICITAS TEMPORVM *vel* TEMP. Galère.
13. FIDES EXERCITVS, *vel* EXERCIT. Femme assise, *ou* femme debout tenant deux enseignes militaires.
14. HERCVLI COMITI AVG. COS. III. Hercule placé entre l'empereur sacrifiant sur un autel et un victimaire qui amène un bœuf. (Médaillon).³
15. HERCVLI INVICTO. Hercule et le lion, *ou* le taureau.
16. HERCVLI PISÆO. Hercule nettoyant les étables d'Augias.
17. HILAR. PVB., *vel* AVG. (?) Bacchus (?).
18. IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG. COS. III. Tête laurée à droite.
- Rev.*—PROVIDENTIA AVG. La Providence.
19. IMP. X. COS. III. Victoire.
20. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. Mars.
21. P. M. TR. P. V, *vel* VII, *vel* VIII, P. P. Mars, *ou* l'empereur debout.
22. PROVIDENTIA AVG. Galère.
23. SALVS. AVG. Hygie assise.
24. SALVS. EXERCIT. Esculape et Hygie, *ou* Hygie seule assise.
25. VICTORIA AVG. Char triomphal, *ou* Victoire couronnant l'empereur.
26. VICT. COMES AVG. L'empereur à cheval, précédé par la Victoire.
27. VICTORIA POSTVMI. L'empereur couronné par la Victoire, *ou* l'empereur debout près d'un trophée, au pied duquel sont deux captifs.
28. VIRTVS AVG. Mars.
29. VIRTVTI AVG. Têtes de Postume et d'Hercule.

VICTORIN.—*Or, billon, bronze.*

1. ABVNDANTIA AVG. L'Abondance.
2. ADVENTVS AVG. L'empereur à cheval.

³ Ce médaillon, gravé dans l'*Iconographie romaine* de Visconti, Pl. lviii. No. 1, se trouve décrit dans plusieurs ouvrages de Numismatique ; le père Hardouin (*Opera selecta*, p. 857) le regarde comme faux (?).

3. CONSECRATIO. Autel.
4. DEFENSOR ORBIS. Deux guerriers s'avancant vers trois femmes assises.⁴
5. FIDES EXERCIT. Femme tenant deux enseignes militaires.
6. LEGIO XXII PRIMIGENIE(?). Hercule et le capricorne.⁵
7. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. L'empereur portant un trophée.
8. RESTIT. GALLIARVM. L'empereur relevant une femme à genoux.
9. SÆCVLI FELICITAS. L'empereur debout.
10. VICTORIA AVG. Victoire sacrifiant, ou Victoire tenant une palme, au revers de la tête casquée de l'empereur.
11. IMP. C. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Tête radiée à droite.
Rev.—IMP. TETRICVS. P. F. AVG. Tête radiée de Tétricus père, à droit.
12. VIRTVS AVGG.(?). Temple tétrastyle au milieu duquel est la statue de Mars, placée sur un cippe.⁶

LÆLIANUS.— *Or, billon, bronze.*

1. ARA PACIS. Temple de Janus (?).

MARIUS.— *Or, billon, bronze.*

1. ÆQVITAS AVG. L'Équité.
2. FELICITAS AVG. Femme debout.

TÉTRICUS PERE.— *Or, billon, bronze.*

1. ABVNDANTIA AVG. L'Abondance.
2. ÆTERNITAS AVG. L'Eternité.
3. COMES AVG. N. Victoire, ou divinité sans ailes.
4. COMITI AVG. Victoire.
5. CONCORDIA AVGG. Deux mains jointes.
6. FELICITAS AVG. La Félicité.
7. HILARITAS AVG., *vel* AVGG. Vases pontificaux.

⁴ Ce rare denier a été publié par la baron Marchant dans sa XXVI^e lettre.

⁵ Toutes les pièces portant l'indication des *Légions* qui servaient dans l'armée de Victorin sont excessivement rares. On se borne ici à décrire la *médaillon douteuse* portant l'indication de la 22^e légion.

⁶ Existe-t-il réellement des médailles de *Postume* ou de *Victorin* avec la légende AVGG., qui indiquerait l'association de Victorin à l'empire ?

8. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS AVG. Tête de Claude-le-Gothique
au revers de celle de Tétricus.
9. INVICTVS. Le Soleil.
10. JOVI PROPVGNATORI. Jupiter.
11. JOVI VICTORI. Jupiter Nicéphore assis.
12. NEPTVNO CONS. AVG. Cheval marin.
13. PIETAS AVG. Femme placée devant un autel.
14. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P., *vel* TR. P. III. L'empereur
debout ou assis.
15. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. VOTA. L'empereur couronné
par la Victoire et faisant une libation sur un autel, près
duquel se tient un personnage voilé.
16. SPEI PERPETVÆ. L'Espérance.
17. VICTORIA AVG., *vel* AVGG. Acrostolium.
18. VIRTVS AVG. Mars assis avec un captif à ses pieds, ou
temple tétrastyle au milieu duquel est la statue de Mars
debout sur un cippe.
19. VOTA PVBLICA. Autel.
20. VOTIS DECENNALIBVS. Victoire écrivant sur un bou-
clier: VOT. X.
21. *Sans légende*, Cheval courant.

TETRICUS PERE ET FILS ENSEMBLE. — *Or, billon, bronze.*

1. IMPP. INVICTI PII AVGG. Têtes de deux Tétricus.
Rev.—HILARITAS AVGG. Femme debout ayant à ses
pieds deux enfants.
2. JOVI VICTORI. Jupiter assis.
3. IMPP. TETRICI, *vel* TETRICIS (*sic*) AVGG. Têtes af-
frontées du père et du fils.
Rev.—P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. Sacrifice auquel
prennent part l'empereur debout, couronné par la Victoire,
et un personnage voilé faisant une libation sur un autel
placé au centre.
4. VICTORIA AVG. Victoire assise, ayant devant elle un
trophée et écrivant sur un bouclier: VOT. X.⁷

TETRICES FILS. — *Or, billon, bronze.*

1. COMES AVG. Pallas.
2. INVICTVS. Le Soleil.
3. LÆTITIA AVG. N. Femme debout.

⁷ On demande communication de toutes les pièces qui mon-
trent réunies les têtes de *Tétricus père* et de *Tétricus fils*; ces
pièces sont d'une grand rareté.

4. PROVID. AVG. Vases pontificaux.
5. SÆCVLVM. Autel.
6. SOLI CONSERV. Centaure.

Outre les *types* indiqués ici, M. de Witte espère que les amateurs voudront bien lui donner connaissance des *pièces inédites* qui, se trouvant dans leurs collections, se rapportent à l'époque historique qu'il a le projet de traiter. Tous les *revers* non décrits par Mionnet doivent être considérés, sinon comme entièrement *inédits*, du moins comme n'ayant jamais été *gravés*.

On peut adresser les communications à M. J. de Witte, 52, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, à Paris, ou à M. Rollin, 12, rue Vivienne, au bureau de la Revue Numismatique.

A NUMISMATIC SERMON.—The great variety of form in which the science of numismatology has been explained and illustrated for the last three centuries, whether by manuals, by catalogues, or by lexicons—by the profounder works which reduce the study of coins to a system, or by the lighter and more popular and desultory articles of a periodical, would seem to leave nothing novel to be discovered in this respect. But, a few weeks ago, while residing at the house of a relative in the country, it chanced that one wet day, when confined within doors, I took up a volume of old tracts, and, on examining it, discovered what certainly was to me an entire novelty, namely, a numismatic sermon. It is entitled, "A Sermon against Clipping, preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at Guildhall Chapel, on Dec. 16, 1694." The author is, "W. Westwood, Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majesties," the well-known author of "*Chronicon Preciosum*," who, in the year 1708, was raised to the see of St. Asaph, and was from thence translated to Ely, in 1714.¹ The reverend divine takes for his text that passage which contains alike the earliest record of a pecuniary transaction between man and man, and of a purchase and conveyance of land—"And Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant" (Genesis xxiii. 16). From these words, the preacher expatiates with that unctious which might be expected from his attachment to numismatic studies. First, On the use and necessity of money to the carrying on the trade and commerce of the world. Secondly, On the mischief of corrupting and debasing money, the coining of bad

¹ The Sermon, I find, is contained in the edition of Bishop Fleetwood's works, folio, 1737.

metal, or the clipping and stealing from good. Thirdly, On the reasonableness and justice of the laws that punish such offenders.

Under the first head, he explains the circumstances which led to the adoption of a circulating medium. Men, finding it impossible to subsist and supply their various wants by the immediate produce of their own labours, were soon constrained to apply to one another for what they needed. This was at first accomplished by the one party exchanging what he could best spare for some article, belonging to another, which he most wanted—in other words, by barter. But this process being found, in many respects, inconvenient and uneconomical, it ultimately was agreed to use something in common, to serve as the common measure and value of every thing else. The qualities necessary for this purpose being portableness, durability, and beauty; and these qualities uniting in gold, silver, and copper or brass, these metals were pitched upon by various nations, according to the plenty or scarcity they had of them, to serve for the above-mentioned purpose, or for what we now call *money*. He next goes on to describe the gradual process by which, after the first use of the precious metals by weight as mere bullion, the process of using a stamp or mark on each piece of metal, to denote its weight and value, so as to save the inconvenience and delay of weighing in every transaction of life, and to assure the trader that, while he got his full weight, he was not defrauded by any deterioration of the proper standard. Hence the care and charge of coining became every where intrusted to the kings and governors of nations, since they alone possessed the reputation and influence necessary to inspire confidence in the trader, that the piece of metal was really of the weight and fineness which the impress or stamp denoted.

It is remarkable, that the reverend divine omits to notice one of the chief reasons which have induced all civilised nations to adopt gold and silver as the measure of value, namely, the comparative scarcity of those metals, emphatically termed *precious*, and the fact of their being less subject to variation in value than any other commodity.

Under the second head of discourse, the reverend and numismatic divine, in explaining the mischiefs of debasing money, spends, rather unnecessarily, considerable time in proving that the clipping of good money is as truly a fraud as the coining of base money; first, because, although clipped money may for a time pass without question from hand to hand, yet, at last, it must inevitably be stopped in its circulation, either at a loss to the state, or to the individual who holds it when it is at last refused to be taken at its nominal amount; and, next, because, in commercial transactions with foreigners, the natives of a country, in which clipped money is allowed to circulate, are

subject to the double injury of having payments made to them in their own clipped money at its nominal value, and of having similar money refused by the foreigner, in payments made to him, except at its value by weight as bullion.

The good bishop had rather up-hill work to prove, under the last head of his sermon, the reason and justice of the laws which doomed to death such malefactors as clip the coin of the realm. But he, nevertheless, addresses himself to the task with much complacency, and seems full of vexation and grief, that more pity usually attends those criminals than others, or that any one should be weak enough to think, that putting men to death for clipping and coining is either cruel or unjust. He charitably attributes this to the circumstance, that no person is immediately and directly injured by the crime, while, if a thief breaks into a man's house and steals, you are immediately sensible of the consequent fright and injury; *self* is more nearly touched, because what has been your neighbour's case one day may be your own the next; and that pity is refused to the thief which is readily extended to the clipper, whose crime does not at once fix our eye on any particular person injured or ruined thereby.

He goes on to prove, that the English law, as it then stood, was neither cruel nor unjust, because it agreed with the laws of almost all other nations, which rarely concur in unnecessarily inflicting bloody and inhumane executions; instancing the enactments of the Theodosian code among the Romans—the laws of the Visigoths—the early laws of our own country—and the cruel punishment inflicted by Henry I. upon his fraudulent moneyers, as recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, some of whom, for *adulterating* the king's coin, were so punished as if the law had intended to prevent *adultery* itself.

I should apprehend, that, about the time when this singular discourse was delivered, some difficulty had been found in getting juries to convict on charges of clipping, in the same manner, and for the same reason, as in later times in cases of forgery. The excessive severity of the punishment over-shot the mark of the Draconian legislator, and frequently served to obtain impunity for the criminal. "Thus much," says Dr. Fleetwood, "I think, may suffice to vindicate our laws from the reproach of being cruel or unjust; and (if men will but well consider) to wean them from that soft pernicious tenderness that sometimes certainly restrains the hand of justice, slackens the care and vigilance of magistrates, keeps back the under officers, corrupts the juries (for passions and affections bribe as well as gifts), and withholds the evidence, both from appearing, and from speaking out when they appear. These are the ill effects of a weak and undue compassion, shewn especially to these kind of offenders, which help (it is more than likely) to

increase their number, and the misery of honest people, and therefore should be better thought of by such as are so concerned."

We also gain a glimpse, from another passage of the sermon, of the systematic plans then pursued by clippers of the coin. "And what is said of these, as principals, is also true, in its proportion, of all that are accessories; all that are any ways concerned in this affair, such as knowingly provide or make them proper instruments—such as go up and down, whether in city or country, to procure broad money—such as sell these people broad money for great gain, which cannot possibly be done without a strong suspicion of the purchaser—and such as are employed to vend and put off these pieces so corrupted and debased—and, lastly, such as easily receive and purchase the clippings and filings of silver at the hands of justly-to-be-suspected sellers."

All this, we are ready to exclaim, may be very true; but who would expect to hear it from the pulpit? The worthy divine seems to have had some misgiving on this point; for, at the close of his discourse, he falls into something of a more sermonising train; and, after the passage above quoted, in which he refers to those who aid the clippers in their dishonest practices, thus concludes:—"I know not how they can (any of them) acquit themselves (not to the laws and statutes of the kingdom only, but) to God above, and to their own consciences, who are in any sort partakers with these robbers of the public."

"And upon this account, a discourse of this nature may be (I hope), in this place, as justifiable as any one else upon the eighth commandment; and I will believe I speak to magistrates, not only careful of the dignity and honour of our laws, but of the welfare and security of honest people, and who will therefore take what care they can to bring to light and punishment these offenders. And if there appears but little of Christianity in such sermons, it will be to such as consider, not how great a part justice and honesty, and fair and righteous dealing, make up of this divine religion; and how great care the doctrines of the gospel take, not only of men's souls in the world to come, but of the good and welfare of their bodies here. An honest man and a good Christian will never be two distinct things in a Christian kingdom; for the chief design of our religion is, to make us good and honest men in this world, and to propose rewards, to such as will be so, in the world to come. And, therefore, if I have convinced any one of the fraud and villany, the injustice and the theft, of coining and clipping, and thereby shall deter them from entering on or persisting in those evil practices, or shall reclaim them from them, and occasion their repentance and amendment, I shall make no doubt of having served the interest and design

of Christianity in a great many particulars. And in this hope I will end this sermon, leaving it to the blessing of God Almighty."

There is a short appendix, containing extracts from the Theodosian code of the Roman enactments against those who should adulterate the coin; and also from the laws of our own kings, Athelstan, Ethelred, and Canute, on the same subject. Extracts are also given from the Saxon Chronicle, and from the old historians, Matthew Paris and Knyghton, relative to the punishments inflicted on fraudulent moneyers, as well as on other corrupters and clippers of the coin of the realm.

W. B. BERGNE.

November, 1850.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST WOOD'S HALF-PENCE.—Not the least curious of the histories connected with the coinage of Great Britain, is that of Swift's celebrated conspiracy against Wood's coinage for Ireland, in 1724; and which, for its gross injustice, and the perfect success which attended its promulgation in Ireland, is probably without a parallel. Swift, who had been entirely disappointed in the political and clerical world, and who hated the English ministry, was at this time residing in the deanery of St. Patrick's, at Dublin, and saw, in the introduction of this new coinage, a means of annoying his enemies, and embarrassing the government. A grant had been made to Mr. William Wood, a considerable proprietor of copper-works, for coining farthings and half-pence for Ireland, to the amount of £108,000; the want of a proper coinage of the kind being a real grievance to the country; as, in its stead, counterfeit coins of base metal, termed *raps*, not worth half the value put on them, passed current, to the great detriment of all taking them. Wood, with a laudable desire to act with the greatest honesty, took all steps to guard against an unfair amount of alloy being used in the metal; and he consulted the attorney and solicitor-general, as well as Sir Isaac Newton (who at that time was Master of the Mint), in order to ensure himself against all irregularity. When his coins were finished and put in circulation, they exceeded in weight and purity the English coins of the same value, and the dies were better executed and the coins better struck. Swift, however, saw that, by a bold series of falsehoods, he could make the introduction of these coins a means of inflaming his countrymen against the government. He asserted, that they were alloyed beyond all precedent; that the king's mistress, the Duchess of Kendal, had been bribed by Wood, that he might obtain his grant; that she was still further to share in the profits that would accrue from their circulation; and that the liberties and property of Ireland

were alike endangered by their introduction. The Irish Parliament, who had not been consulted, soon took offence, and addressed the crown on the subject; the dean commenced the publication of his famous Drapier's Letters, in which he exaggerated the fancied evil to the utmost—he even preached against them, and furnished the hawkers and ballad-singers with a variety of coarse songs and satires, which were sung in every street; and his untiring opposition was so successful, that, in the end, his falsehoods were believed by all parties, who, forgetting all partizanship, joined in refusing to take them. Wood's relatives in Ireland were in fear of their lives, and the merchants to whom the cases were consigned, fearing the popular fury, publicly advertised, that they had nothing to do with them. At the dean's instigation, the principal inhabitants of Dublin joined in a league to refuse to take them; the shop-keepers soon followed the example; and, in the end, the hawkers and link-boys also treated them with supreme contempt. In the end, the coins were obliged to be withdrawn, Wood was nearly ruined, and his losses were obliged to be indemnified by a grant from the government of £3000 a year for twelve years.

The subjoined document, printed on a single leaf, is endorsed in manuscript, "The Second Grand Jury's Presentment, 28 Novemb., 1724," and is a curious proof of the strong feeling which was generated against Wood's money, which is broadly condemned under the term "base metal coin," and the denunciation against all who import it, as doing so "clandestinely," is made the means of asserting the loyalty of this faction, who are loud in the expression of that virtue, while in the very act of exhibiting the contrary; and lauding as patriots, who demand their gratitude, Swift and his adherents, who had raised the unjust, but too successful, uproar.

F. W. FAIRHOLT.

"The Presentment of the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Dublin.

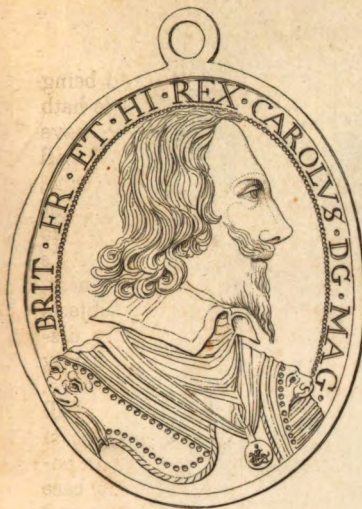
"Whereas several great quantities of base mettall coyn'd, commonly call'd Wood's half-pence, have been brought into the Port of Dublin, and lodg'd in several houses in this city, with an intention to make them pass clandestinely among his Majesty's subjects of this kingdom, notwithstanding the addresses of both Houses of Parliament and the Privy Council, and the declarations of most of the Corporations of this city, against the said coyn; And whereas his Majesty hath been graciously pleas'd to leave his loyal subjects of this kingdom at liberty to take or refuse the said half-pence, We, the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Dublin, this Michaelmas Tcrn, 1724, having entirely at heart

his Majesty's interest and the welfare of our country, and being thoroughly sensible of the great discouragement which trade hath suffer'd by the apprehensions of the said coin, whereof we have already felt the dismal effects, and that the currency thereof will inevitably tend to the great diminution of his Majesty's revenue, and the ruin of us and our posterity, Do present all such persons as have attempted, or shall endeavour, by fraud or otherwise, to impose the said half-pence upon us, contrary to his Majesty's most gracious intentions, as enemies to his Majesty's government, and to the safety, peace, and welfare of all his Majesty's subjects of this kingdom, whose affections have been so eminently distinguish'd by their zeal to his illustrious family, before his happy accession to the throne, and by their continued loyalty ever since. As we do, with all just gratitude, acknowledge the services of all such patriots as have been eminently zealous for the interest of his Majesty, and this country, in detecting the fraudulent impositions of the said Wood, and preventing the passing his base coin, So we do, at the same time, declare our abhorrence and detestation of all reflections on his Majesty and his government, and that we are ready, with our lives and fortunes, to defend his most sacred Majesty against the Pretender, and all his Majesty's open and secret enemies, both at home and abroad.

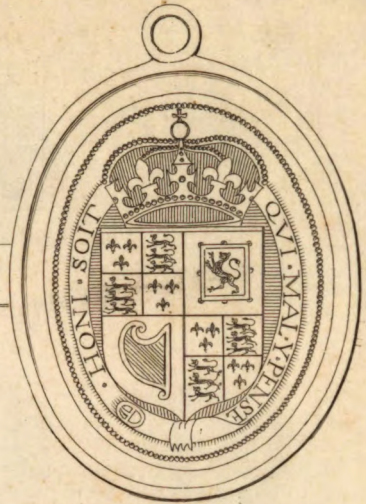
"Given under our hands, at the Grand Jury Chamber, this 28th November, 1724.

"GEORGE FORBES,
WILLIAM EMPSON,
NATHANIEL PEARSON,
JOSEPH NUTTALL,
WILLIAM ASTON,
SHARON TIGHE,
RICHARD WALKER,
EDMOND FRENCH,
JOHN VEREILLES,
PHILIP PEARSON,
THOMAS ROBINS,
RICHARD DAWSON,

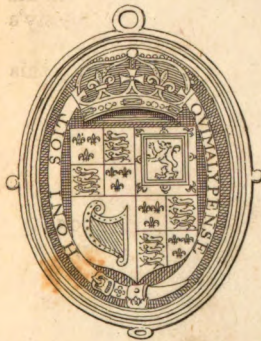
DAVID TEW,
THOMAS HOW,
JOHN JONES,
JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES LYNDON,
JEROM BREDON,
JOHN SICAN,
ANTHONY BRUNTON,
THOMAS GAVEN,
DANIEL ELWOOD,
JOHN BRUNET."



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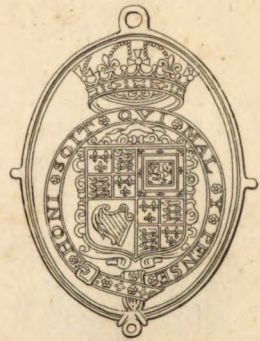
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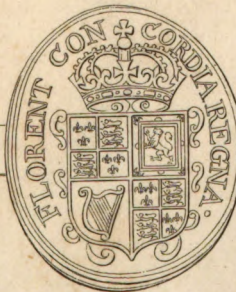
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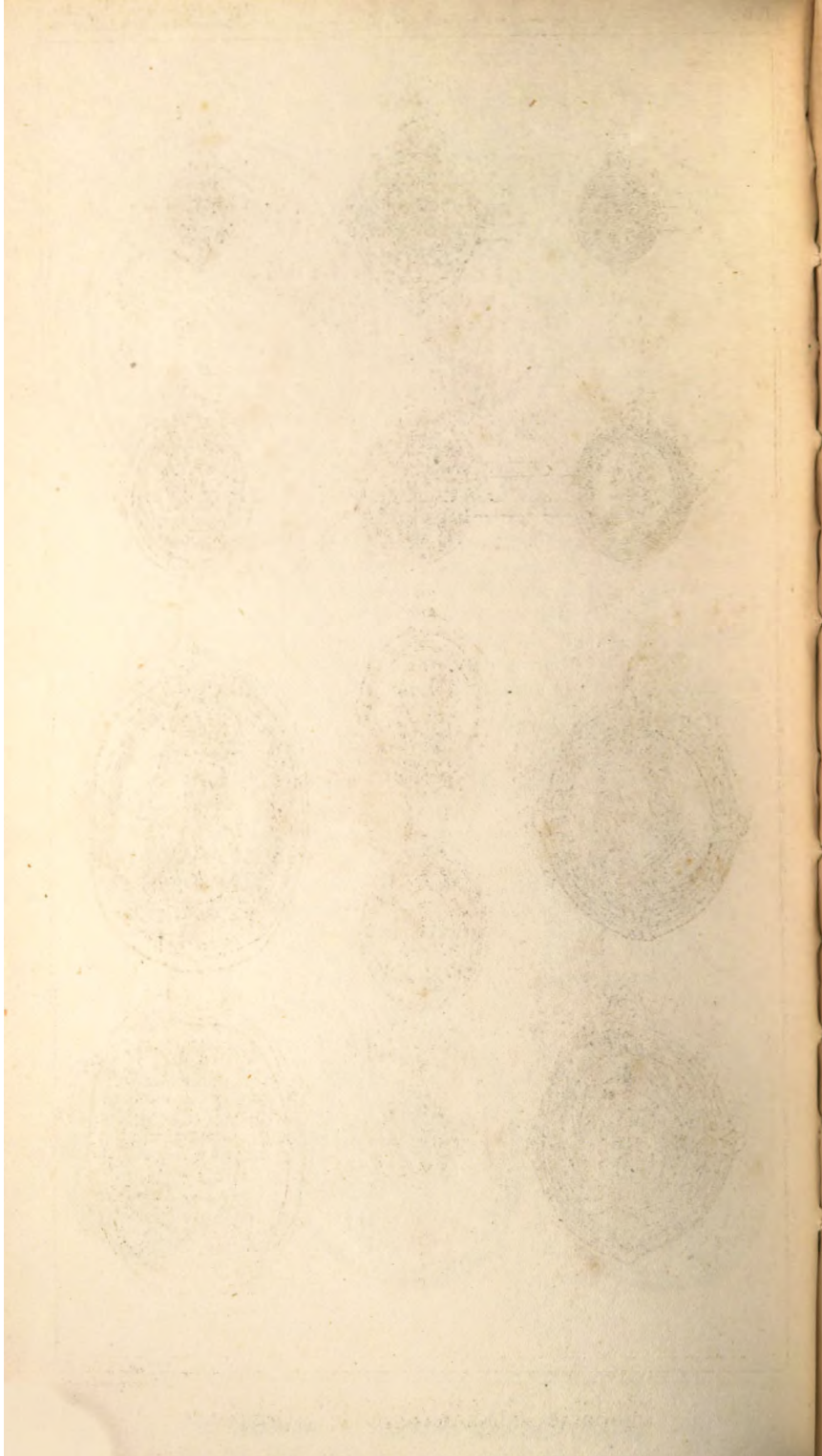
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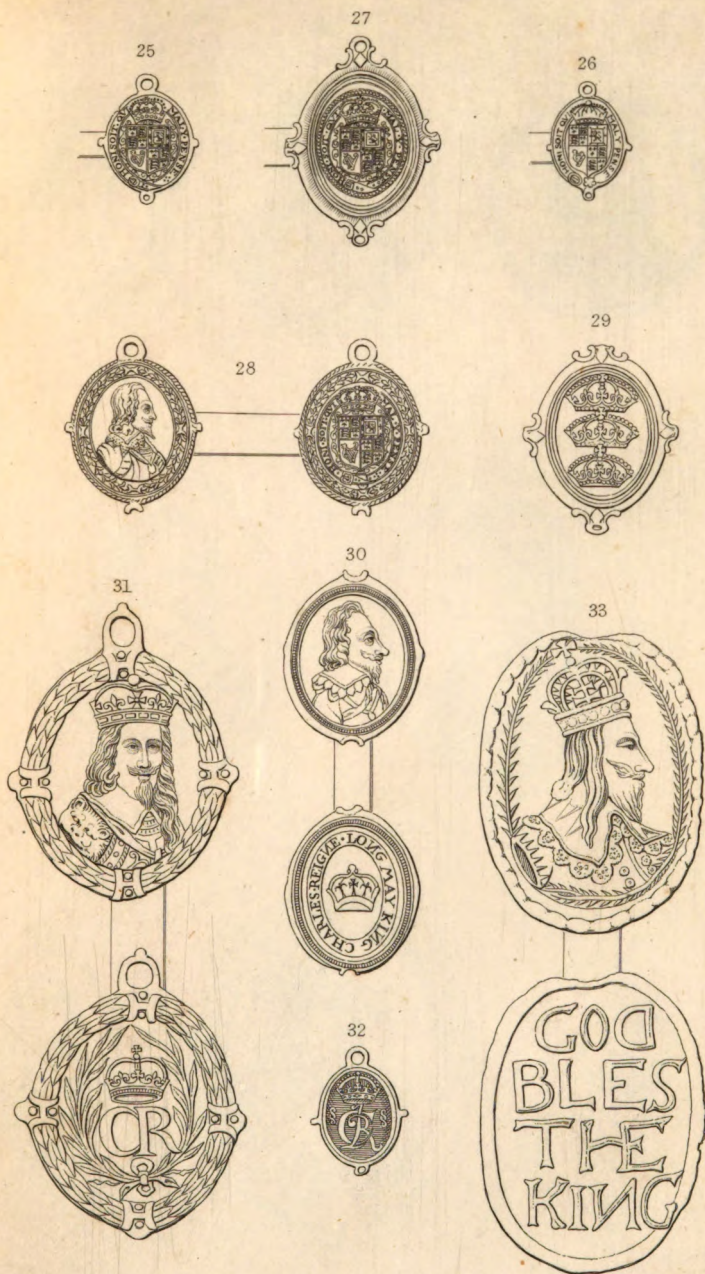


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MEMORIALS AND BADGES OF CHARLES 1ST

J. Basire del. et sc.





J. Basire del. et sc.

MEMORIAS AND BADGES OF CHARLES 1ST

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J. Basire del. et sc.

MEMORIALS AND BADGES OF CHARLES 1ST

VII.

REMARKS ON A GOLD RING FOUND AT
WORMLEIGHTON, WARWICKSHIRE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society May 22, 1851.]



MY DEAR SIR,

Though I am quite aware the subject of bullion and jewel money is scarcely a legitimate one for admission into the Numismatic Chronicle or for discussion before the Numismatic Society, yet, as the Society has honoured me by allowing my communications upon the matter to be read at their meetings and to be printed in the Chronicle, I venture to trespass again upon the attention of the Society, by submitting for their inspection a fine specimen of a penannular gold ring, upon which I wish to make a few observations.

The ring now laid before the Society was turned up by a labourer of the name of Prussian Dixon,¹ on the first or second of the present month (March), whilst ploughing an extra depth, for bean-sowing, a field in the parish of Wormleighton, some eight or ten miles from this place.

¹ So taken down by Mr. Cox, Jeweller.

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I am informed it was turned up from as great a depth as the plough could go, and that when found it was quite bright, only a small portion of soil requiring to be removed from its central circle. No cleaning was needed, and it is important to be known, that it was not then nor has since been subjected to any rubbing of its surface. No remains of any other kind were found with or near it, so as to give any clue as to when or how it became deposited in the ground. There is not, it is said, any road near the field, and though Wormleighton is not very far removed from the old Roman Fosse Road,² yet, as it is about from seven to eight miles distant from it, the ring can scarcely be supposed to have been dropped by any party travelling upon or by its line. In the field, I am informed, a house formerly stood belonging to one of the most influential families in the county, but the soil in which the ring was discovered was not mingled with any remains of the building; and, indeed, the ring lay too deep to have been dropped by any inhabitant of the edifice. The weight of the ring, if my scales and weights be correct, is ten pennyweights and nearly seventeen grains and a half. It will be seen upon examination, that it is of the most ancient type, of penannular form, being a very massive bar shaped into a perfect ring with the exception of a small opening in one part of the circle. In the specimen of a similar shaped ring exhibited in a plate at p. 56 of vol. vi. of the Journal of the Archæological Institute, in illustration of a paper of Mr. Albert Way's on Ancient Armillæ of Gold, it will be noticed, that the surface of the ring is plain, and the weight is only four pennyweights and eight grains. The present ring, much heavier, though only of the same external circle, is

² Wormleighton is about seven or eight miles from a Roman camp site at Chesterton on the Fosse Road.

ornamented by circular rings, apparently chased in the metal after its general fabrication. I am inclined to believe it has been cast, and then chased; and not beaten out, chased, and bent into its shape; for I can scarcely imagine how so thick and short a bar could be bent into a ring form; and, if it were manageable, had it been chased before being bent up, the circles would not be as regular as they are. On one end of the opening in the circle, I am disposed to think I can see a depression as of the part at which the metal has been cast.

In discussing the possible use to which this ring was originally applied, I would wish to draw attention to this fact—that the circles within the ring are as perfect as when first made; whilst the sides, and especially the external circumference, are much worn. This will prove that the ring was never a link in a chain; for, in that case, the interior circle would be at least as much worn as the exterior circle: indeed it could not, from its small inner circle, have admitted a ring of equal size within it. An idea has been thrown out, as mentioned by Mr. Albert Way in his paper already referred to, that these rings have been used for nose-jewels, the aperture being contrived to clip the *septum* of the nose. I can scarcely imagine such use of the ring before the Society, as the aperture seems scarcely large enough to pass over the lower fleshy covering of the *septum*; nor could it, if the aperture had originally been larger, have been pressed up to its present size without damage to the surface of the metal. Another idea has been suggested to me by a friend—Benjamin Nightingale Esq., to whose skilful pencil I am indebted for a sketch of the ring laid before you—that the ring has been an earring, the lobe of the ear having been squeezed through the opening. In confirmation of this opinion, he has men-

tioned, that he possesses one of nearly similar shape, but of red porcelain, of ancient Egyptian fabric, and he inclines to think the ring now submitted for inspection of Egyptian origin, though the difficulty is to account for its discovery in so remote a country. In this judgment I cannot concur, notwithstanding reference is made to mummy cases in the British Museum, where rings of nearly similar shape are seen attached to mummy masks or faces. Had the ring on the table been used as an ear-ring, the *sides* of the ring would have been more worn than the *outer circumference*; but this is not the case, for the outer edge is much more rubbed than the sides. Again, it would be difficult to keep such a shaped ring on or in the ear, even if it could be applied in the first instance. A much more probable use would be that of a fibula, with an acus fixed by a loop of metal and left moveable by turning it upon the ring. Mr. Nugent, an Irish gentleman, and member, I believe, of the Royal Irish Academy, shewed me a penannular brooch or fibula, which he obtained in Algiers, and which was applied by the Kabyle Arabs, by turning the acus back, then passing it through the clothes, afterwards pressing it through the aperture of the ring, and then turning the ring a quarter round so as to form a secure buckle. That many of the penannular rings of antiquity were thus used the modern practice of the Arabs may lead us to believe; but I cannot think the ring now before the Society was ever used for such purpose, or the interior circle would shew rubbing from wear either by the loop of the acus, or by the friction of the clothes.³

³ An ancient bronze fibula, of the penannular kind, was exhibited by Mr. Edward Hoare of Cork, before the Archæological Institute, in February, 1850, and an engraving of it may be seen at p. 78, vol. vii. of the Journal of the Institute. The fibula is so formed that the acus, which is perfect, may be moved one quarter round and no more.

In my judgment the ring shews such wear as would be effected by being carried in a bag or in a pocket, and I cannot help considering it as a specimen of jewel currency kept for the purpose of exchange, and passed from person to person as a representative of property, as still practised in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. It may be asked—If only intended as a medium of exchange, and not as an article of ornament, why was it formed into the shape of a ring, and why was the labour of chasing it bestowed upon it? The answer I must give is this—That such habit still obtains in Africa, where the form of a ring with a twisted pattern upon it is still preserved in gold prepared for currency amongst the natives or for barter with Europeans. The Rev. Nathaniel Denton, of Regent, near Sierra Leone, says, as I stated at p. 162, vol. xi. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, “Ear and nose rings were, of course, originally worn, hence their shape is still preserved; but in modern times nose-rings are rarely used, and ear-rings only occasionally by females.” He adds, “Plates of bullion are used for ornament, but rings, as stated, for currency and traffic.” The very general fabrication of gold rings amongst the Celtic tribes, of a weight forming multiples of six or twelve grains, seems clearly to indicate a regulation to a specific value, as if for exchangeable purposes; and I have shewn (*Num. Chron.*, vol. viii., p. 207), that, amongst the ancient Norwegians, rings were formed to the weights of a mark, half a mark, and two marks, and were used as payments for services in various ways. From these circumstances, I am led to believe that the ring now laid before the members of the Society is a specimen of jewel currency, and as such I venture to solicit their attention to it. This impression alone could warrant my trespassing upon the notice of the Numismatic Society with remarks

otherwise more within the range of general archæology than of the study of numismatology.

Requesting you to excuse the transmission of a subject of so doubtful a numismatic character as the present, and thanking you for the indulgent admission into the Chronicle of my previous communications, I remain,

My dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

W. B. DICKINSON.

Leamington, March 29th, 1851.

Leamington, May 14th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

Since I addressed you upon the subject of the penannular gold ring found at Wormleighton in this neighbourhood, I have had an opportunity of examining a number of similar gold rings found in Ireland, now in the British Museum, and which formed a part of the valuable museum of the late Redmond Anthony, Esq., of Piltown. There is a series of the plain penannular rings, and three with engraved circular rings as in the case of my own ring. One of these three rings is larger, and one smaller than mine, and one has been cut in the centre and nearly twisted in two, as if intended to be used for half the weight of the whole. I examined the perfect rings carefully, and found the engraved lines of the inner surface perfect and free from any rubbing, whilst the sides and the outer edge were much worn. In the whole of the rings, plain and engraved, with one or two exceptions, I could trace a cast mark on the inner surface of one of the ends. This was also evident to one of the gentlemen of the Museum who was with me

at the time; so that the mode in which these rings were fabricated, and which seems the only one calculated to form them, may be considered established. One of the plain rings was manifestly too small to have been used for the nose, ear, or as a fibula; so that, from the absence of any remain of an acus, or internal rubbing, which would have led to the belief that such had ever been attached—from the external wear, and small inner circle—the conclusion seems just, that these bossy rings could only have been used as quantities of bullion in the way of an exchangeable medium in the transactions of traffic or payment. I would beg to observe upon the similarity of the engraved circular lines in the Irish rings and my own:—In two of the former the lines are so exactly like those on the ring now exhibited to the Numismatic Society, that one is tempted to suppose that some object was in view beyond that of ornament. Upon one ring there were a few longitudinal lines upon its outer edge; this ring was quite fresh, not shewing the least mark of wear. It would be difficult to pronounce upon the wear of the plain rings; and, therefore, the engraved rings are the more interesting, as affording the means of judging of the former use of these singular jewels.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

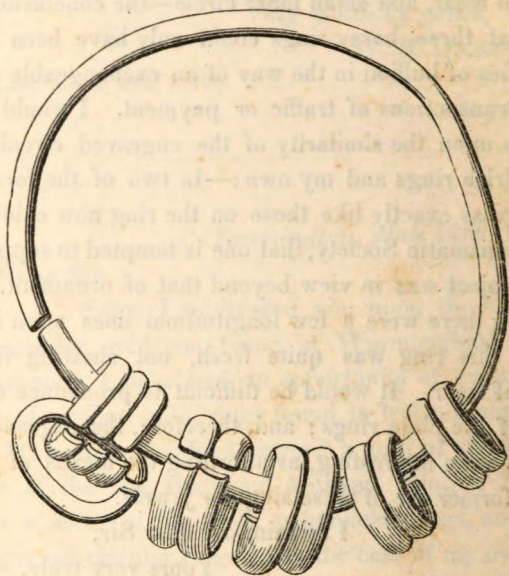
W. B. DICKINSON.

To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

POSTSCRIPT BY THE ED. N. C.

[By way of pendent to the remarks of our correspondent, we here give the representation of some objects which cannot fail to interest all who are engaged in similar enquiries. These consist of a gold armlet with several

pendent rings, which were found, thus linked together, by some labourers, in Grunta Fen, in the parish of Streatham, Cambridgeshire, about four miles from Ely. There were discovered, at the same time, a fine twisted torc girdle and a bronze spear-head. These interesting objects, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in November, 1850, have since been purchased by Lord Londesborough.



Though very many of the rings of the early period to which these relics belonged may only occasionally have represented money, it is difficult to conceive that the example exhibited by Mr. Dickinson, as well as those here engraved, of the actual size, could ever have been applied to any other purpose. We entertain this opinion, not because the rings found in Grunta Fen are multiples of each other, for in ancient times some such rule appears to have been observed in the fabrication of all personal ornaments, but

because rings so small could scarcely have been applied to any other use than that of currency.

	oz.	dwt.	grs.	
The armlet here engraved weighs	1	5	12	569.5
The double link	0	15	0	360.
The single link	0	5	12	132
The other single link	0	5	12	132
The smaller single link	0	2	20	68
The other smaller link	0	2	20	68

Thus it appears that the largest links, up to the armlet, are multiples of the smaller, the weight being adjusted as nearly as we find it to be in British coins of an evidently later period. It is worthy of remark, that the double links, weighing together 15 dwts., appear to have been thus clamped together as a precaution against their being confounded with those which, though of about the same size, are much lighter: this seems to us to afford additional evidence as to the use to which these rings may have been applied.

In the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, vol. vi., p. 56, a gold ring is engraved precisely similar in shape and fabric to those on this armlet. It is stated to have been found in the west of England. The weight is 23 grains—as nearly as possible *one-third* the weight of the smallest of the links on the armlet found in Grunta Fen.—Ed. N. C.]

X 23

VIII.

ON SOME COINS OF THE EMPRESS MATILDA,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

[Read 27th March, 1851.]

THE perusal of the very interesting paper by Mr. Rashleigh¹ on the Baronial Coins of Stephen's reign, has afforded me, and no doubt many other numismatic students, much pleasure, and I cannot do otherwise than express my cordial concurrence with the views he there brings forward. Indeed, I think it is evident that we must in general look for the debased coinage, recorded in history to have been struck by Stephen's refractory barons, among coins with some outward show of having been issued by a royal mint, and not consider those only as baronial coins which shall have upon them a purely baronial image and superscription, in the same way as we discover the coins issued by the parliament, during the great rebellion, among those that, to all outward appearance, were struck by the authority of Charles I.

My present object is not, however, to enter into the controversy respecting baronial coins, but to attempt to appropriate in a somewhat different manner from Mr. Rashleigh, two or three of the coins that he has engraved and described in the last number of the Chronicle.

Among the kings and queens, who during the last eight centuries, have reigned in England, some are as remarkable

¹ Num. Chron., vol. xiii., p. 181.

for the absence or scarcity of their coins as others for their great abundance. Take, for instance, the reigns of Richard I. and John, of whom we have no English coinage. But perhaps the reign of Matilda—who, by the way, is always most ungallantly omitted in our common regal tables—is as remarkable as any, for though her contemporaries, Stephen, Eustace, William, Henry Bishop of Winchester, Robert Earl of Gloucester, and Henry Earl of Northumberland, all struck coins, specimens of which still exist, yet of Maude for nine years contending for her rights in England, and for five months the absolute possessor of the throne, we have hitherto met with no example of a coinage—without we may make an exception in favour of the penny² considered by Mr. Hawkins to have been struck by Stephen and Matilda conjointly, which is, however, by others attributed to Stephen and Henry.³ But that Maude should have caused coins to be struck in her name, is a matter of great probability, for besides the ordinary grounds for supposing a person in her position to have done so, and the argument to be derived from the number of contemporary coins, we have authenticated accounts of the moneying propensities of her adherents, as well as of the imperiousness and love of power of the Empress. We even find record of a charter⁴ of hers granting and confirming the privilege of a mint and moneyers to the Church of Glastonbury, to Henry, prelate of that church, and his successors for ever. There can have been no reason why the privileges thus conveyed

² Hawkins, No. 281.

³ I need hardly make another exception of the piece of the Empress Maude, which, according to Sir Thomas Browne, was said to have been found in Buckingham Castle, with the inscription “Elle n’a elle.” (Hydriotaphia, chap. ii.)

⁴ Ruding, vol. ii., p. 214, ed. 1849.

should not have been made use of, as the country⁵ around Glastonbury was the stronghold of Maude's adherents, and it was at Bristol, not twenty miles distant, that Stephen was confined.

But whether any coins of Matilda were struck at Glastonbury or no, the one engraved as No. 2 of Mr. Rashleigh's plate appears to me decidedly to belong to that Empress. The head on the obverse, though not much differing from that of Stephen on pennies of the same type, is yet of a rather more feminine cast, with the hair longer than is usual with Stephen. The legend is to be read as follows:—
MATILDA IM It is given by Mr. Rashleigh as . . MĀ . . ILDRIM⁶; but on examination it is evident that the legend commences with the M, and that the space to which he assigns the two letters wanting at the commencement, is occupied by the arm and the shoulder of the portrait, and perhaps the cross or pellets usually prefixed to the legend at this period. I can speak the more confidently to this from having, through the kindness of Mr. Bohn, been allowed to examine the coin itself. The space between the A and I to which Mr. Rashleigh assigns two letters appears to me to have contained only the T, the central fleur-de-lis of the crown having interfered with the legend. There can be no doubt that the IM appended to the name was intended to designate Imperatrix, and though the absence of the usual P after the IM may be cavilled at, yet when we recollect how frequently the final X of REX is wanting on the coins of Stephen, its absence does not appear to be of much importance. It may, however, be asked why the moneyer, in striking English coins of an English queen,

⁵ See Lingard's History of England, vol. ii., p. 27.

⁶ If this reading be correct, the R probably stands for Regina.

should give her her foreign title of Imperatrix instead of the more correct one of Regina. To this I answer, that, in the charter to the Church of Glastonbury already referred to, the Queen styles herself "The Empress Matilda, Queen of England," thus giving the title of Empress precedence in England over that of Queen, and for her preferring the title of Empress, beside that it was the more honourable of the two, there was this very sufficient reason, that it would have been impossible to determine whether a grant bearing on the face of it that it was made by "Matilda, Queen of England" was one by the Empress Maude, or by her cousin and victorious antagonist, Matilda the wife of Stephen. The style of the latter, in her charters, was, in fact, "Matilda Regina Angliæ,"⁷ while the Empress, in some instances, drops the title of Queen altogether, and in a charter⁸ creating Geoffrey of Maundeville Earl of Essex, styles herself "Maude the Empress Lady of the English," and in another,⁹ dated at Oxford in 1141, the very year of her coronation, creating Milo of Gloucester Earl of Hereford, her style runs, "Matilda Imperatrix, Henrici Regis filia, Domina Anglorum."

But should a doubt still remain on the mind of any one as to the interpretation of the letters IM on this coin, I think it will be removed by the assistance of two others of those engraved and described by Mr. Rashleigh, which may with great safety be appropriated to the Empress Maude. The coins I allude to are described at p. 189, and one of them stands first in the plate. The other is not engraved, but as they are both apparently from the same dies, it is of the greatest service in rendering nearly complete the legend, which, if taken

⁷ Mon. Ang. i. 688.

⁸ Camden's Britannia, ed. 1637, fol. 453.

⁹ Vide Rymer's Fordua, new ed., vol. i, p. 14.

from either specimen by itself, would be lamentably imperfect. The legend, as given by Mr. Rashleigh, is as follows : IM . . . RATR, and to this, through his kindness in allowing me to examine the coins, I am able to add that the half letter is decidedly an R, and that there are faint traces of an E before RATR. Between the crown, which comes in immediately after the IM, and the ERATR, there is certainly not room for more than one letter, and the most cautious antiquarian can hardly be afraid to assume that letter to have been a P. This will make the complete legend IMPERATR, which, taking the type and finding of the coins into consideration, cannot by any possibility be looked on otherwise than as being intended for IMPERATRIX, and of course referring to Matilda. The substitution of the title for the Christian name of the Monarch on a coin may at first appear startling, but this is not a solitary example of such an occurrence. There are two coins of Eleanor of Guienne, the contemporary and daughter-in-law of Maude, with the simple inscription of DVCISIA on the obverse, and AQVITANIE on the reverse, and yet their appropriation to Eleanor or, as she is otherwise called, Aleonora or Alienora, is universally allowed to be correct. The fact of Eleanor's husband, Henry II., assuming or acquiring the sobriquet of Fitz-Empress, shews how well Matilda was known in England by the name of "The Empress."

It is unfortunate that the reverses of all three of the coins to which I have called attention are very defective in their legends. The two belonging to Mr. Rashleigh appear to read TVRONIL DE B . . . I, and were possibly struck at Bristol, where there was a moneyer of the name of Turchil¹⁰

¹⁰ Num. Chron., vol. xii., p. 144.

in the time of Maude's father, Henry I. The substitution of the Norman DE for the Saxon ON is very remarkable, and would warrant a conjecture that the coins were struck by some of the Norman followers of the Empress. On the reverse of Mr. Bohn's coin the same peculiarity occurs, as the legend appears to be RA F . DE . IVNC, but what was the name of the moneyer or town it is impossible to determine. The portrait on the two coins belonging to Mr. Rashleigh has, like that on Mr. Bohn's, a more feminine cast than is usually to be met with on Stephen's coins, while at the same time there is a great resemblance between the head on the Matilda and that on the Imperatrix variety.

J. EVANS.

Nash Mills, March 22nd, 1851.

IX.

NEW COINS OF BRITISH REGULI.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 22, 1851.]

British Museum, April 17, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am anxious to communicate to you some new British coins which have recently passed into this cabinet, and which possess a certain interest, as they add to a series of the reguli of Britain, which daily commands more attention. The first, which is—

1. *Obv.*—Ornaments difficult to characterise, but supposed barbaric imitations of the laureated head of Apollo on the gold stater of Philip of Macedon.

Rev.—TAX, a horse; above, a bucranium and a kind of twist; still higher, the torquis; in the area, four circles or wheels. A7. 3; 82·8 grs. Pl. fig. 10.

This coin, which is of an alloy with copper resembling the French *or rouge*, was found at Dorchester in Oxfordshire. It resembles in type those found in a hollow stone at High Wycombe, in 1827,¹ and engraved in Ruding pl. ii., No. 35—39, especially the type No. 37. You have reproduced it in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. ii. pl. 1, fig. 3. Another type, described by yourself in the Num. Chron., vol. ii., pl. ii., fig. 8, p. 50, very like this, with the inscription TASC [iovanus] has been engraved by Mr. Doubleday in plate i. fig. 3 of the Materials for the History of Britain. On a close comparison, there can be no doubt but that the object is a torquis, as in the remarkable instance of the figure in the chariot holding it in her hands instead of the Greek wreath—a barbaric translation of the reverse of the stater of Philip.² So in this coin, the body of the man in the chariot has been reproduced by the bull's head,³ his arms by a kind of loop, and the wreaths held in his hands by the torquis. The chariot has been distributed into wheels or shields, for such the circles probably represent.⁴ I find on some maps that Dorchester is marked as Durocina among the Dobuni or Catyeuchlani. It is sufficiently near to Camulodunum, to account for the resemblance in type to the coins there found, with those of Tasciovanus and the earlier ones of Cunobelin. It is, of course, impossible to speak dogmatically on mutilated inscriptions, which are the most difficult to decipher; but the probability appears

¹ I find in Mr. Hawkins' note, in the Museum Ruding, that ten coins of this type were found at High Wycombe in 1827.

² Cf, for example, the often reproduced coin, Num. Chron., Vol. VII., pl. iv,

³ Concerning these bucrania or bull's heads, cf. Num. Chron., Vol. II., p. 80.

⁴ It bears some resemblance to the coins of the sons of Comius—the Gaulish Atrebas.

to be, that, when single words are found upon coins, they are the name of the *regulus* by whom they were issued; that of the *town* being supplementary to that of the *regulus*. Thus *Camulodunum* occurs with Cunobelin, *Verulamium* with Tasciovanus, and *Calleva* with Eppillus—the single instance, *Verulamio* “at St. Albans” apparently being added in full to carefully distinguish it. Hence I naturally regard the form *Tax* as the initial of the name of some *regulus*, and that of *Taxi*-magulus, the king of Kent, who opposed the landing of Cæsar, naturally suggests itself. Although I do not positively assert that it is his, yet the resemblance of the name is remarkable. Nor is the appearance of inscriptions too early at this period, for there is every fair reason to believe that CATII⁵ is the commencement of the name *Cattivelaunus* or *Cassivelaunus*, as it was indifferently written.⁶ These coins are of a type similar to that already described, and evidently belong to those of South Britain.

The next coin is—

2. *Obv.*—ANDO. The field divided by lunes and objects resembling ears of corn into four compartments in each one of the above letters.

Rev.—Horse going to the left; above, a bull's head; below, a wheel. A/. 21. 1 gr. *British Museum*.

⁵ Num. Chron., Vol. II., pl. i., fig. 8, p. 223, on a coin found at Frome, belonging to Mr. Cuff. Another, with the same type, is in the British Museum; cf. *Revue Numismatique*, vol. i. p. 84.

⁶ Cæsar iv. xi., and fol. 8vo. Berlin, 1776. Polyænus viii. c. 32, *Κασολανος*. It is necessary to bear in mind the *Κατονελλανοι*. Dio. x. 19. It is highly probable that the Greeks and Romans euphonised the Gaulish names, and that as we have in Greek a constant change of *σσ* for *ττ*, and vice versâ, as in the instance of *τασσω-ταττω-πρασσω-πραττω*, so we may and do have the literary form *κασσι*—and the Numismatic *catti*, which last is nearer to *Cassi*-velaunus than to *Catti*-vellauni or *Catty*-euchlani.

This coin is evidently a submultiple of fourth or τεταρτον, and probably part of the name of another *regulus*, although the town of Andover, the ancient *Ando-vera* naturally suggests itself as the place where it may have been struck.

3. *Obv.*—Slightly convex, having across the diameter a raised band.

Rev.—..... NOS, horse going to the right; below, a flower; area, two circlets; above, horse, bull's head. A⁷. size 4, weight 79 grs. *British Museum*.⁷ Pl. fig. 4.

4. *Obv.*—Same.

Rev.—... AVNOS, horse going to the right; below, same, lituus or wreathed object; area, 3 circlets, 4 pellets, and bucranium. A⁷. 3½, Weight 82.5. *British Museum*.⁸ Pl. fig. 3.

5. *Obv.*—Same.

Rev.—DVBNOS AVNOS, horse going to the right; area, branch; below, horse as before, 3 circlets, bucranium, 6 pellets, A⁷. 5. Weight, 81.6 grs. *British Museum*.⁹ Pl. fig. 9.

6. *Obv.*—Object resembling two ears of barley consisting of two lunes and two annulets and engrailed bands.

Rev.—... BNOVELLA . . ., a horse running to left over a laurel branch; area, three circlets. A⁷. 3½. Weight, 84.5 grs. *British Museum*.¹⁰ (Found at Walton-on-Naze Nov., 1850). Pl. fig. 6.

7. *Obv.*—Same as No. 6.

Rev.—D LLAVN, same type as No. 6. A⁷. 3½. Weight 82.8 grs. *British Museum*.¹¹ Pl. fig. 5.

⁷ British Museum, MS. catalogue, E. H. p. 43, No. 46. The coin of this type reading SON (the end NOS reversed) is engraved in Num. Journal. pl. ii., No. 5, p. 225.

⁸ British Museum, MS. Catalogue, E. H. p. 43, No. 45.

⁹ Ibid. 47, 5, 18, 31, purchased at Colonel Durrant's sale, lot 3.

¹⁰ Ibid. p. 41, No. 36.

¹¹ Ibid. pp. 50, 11, 141. This coin is engraved Num. Chron., Vol. I. No. 7, but it is not legible without the specimen, No. 6, which it helps to complete.

I consider that these five coins are of considerable importance to ancient British numismatics. The three first are evidently from the same *regulus* or people, and the raised band across the obverse is only the part where the curious native ornament in No. 6 and 7 has failed; or else it is an imitation or indication by copy of this ornament. It is the last manner by which the laurel wreath of the head of Apollo on the Philips is represented. The type of the reverse is of course the usual chariot, and closely resembles that of the two coins I have previously described. They are like the early and ruder types of Tasciovanus.¹² Their mode of reading is also peculiar, commencing from the horse's feet and running round the right side of the coin, which has caused them to be misread SON on those specimens in which the coin has not been sufficiently struck out so as to receive the impression of the edge of the die. No. 5, which comes from Colonel Durrant's collection, however, helps to solve the difficulty, because there is clearly in this the commencement and ending of the word, and the number of wanting letters could not be many. The types No. 4 and 5 are not identical by any means with the others, being decidedly of better work, while the inscriptions read in the usual manner from left to right across the top of the coin. It is evident, that they are from the mint of the same *regulus*, and there is no difficulty in reading DVBNOVELLAVN; and on comparing it with the preceding three, it is clear that they have all the same inscription, DVBNOVELLAVNOS. Here then is another king of Britain whose name has

¹² Such as the coin engraved Num. Journal, pl. ii., No. 8, found at High Wycombe, reading TA]SCIIV—Tasciavanus. This type is also found in the British Museum MS. Cat. E. H. p. 41, No 37. It is evident that Tasciavanus and Tasciovanus are the same persons as much as Comius and Komius, the orthography at this time being unsettled.

escaped all contemporary and later authorities, and whom we find only in the series of coins. Although a long name, it is not more extraordinary than *Tasciovanus*, *Cunobelinus*, *Vergasillaunus*, or *Cassivelaunus*, which it resembles in the final portion. The first point for observation is the Greek termination in *os* (instead of the Latin *us* of the Augustan age), which is the usual monetary form of the names both of towns and princes in the Gaulish series, because that people had derived their language and expressions from the Greek and archaic Latin. The next consideration is, that it is the name of a prince, and not of a tribe, because this last kind of name existing much longer than the other, such a people as could have struck a gold currency could not have escaped the careful itineraries of Ptolemy and Antoninus and all historical notice. The circumstance, too, of no less than the names of two known historical personages, *Vergasil-launus* and *Cassi-vellaunus*,¹³ terminating in the same manner, is too remarkable a coincidence to be accidental; and the fact of the kings deriving their names from their people, or at least appearing to do so in the Roman histories, and the prevalence of the *o* in the second syllable, as in *Cuno-belin*, *Dubno-rix*, *Segonax*, *Togo-dumnus*, *Kaso-laulos*, *Ando- . . .*, *Tascio-vanus*, in the names of British princes, tends to shew that it is one of a chief. The form *Dubno* is by no means unknown to

¹³ In the Inscription at Ancyra which recounts the political power of Rome under Augustus, first copied by Mr. Hamilton—the Latin portion reading *Reg ES BBRITANN [orum] DAMNO. BELLA [unusque] ET TIM. . .* The Greek reads *Βρεταν ΝΩΝΔ [α] Μ [γων Βε] ΑΛΑΤΝΟΣ [τε] ΚΑΙ Τ [ιμ . . .]* Franz in Gerhard's *Arch. Zeit.* I. ss. 20, 23. Here is another British king whose name ends in *launus*, and the question is, whether *Damno* and *Bellaunus* should not be read together as *Damnobellaunus*, our very name. *CF.* *Livy*, xliv, 14.

the Gaulish series, as it appears in the coins inscribed *Dubnorex* or *Dubnoreix*, in which some recognise, and with great reason, the celebrated Dumnorix, king of the Aedui. The probability is, that this Dubnovellaunos was a chief of the Catyeuchlani or the Catuelauni, a successor of *Cassivelaunus* in that part of Britain; and from the greater rudeness of the work of the earlier coins, and comparative improvement of the later, which still follow the primitive Greek model, and not the Roman type, it is very reasonable to suppose that he lived about the time of the second triumvirate, before Cunobelin had introduced the improvements in the currency which are visible in the colonies of Camulodunum and of Verulamium, and the family of Comius had issued their Romano-British pieces. At all events, I think that the seven coins mentioned above add three new princes to the series of British kings.

8. *Obv.*—Four objects apparently resembling spikes of corn and two crescents.

Rev.—AD . . . , horse going to the right over the body; a circlet, and below, under the body, a wheel. *Δ*. Size, 4. Weight, 86·5 grs. *British Museum*. Pl. fig. 1.

There are portions of two or three more letters, one apparently a D, and I find a memorandum on the Museum card, that another read ADDI, which would be a near approximation to Adminius, one of the sons of Cunobelin.¹⁴

9. *Obv.*—Slightly convex; across the field a raised band resembling the coins of Dubnovellaunos.

Rev.—VOS, horse going to the left above, a circle, in which is a star and two circlets, *Δ*. Size, 1½. Weight, 20·2 grs. *British Museum*.

These letters are apparently the initial of a word like that of Volisios on the obverse of the Yorkshire coins, whose

¹⁴ Sueton. Vit. Calig. c. 44.

well-known reverse has been read DVMNOCO EPOS or EPOSDVMNOCO. The supposed V before the E, which some have united into a monogram, being in reality one of the fore-legs of the horse. This little coin, like that of ANDO is a submultiple, apparently a τεταρτον, or "fourth." It, however, resembles in its type, those of Dubnovellaunos already described.

10. *Obv.* Rude native ornaments consisting of circlets and annulets and lines.

Rev. VEP CORF, horse going to the right; area, pellets; under the tail, an annulet. *Al.* Size, 5.¹⁵ Weight, 82.3 grs. Pl. fig. 7.

This exceedingly rude type, two specimens of which are in the Museum Cabinets, is of *or rouge*, like those of Volisios already described, and is also probably from the Brigantes in the North of England. The reading VEP=VEP or EP, is equally uncertain as on the coins of Veposdumnoco, or rather Eposdumnoco, the V being possibly on this rude type merely the horse's ear united to the E. There is no dot between the COR and F to indicate that a genealogy is intended.

11. *Obv.*—DVMN, across the field, barley corn.

Rev.—TIGII N . . S, horse going to the right. Very small size, 4½. Weight, 83.4 grs. Pl. fig. 8.

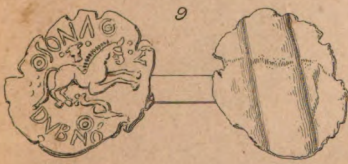
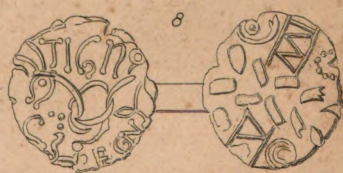
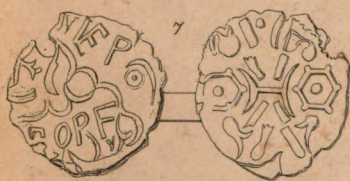
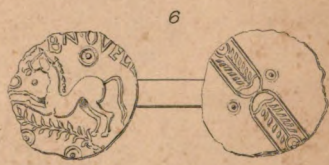
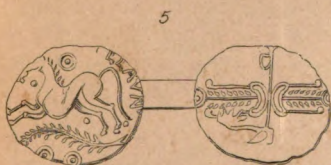
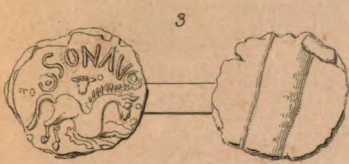
I give this coin without pronouncing on the meaning of the inscription. It is also very like, in its general type, those of the Yorkshire chiefs of the Brigantes. The inscription on the reverse is divided into two portions, and reads, TIGII or TIGIL N . . S.

12. *Obv.*—Single spike.

Rev.—V . . CORI, horse going to the right; above, a crescent; below, a wheel. *Al.* Size, 4½. Weight, 80.9 grs.

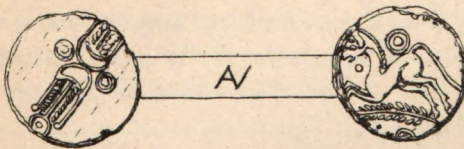
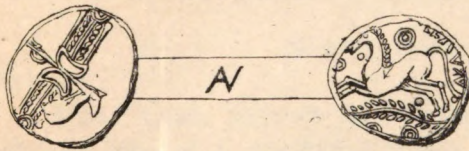
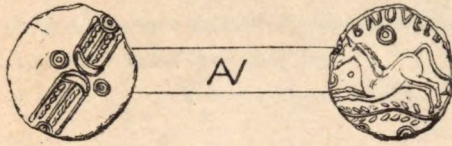
¹⁵ Museum Catalogue, E. H., p. 21, No. 3.

A:



J. Cleghorn del. et sc.

NEW COINS OF BRITISH REGULI.



COINS OF DVBNOVELLAVNVS.

13. *Obv.*—Single spike.

Rev.— . . COMVX, same type as before. Size, 4.¹⁶ Weight, 80.4 grs Pl. fig. 2.

These are the same type as the coins reading Catti. No. 13 is, I believe, inedited. It also reads inversely, and there are traces of some letters before those given, but too uncertain to conjecture what they may be.

Yours very sincerely,

S. BIRCH.

X.

REMARKS ON THE BRITISH COINS ATTRIBUTED TO DUBNOVELLAUNUS.

Nash Mills, June 21st, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

I had nearly finished the accompanying anastatic plate of coins of a new British prince, Dubnovellaunus, and was preparing a short paper upon them, when I received information that Mr. Birch had made a communication to you on the subject of the same coins, and had attributed them to the same prince.

I have since had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Birch's paper read, and have also, through your kindness, had an opportunity of seeing it in the proof sheets; and though I have little to add to what has been so well said, yet it may serve as a confirmation of the correctness of the attribution of these coins, if the fact be made known, that they were

¹⁶ Found near Frome, Somerset.

simultaneously so attributed by two persons without the slightest communication with each other. Indeed, I might almost say, that we arrived at the same conclusion on different grounds, the number of coins from which Mr. Birch was enabled to argue being five, while those from which I deduced the name were only two, those uppermost in my plate. It is true that these two coins only furnish BNOVELLAVN, but I supplied the two letters DV, which were wanting at the commencement of the name, partly from analogy, these being the only two letters that I could find preceding BNO in any Gaulish name, and partly from finding the name Damno (or Domno) Bellaunus in the inscription of Augustus at Ancyra, to which Mr. Birch has also referred in a note appended to his letter, though it had apparently escaped his observation when he first made his communication to you.

This inscription was published by Chishull in his "*Antiquitates Asiaticae*, etc.," long prior to Hamilton, who was, however, the first who copied the Greek version. It is unfortunately imperfect in both versions in the part relating to Britain, but Chishull appears to have regarded the Damno Bella(unus) of the Latin as the name "*regis alicujus Britannorium*," and the coincidence between the name on the coins and that on the inscription, is, I think, sufficient to establish the point that Damno-Bellaunus is to be read as one word. It becomes the more apparent, that both the coins and inscription relate to the same person, when we consider that the Dumnorix of Cæsar is the Dubnorix of coins, and that all the types of Dubnovellaunus point to a date coeval with, or but slightly prior to, that of Cunobelin, which would also coincide with some part of the reign of Augustus.

The two first coins of my plate have been described by

Mr. Birch (Nos. 6 and 7), though I must confess myself at a loss to discover the D upon the latter. The third coin, which, though only shewing the remains of the inscription, is evidently of the same class as the other two, is in my own collection. It was found at Colchester, and this, taken in conjunction with the finding of the first coin at Walton-on-the-Naze, or, more correctly, Walton-Le-Soken, sixteen miles distant from Colchester, would go to prove that the seat of Dubnovellaunus's power was at Camulodunum.

The fact that those coins of Tasciovanus, which give with any certainty their place of mintage, were struck at Verulam, while those of the same class of his son Cunobelin, were struck at Camulodunum, seems to shew that this place was an acquisition by conquest on the part of the latter; and if Dubnovellaunus was the king thus expelled from his capital by Cunobelin, we have at once a reason why he should be among those of whom Augustus says, "ad me supplices confugerunt." But of course this is mere conjecture.

With regard to the other coins published by Mr. Birch, I cannot but hail the addition of so many new types to the British series with great pleasure, though I can hardly consider the first as belonging to Taximagulus, it being so exactly similar to some of Tasciovanus that the X appears to be merely a substitute for the SC of his name; the interchange of X and SC being common in most languages.¹ The place, too, of finding, at some distance from Kent, favours this hypothesis.

Neither can I agree with Mr. Birch in attributing the coin reading CATTI (Ruding A. 81) to Cassivellaunus. The only places where, to my knowledge, similar coins are recorded to have been found, are Frome, in Somersetshire,

¹ See Key's Alphabet etc., p. 97.

and Mount Batten, near Plymouth, both very far removed from the territory of Cassivellaunus, which was north of the Thames. I myself think, that there is more reason for believing that possibly the Cassivellaunus of Cæsar may, after all, be the Tasciovanus of coins.

I see Mr. Birch has referred to the plates of coins in the "Monumenta Historica Britannica." May I take this opportunity of warning numismatists against the coin engraved as No. 50 of the first plate, which is decidedly a modern fabrication. The obverse is taken from Mr. Cuff's coin (Ruding A. 100), though reduced in size; and the reverse is from a coin similar to Ruding I. 1. The conjunction of two types so totally differing in their style of workmanship, is most improbable, and shews great want of judgment on the part of the fabricator, who was also injudicious in his selection of silver or electrum for his metal, and Devonshire for his place of finding.

Believe me,

My dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN EVANS.

To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

MISCELLANEA.

Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, May 28, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to communicate the following slight notice of a find of coins at Ayott St. Lawrence in this county:—

About a month ago, some workmen employed in widening a ride in Prior's Wood, close to Ayott, came upon an urn of dark-coloured earthenware containing about 200 Roman silver coins. The urn was unfortunately broken, and some of the coins dispersed; but they are now, I believe, nearly all in the possession of Lionel Ames, Esq., who has claimed them for the lord of the manor.

I have had an opportunity of examining twenty of them, which I found to consist of twelve family and eight imperial denarii, viz.—

ACCOLEIA.	Rev.—Three nymphs standing, their heads terminating in larches or poplars	1
ANTONIA.	Rev.—LEG. XV. The eagle and two standards	1
CALPURNIA.	Rev.—L. PISO . FRVGI. A horseman at full speed	1
CIPIA.	Obv.—M.CIPI.M.F. Head of Roma and X. Rev.—ROMA. Victory in a biga; below, a rudder	1
CORDIA.	Obv.—RVFVS. III. VIR. Heads of the Dioscuri. Rev.—MAN. CORDIVS. A female standing, in her left hand a hasta pura, in her right a pair of scales, an owl on her shoulder.	1
COELIA.	Obv.—Head of Rome. Rev.—C. COIL. CALD. Victory in a biga	1
FONTEIA.	Obv.—M. FONTEI. C.F. Laureated head. Rev.—Cupid riding on a goat; above, the caps of the Dioscuri; beneath, the thyrsus; the whole within a garland	2
FURIA.	Obv.—BROCCHI. III. VIR. Head of Ceres, etc. Rev.—L. FVRI. CN. F. A curule chair between two fasces	1

JULIA.	<i>Obv.</i> —Head of Venus. <i>Rev.</i> —CAESAR. Aeneas carrying Anchises . . . 1
VALERIA.	<i>Obv.</i> —Bust of Victory. <i>Rev.</i> —L. VALERI FLACCI. Mars walking between an ear of corn and the apex . . . 1
VIBIA.	<i>Obv.</i> —PANSA. A laureated head. <i>Rev.</i> —C. VIBIVS. C.F. A quadriga . . . 1
AUGUSTUS.	<i>Obv.</i> —Head of Augustus. <i>Rev.</i> —CAESAR DIVI. F. Victory on a globe 1 <i>Obv.</i> —Head of Augustus <i>Rev.</i> —AVGVSTVS. Capricorn holding a globe 1 <i>Obv.</i> —CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. Head of Augustus. <i>Rev.</i> —C. L. CAESARES AVGVSTI. F. COS. DESIG. PRINC IVVENT. Caius and Lucius standing with spears and shields; above, the capeduncula and lituus, and in one instance also X. 4
TIBERIUS.	<i>Rev.</i> —PONTIF. MAXIM. A seated figure with the hasta and branch 2

The majority of the coins are in fair, though but very few in fine, condition; and the principal interest attaching to them arises from the early date of their deposit, which must have taken place about the time of the invasion of Claudius. I am not aware of any Roman coins having been previously discovered at Ayott, though it is not improbable that a Roman road connecting Verulam with the Icknield Way, ran through or not far from it.

I remain, etc., etc.,

J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

JOHN EVANS.

FIND OF ENGLISH COINS AT BAMPTON.—There have been lately found under the hearth-stone of an old farm-house at Bampton, near Oxford, 456 pieces of money, commencing with James I., and extending to the year 1673. The house is called Ham Farm, and is said to have been part of the outbuildings of a castle once the residence of King John.

Annexed is a catalogue of the pieces found, specifying the mint marks and dates. It is somewhat remarkable that this hoard contains coins of almost every year of the reign of Charles I. and Charles II. down to the year 1673, when we may suppose the

hoarder to have ceased augmenting his store. It may be remarked, that there is not a single piece of smaller value than the half-crown, that there is not one specimen of Briots money, nor of the uncertain local mints, nor of the Commonwealth. It seems probable, that this hoard consisted of the gradually accumulated treasure of some provident and thrifty royalist, who would not contaminate himself with the coinages of rebels and traitors.

HALF-CROWNS.

James I.	8	
Charles I. Lis . .	1	1625
Cross . .	2	1626
Plume . .	4	1630
Rose . .	2	1631
Harp . .	7	1632
Portcullis	6	1633
Bell . .	3	1634
D with plume	2	—
Crown . .	17	1635
Ton . .	25	1636
Anchor . .	9	1638
Δ . . .	15	1639
Star . .	21	1640
Ⓐ . . .	72	1641
Ⓕ . . .	31	1643
Ⓔ . . .	48	1644
Eye . .	18	1645
Sun . .	54	—
Sceptre . .	1	1646
Declaration	6	
— RR	2	
—	8	
Scotch . .	6	
York . .	3	
Uncertain	13	
		384

Charles II.—

Hammered Half-

crowns . . .	24	
Crowns . . .	7	1662
	3	1663
	3	1664
	1	1665
	3	1666
	1	1667
	5	1668
	1	1669
	2	1670
	2	1671
	3	1672
	3	1673
Half-crowns . .	1	1663
	5	1670
	4	1671
	3	1672
	1	1673
		72
		384
		456

EDW. HAWKINS.

THE ZECCHIN OF JAMES DE MILLY.—A correspondent observes of this coin, "The inscription of the Zecchin of James de Milly, Grand Master of Rhodes, published in the Num. Chron. Vol. XIV. p. 1: IACOBV D ML MRD S IO IERS, and B, is interpreted: 'Jacobus de Milly Magister Rodi Dominus Sancti Johannis Baptista Hierosolemitanæ (Hospitalis).' In lieu of

that must be read: IACOBV^s De MiLly MagisteR Domus Sancti IOhannis hIERoSolymitanae. Whether the letter B, standing separately, is to be taken for Baptistae, is very dubious; it is rather the chiffre of the master of the mint or something similar. The inscriptions of other zecchins and silver coins of the grand masters justify the proposed interpretation. The grand master is never called *Dominus Hospitalis*. Why should he be? A zecchin of Deodatus de Gozo has, near the staff of the banner MGR for Magister. A zecchin of Emery d'Amboise has MD for Magister Domus, and the title of the grand master in diplomas, is, accordant with the newly-published zecchin: Magister sacrae domus hospitalis Sancti Johannis Hierosolymitanae. Vide *Julius Friedlaender, die Münzen des Johanniter Ordens auf Rhodus, Berlin, 1843.*"

UNPUBLISHED VARIETY OF GETA, IN MIDDLE BRASS, RELATING TO
BRITAIN.

Cork, March 25th, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—Among my collection of Roman coins, there is one of Geta, in middle brass, relating to Britain, which is not included among those which you have given in your interesting and valuable work, on the "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," and which, I should therefore suppose, must be unpublished, and of extreme rarity, if not unique. My coin is as follows:—

Obv.—P SEPTIMIVS GETA PIVS AVG BRIT. Bearded and laureated head of Geta, looking to the right.

Rev.—VICT BRIT TRP III COS II. A winged female, or victory, seated on shields, looking to the left, holds a buckler(?) to her right side, above her knees, and with her right-hand; a palm-branch in her left-hand.

Exergue.—S.C.

The *legend* of this *reverse* occurs on the *second coin* you have given, at p. 68 of your work, but with a *totally different reverse* to that of my coin; and in the *first coin* you have given, at the same page, the *reverse* is somewhat similar to mine, though not precisely so, for, in the coin given and represented by you, the shield is resting on the right knee of the victory, but in my coin she holds the buckler (which also is not perfectly circular, and indeed more resembles a breast-plate than a buckler) aloft, and high above her knees, and apparently at her right-side, but forward. The *legend* also of the *reverse of that coin*, as given by you, is *altogether different to mine*. I should think, therefore, that my coin is an interesting variety, and though it is not *exactly* what

would be termed fine for a *Roman coin*, it is, nevertheless, in very fair preservation. I procured it among a small collection of miscellaneous Roman brass coins, which I purchased in a neighbouring county about five years since, and which, I was informed, had been brought, many years previously, from Sicily, by a British officer, after whose then decease, they were disposed of by, and for his family. Among them were several extremely fine middle and small brass Roman coins, which are now preserved among my collections.

I should think those coins of Geta, in middle brass, relating to Britain, must be extremely rare, as I have never seen but one specimen mentioned in sale-catalogues, and that occurs in the catalogue of the celebrated Campana collection (sold at Sotheby's in 1846), at p. 136, lot 1125, where one specimen is mentioned, and described as "*apparently inedited*," but which, from the description, is very similar, if not exactly the same, as the first coin of Geta, in middle brass, relating to Britain, given and figured in your work.

As, therefore, I considered these coins of Geta of much rarity and interest, and my coin a variety not hitherto known, as far as I was aware, I have thought it desirable to record such in the pages of the Numismatic Chronicle.—I remain yours, etc.,

EDWARD HOARE.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

XI.

THE USE OF THE SAMARITAN LANGUAGE BY THE
JEWS UNTIL THE REIGN OF HADRIAN, DEDUCED
FROM THE COINS OF JUDEA.

Cork, July 28th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE to apologise to the Numismatic Society, for soliciting their indulgence, and calling their attention, not so much to a Numismatic subject, as to the consequences of a Numismatic subject, to the evidence afforded—and, in my mind, to the proof established—by the Samaritan inscriptions on the coins of Judea, that the Jews did *not* change their language and character of writing during, or on their return from the captivity at Babylon; but that they retained the use of the Samaritan character, and consequently language, certainly down to the reign of Hadrian, when we lose sight of them as a nation.

When we call to mind the really astounding ignorance and popular delusion which exists even at this moment in England, as to the supposed “only three farthings of Queen Anne,” and their consequent priceless value, we should be very indulgent to a similar ignorance and misapprehension so generally existing among Biblical scholars—men most deeply learned indeed in all the depths and obscurities of the sacred and deceased *languages* of the East, but totally uninformed, and practically unacquainted, with the *coinage* of the East; as an instance of which, I may refer to a letter of the celebrated author of a *Chronology of the Bible*, the late Rev. Dr. Hales, of Killesendva, in Ireland, dated Jan. 14th, 1819, in reply partly to one of mine,

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on a so-called "Hebrew medal" of our Saviour, in which I maintained that the Samaritan language had continued to be used by the Jews after their return from Babylon, which Prideaux states to have been in the year 536 before Christ; that coinage commenced in Judea with Simon Maccabeus, 143 years before Christ, and that the inscriptions on the coins were in the Samaritan character; those purporting to be Jewish coins, with the square or Chaldaic characters, being, comparatively, modern forgeries.

For these opinions, Dr. Hales pronounced me ignorant and presumptuous; and asserted that "the silver shekels of David and Solomon's reign are as exquisitely beautiful in their engraving, and elegance of the sacred character, as they are genuine;" that "the Samaritan character was a ruder imitation of the beautiful *sacred character* on the ancient coins;" and that "the Samaritan rude character was supplanted by the elegant Chaldee after the captivity and before the time of Christ," pages 40 and 41. "A Short Memoir of an Antique Medal, 1819."

On this I may notice, that according to the chronology adopted in our authorised version of the Bible, the reigns of David and Solomon extend from the year 1055 to 975 before Christ; while the earliest Greek coin, that can be certainly and positively assigned, is to Alexander the 1st of Macedon, whose reign commenced about the year 500 B.C., and that there is not any coinage of the native, or Pharaonic sovereigns of Egypt, whose rule extended down to 525 B.C. How great, then, the absurdity of supposing that a people so low in mechanical ability in the reign of Saul as to be without smiths (1 Sam. xiv. 19), and obliged, in the reign of Solomon, to hire Tyrian workmen to build "the temple," whose dimensions were only 105 feet in length, 35 feet in breadth, and 52½ feet in height, yet coined money

centuries before the Greeks; an art which even their neighbours, the builders of the pyramids, never attained to.

As before noticed, the Jews returned from the captivity of Babylon B.C. 536, and Judea remained a province of the Persian empire, and then of the Macedonian, until the Maccabee family, by their valour and policy, recovered the liberty and independence of the kingdom, B.C. 143, when Simon Maccabeus was chosen high priest and sovereign of Judea by the people, and was also so acknowledged by Demetrius II., King of Syria, Judea having been part of that kingdom, in the partition of the empire of Alexander the Great on his death; and Antiochus VII., the successor of Demetrius, when confirming his brother's treaty with Simon, adds—"I give thee leave, also, to coin money for thy country, with thine own stamp" (Maccabees xv. 6), a convincing proof (if any doubt existed on the subject) that the Jews never had been allowed to coin money by their Persian or Greek masters; the privilege of coining in the East, then as now, indicating the supreme and sovereign power. Our own East India Company, until very lately (in William IV.'s reign), coined most of their money in the name of the Great Mogul; and Mohammed Alee Pasha, and his successors in Egypt, have coined only in the name of the reigning Grand Seigneur.

From Prideaux I have compiled this view of the rulers of Judea, of the Maccabee and Herodian families.

MACCABEE FAMILY.		HERODIAN FAMILY.	
MATTATHIAS,	B.C. 163	ANTIPATER, Procurator of	
		Judea.	B.C. 47
JUDAS MACCABEUS,	B.C. 166	HEROD, his Son, Governor of	
		Galilee.	B.C. 47
JONATHAN MACCABEUS	B.C. 161	HYRCANUS deposed, and AN-	
SIMON MACCABEUS,		TIGONUS, younger Son of	
1st Prince.	B.C. 143	Aristobulus, made King of	
JOHN HYRCANUS,		Judea by the Parthians, B.C. 40	
2nd Prince.	B.C. 135		

		HEROD the Great declared King of Judea by the Roman Senate, B.C. 40	
ARISTOBULUS,		Established as King by the capture of Jerusalem B.C. 37	
1st King.	B.C. 107		
ALEXANDER JANNEUS,		ANTIGONUS, at the solicitation of Herod, put to death by orders of Mark Antony B.C. 37	
2nd King.	B.C. 106		
ALEXANDRA,			
Queen.	B.C. 79		
HYRCANUS, for three months			
3rd King.	B.C. 70	HYRCANUS put to death by Herod, B.C. 30	
ARISTOBULUS.			
4th King.	B.C. 70	ARCHELAS	
		HEROD ANTIPAS	
HYRCANUS, restored by Pompey, B.C. 63		PHILIP	
		} Succeed } Herod, } their Father.	

The independence of Judea being acknowledged by the King of Syria, by Greece, and by Rome, as also the election of Simon Maccabeus by the Jews, as their high priest and prince three hundred and ninety-three years after their return from the captivity in Babylon, we are informed in the 1st Book of Maccabees, xiii. 42—"Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments and contracts, in the first year of Simon the high priest, the governor and leader of the Jews."

And on the coinage, which, in the exercise of his sovereign power, Simon now struck, the dates are from the era of the Jewish freedom. I believe that they are only in silver and copper; I am not aware of any in gold. The silver coins are shekels and half-shekels; the copper coins are about the size of our halfpence and farthings; how denominated I am ignorant. The type of the silver coins is generally, on the obverse, the pot of manna; on the reverse, Aaron's rod budded. One variety has, obverse, a building, which Bayer, page 145, considers to represent the monument that Simon erected at Modin, to the memory of his father and brothers (see 1 Maccabees, xiii. 30); reverse, a thistle. The copper coins are much more abundant than the silver,

and have a great variety of types—the pot of manna, a vine leaf, bunch of grapes, palm tree, citron tree, and fruits detached and in baskets; and in Bayer's 6th plate, No. 3, is a copper coin, having, on the obverse, a lyre with three strings; reverse, a palm branch within a wreath. The dates given by Bayer, page 171, are "First," "Second," "Third," "Fourth year." Thus, obverse, "Shekel of Israel, year one;" reverse "Jerusalem the Holy." On another, reverse, "The redemption of Israel, year one." Another, obverse, "Simon;" reverse, "Liberation of Jerusalem." Another, obverse, "Simon, Prince of Israel;" reverse, "redemption of Israel, year," etc. In his sixth plate Bayer gives coins in silver and copper, having on them the name of Simon, but without any year or date. All these coins have their inscriptions in the Samaritan character; and these characters only are used on the coins of the succeeding princes of the Asmonean family. John Hyrcanus (Bayer, page 190), Alexander Janneus and Aristobulus (Bayer, page 202), until you reach the last reign, that of Antigonus (who, it is to be remembered, was placed on the throne of Judea, by the Parthians, whose coins bore inscriptions in the Greek language). Of this prince, Bayer, page 183, gives a copper coin, obverse in Greek characters, "Antigonus, the king;" reverse, in Samaritan characters, "Hyrcanus, the high-priest."

Herod I., or the Great, as he is usually called, was an Idumæan. Idumæa was conquered by John Hyrcanus, B.C. 129, and the inhabitants were obliged either to quit the country or profess the Jewish religion. Herod may, therefore, have been no Jew at heart and in belief; and, owing his elevation to the throne to the decree of the Roman Senate, through the influence of Mark Antony and Octavius, policy and probably inclination led him to adopt

names and customs complimentary to the power by which he was upheld in Judea. When he rebuilt Samaria he called it Sebaste, as also another city which he built, Cæsarea, in honour of Augustus. The Jewish coinage was assimilated to those of the neighbouring dependencies of Rome, by having Greek inscriptions on both sides, and types apparently borrowed from the coins of Syria and Macedon. All the Herodian dynasty continued the Greek inscriptions, and the latter princes added the busts of the reigning emperors of Rome. On some of the coins of Agrippa II. we have the tabernaculum, or umbrella, the Eastern type of royalty, inscription, "Basileus Agrippa." The antiquity and permanence of this type is curious and interesting. Mr. Layard's discoveries at Nimroud shew it as the indication of sovereignty, at least B.C. 1250. We find it again at Persepolis, in the time of Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 521. It appears on a rupee which I have of Shah Allum, coined at Delhi A.H. 1218, A.D. 1803, and on a papal "Sede Vacante" coin, A.D. 1829, a period of more than 3000 years from the Nimroud sculptures.

We now come to the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, when a rebellion was raised against the Roman power in Judea, headed by a Jew named Simion or Simeon Barchochab (Simon, son of the star). And a number of Greek and Roman (more I believe of the former than of the latter) coins, of the preceding Emperor, Trajan, restruck, and now bearing Jewish types; and inscriptions with the same Samaritan characters, as are on the coins of Simon Macca-beus, and the other Asmonean princes, but with traces of the imperial types and inscriptions, remaining visible and legible. These coins are described by many writers; but I shall refer only to Bayer, pp. 237, 238, and Supplement, 13-17. And to Eckhel, "Doctrina Numorum Veterum,"

vol. iii., pp. 471-477, where the various specimens are fully described, and the cabinets in which they were are specified. I pass them by, however, to come to one of the actual coins, which is within our reach and examination, being in the British Museum, and as more satisfactory and decisive on the question. It is a silver denarius of the Emperor Trajan, which bore his bust on the obverse, inscribed "Trajano, Aug. Ger. Dac. P.M. Imp.;" and on the reverse was the figure of Arabia, with a camel standing close to her on her right, over which Arabia extends her arm, holding in it a branch, possibly of palm, with this inscription, continued from the obverse, "Cos. v. P, P; S P, Q. R. Optimo Princ."

On the obverse, the coin now bears a bunch of grapes, with the word, in Samaritan characters, "Simion." All the back part of Trajan's bust, the ribbon and neck remain distinctly in outline. On the reverse are two trumpets, and in Samaritan characters "Lacherut Jerusalem," or "Liberation of Jerusalem;" the arm of Arabia, palm branch, and head and breast of the camel, remain visible in outline; and the coin is, as to its Jewish type and inscriptions, in the very finest preservation.

These details establish as facts that, 393 years after their return from captivity in Babylon, or B.C. 143, the Jews first coined money under a ruler, who, being of the house of Aaron, combined in himself the offices of high priest and Prince of Judea, after a bloody war, by which they had preserved their religion, and recovered their independence as a nation. That the types of this coinage were Jewish and sacerdotal, with inscriptions in the Samaritan characters, allusive to their newly-acquired freedom, and the person and family by whom they had been guided in the arduous contest. That these Samaritan inscriptions con-

tinued to be used on their coinage until the Asmonean family were destroyed by a foreign, and, probably, Pagan dynasty, the Herodian, who brought in Greek types and Greek inscriptions.

That about A.D. 130, or perhaps rather earlier, the religious enthusiasm which had raised the nation against the Syrians, drove them into resistance against their Roman masters, and a coinage is struck with inscriptions again Samaritan, and with types again national, and allusive to their then circumstances; for as Moses (Numb. x.) had commanded two trumpets to be made to summon the Twelve Tribes of Israel to their civil and religious duties, so Bar-cochab places two trumpets on the coinage, now to summon the Jewish nation to a warfare, for their religion and their lives. In this warfare he failed, and A.D. 134 Bethar, or Bethoron, after a siege of three years, was taken by the Romans, and Bar-cochab and his followers were all put to the sword. "In this war 580,000 lives were destroyed" (*Sephardim, by Finn, page 35*). The consideration of these circumstances, I may repeat, convinces me that the Jews did not change their language, or its character, during their captivity in Babylon. That on their return the Samaritan was the national language and character, and continued so down to their final dispersion as a nation, by the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 134; and, as we naturally cling, in adversity, to what has been our pride in prosperity, the probability is, that for centuries afterwards, the dispersed and wandering Jews continued to speak and to write in the Samaritan of Israel and Judea.

It has been (literally as I think) *assumed*, by some learned men, and taken by their unlearned followers as a matter-of-course-fact, that the Jews lost their Samaritan writing and language during their captivity of seventy years; and

adopted, on their return to Judea, the language and writing of Babylon, which is further *assumed* to have been the Chaldaic, as we now understand it, with the square or Hebrew character. But I have never seen any proof adduced, nor do I believe that any can be given. The only shadow that might give rise to such a suspicion, that I am aware of, is in Neh. ix. 7, 8; but remember also that this occurred 103 years after their return from Babylon, when, on Nehemiah's second coming to Jerusalem, he found the people and the priesthood assimilating to their pagan neighbours; and, among other reformatations, he had them instructed in the law of Moses. "And the Levites caused the people to understand the law, and the people [stood] in their place. So they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused [them] to understand the reading."

I take this transaction to have been analogous to our Church Catechism, or other commentaries, or the instructions given by the clergy to the young and the ignorant of their congregations. And we are afterwards informed that the people rejoiced "because they had *understood* the words that were declared unto them" (ver. 12).

The seventy years' captivity of the Jews is considered to have commenced when Nebuchadnezzar carried away King Jehoiachin and ten thousand of the nobility and superior classes to Babylon. But the nation at large remained eleven years longer, when, on Zedekiah's rebellion, Jerusalem was burnt, and Judea left desolate. This, therefore, reduces the residence in Babylon of the larger portion of the people, to rather less than sixty years. Bearing these circumstances in recollection, the probability is, that most of the Jews who returned to Judea, under the decree of Cyrus, were the children of those taken captive by

Nebuchadnezzar, or, at the furthest, grandchildren, brought up at the knees of those captives, and by them taught and instructed in the language, laws, and religion of Sion, now doubly dear to the exile and the slave. And, as the tottering infant clung to those knees for support, or stood by them, in holy wonder, listening to the account of the glories of that temple, now no more! and of the loveliness of that land of milk and honey, of the vine and the pomegranate, which the speaker could never hope to see again, how bitter may have arisen, in the soul of many an ancient, the feeling and the sad conviction, that for his idolatries and other transgressions, while in Judea, against the ordinances of Jehovah, and the warnings of HIS prophets, this innocent and helpless child was an outcast from Israel; and heathen lords had dominion over him.

We know, from *Ezra iv. 12*, that some of the captives taken by Nebuchadnezzar returned to Jerusalem, and were present "when the builders laid the foundation of the temple of the Lord" in the second year of their return. The prophet Daniel, who is supposed to have been carried captive to Babylon with King Jehoiachin, was living in the first year of Cyrus, in which year Cyrus issued his decree, allowing the Jews to return to Jerusalem.

Now, as human nature is essentially the same at all periods, we may ask ourselves what would we most likely do if captives in a foreign land, but fully believing that, as a nation, we were to return to our native land at a certain and appointed time? The prophet Jeremiah having announced to them that "the captivity" was to end in seventy years, the answer, I think, will be, we should learn the language of the country in which we were captives, for our own convenience; but we should continue the use of our own language, and anxiously bring up our children,

born there, in the knowledge and practice of it. Is not this the custom and practice of the Jews, all over the world, at this present moment? They speak and write the language of the nation in which they happen to reside, but they also retain the knowledge of the Hebrew, and use it only in their religious services and books, and private conversation; though now without any definite idea of any return, as a nation, to Judea; nor, indeed, so far as my limited intercourse with Jews enables me to judge, have they the slightest wish to quit England for Judea.

Very different, however, on this subject, were the feelings of the Jews when captives in Babylon, as may be seen by the prophet Daniel's prayer, when he considered the period of seventy years drawing to its close (Dan. ix). Read also Ps. cxxxvii., "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion," where to the bitterness of exile is added the still deeper bitterness of retributive vengeance against their captors. "O daughter of Babylon who art to be destroyed, happy (shall he be) that rewardeth thee as thou hast served us. Happy (shall he be) that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones." And so conformable to that of the nation must this feeling have been, and so perfectly justifiable must it have been considered, that the composition was admitted into the sacred canon, and consequently formed part of the service of the subsequent temple at Jerusalem. People so feeling, and wanting only the opportunity of so acting, would never give up their own language for that of those whom they so detested.

These were my views of this subject in 1819, since which the publication of the researches of Rich, Porter, Botta, Layard, and Rawlinson, have thrown a flood of light over it, and strengthened probabilities into certainties. At

Nimroud we find existing evidences that, from a period of at least 1250 B.C., which we can follow down to the overthrow of the Persian empire, by Alexander the Great, B.C. 330, "the cuneiform or arrow-headed character, appears to have been in general use in Assyria and Babylonia, and, at various periods, in Persia, Media, and Armenia." No other character of writing is met with on the buildings, sculptures, and bricks, at Nineveh or at Babylon; consequently, had the Jews changed their language and character of writing, at Babylon, they must have brought home the cuneiform or arrow-headed. This strikes me as quite decisive of the question, for no one has yet dreamt of the arrow-headed character ever having been used in Judea. Had the Jews adopted at, and brought home from, Babylon, the language and characters which we now know to have been spoken and written by Nebuchadnezzar and Cyrus, that is the arrowheaded, Layard, Rawlinson, and Hincks, would not have been puzzling their brains to decypher the records disinterred at Nineveh and elsewhere, after their sleep of 3000 years. They would have been in the present mother tongue of Rabbi Adler, and the synagogue of St. Mary Axe, London; and, by this time, we should probably be as well informed of the building of the Tower of Babel as we are of that of the Temple of Solomon.

I shall now ask those who assume that, in a captivity of seventy years at farthest, the Jews *must* have changed their language,—what became of the language which Jacob and his family took down with them into Egypt, which we know differed from the Egyptian, as Joseph, while assuming to be a native of the land, spoke to his brothers through an interpreter. When the children of Israel went up out of Goshen, whether their residence there was 215 or 430 years (or, as more probably, a yet longer period), if they

had changed their language, they could only have substituted the Egyptian for it. And as Moses was learned in all the wisdom of Egypt, they would have transplanted even the sacred hieroglyphic characters into Palestine; and in them Moses would have recorded his annals of the world. Then, where and when could they have got the Samaritan, which they certainly took with them to Babylon?

It is generally, and I think with every appearance of reason, supposed, that the copy of the Book of the Law found in the house of the Lord by Hilkiah the high-priest, and by him sent to King Josiah, was the autograph copy, deposited by Moses in the ark of the covenant; and this book Shaphan, the scribe, read before the king. It was therefore in the language and character of Judea, thirty-six years before Jerusalem was burnt by Nebuchadnezzar, the Samaritan.

I may further ask, when the children of Israel had established themselves as a nation, by the conquest of Palestine, why should they have changed from the Egyptian, had they brought that language into Canaan? To shew that they may have preserved (as I believe they did) their language in Egypt, take an analogous case in our own kingdom. It is now more than 500 years since our Edward I. conquered Wales, but the Welsh is still a living language. In the land of Goshen the Israelites formed a nation by themselves, and, like the Welsh, were under foreign dominion; yet, as the Welsh have done, so may the Jews also have preserved their own language, though in the house of bondage, their prison-house, in the land of Shinar.

Return we now to the fact, that coinage first commenced in Judea, 393 years after their return from Babylon; and, reverting to the suggestions of common sense, what were they likely to do? And what should we ourselves do, were

we to commence coining, for the first time, A.D. 1851? If the Jews had ceased to use the Samaritan character and language in Babylon, why should they place it on their coins four centuries afterwards? They could have no value for what they had voluntarily abandoned; and, had they abandoned the Samaritan in Judea, it must have been voluntarily, as they were free agents as to the language they used there. In 1851 we surely should not go back either to old English or to Saxon for the inscriptions on our first coinage. We do indeed continue the absurdity of Latin inscriptions on English coins; but then, childish as our conduct is, we only copy the folly of our forefathers. In this day we should never originate anything so hopelessly stupid as to engrave an inscription, which is to give information, in a language totally unintelligible to 99 persons out of 100, by whom that information is presumed to be required, and for whose edification it is placed on the coin.

Also, when we consider the types and terms placed by Simon Maccabeus upon his coins, they all appeal to the national and religious feelings of the moment; and common sense and common policy would imperatively suggest their being conveyed to the people in the clearest manner, which could only be in the common vernacular language of the country; and, as the inscriptions are in the Samaritan character, I have always felt assured that Samaritan was the character in use. We find the Samaritan inscriptions continued to the coins of the last descendant of Simon Maccabeus, King Antigonus, B.C. 40.

The change of inscriptions by the Herodian sovereigns, from Samaritan to Greek, was clearly state policy, and, consequently, does not infer any change of language in the nation. But when the nation again became intensely, fanatically, and entirely Jewish in their uprising against the

Romans, under Bar-cohab, as their ancestors had been under the Maccabee family against the Syrians, the same policy appeals to the same feelings, and with Jewish types and in Samaritan characters, the coins of Bar-cohab declare to the Jewish nation "The liberation of Jerusalem" under the banner of another "Simon." All the motives which induced Simon Maccabeus to address the people, through the coinage, in the clearest and most intelligible mode, must have pressed infinitely stronger on Bar-cohab. Simon had brought the nation through its struggle of life and death, and had then only to keep alive the feelings that had upheld them in the conflict; while Bar-cohab, like the prophet Ezekiel in his vision of the valley of dry bones, had to re-create and re-animate the dead. Jerusalem and the temple had been more than sixty years reduced to ashes, and the very foundations of Sion had at the same time been ploughed up by Titus. It was not the mere official imitation and continuance of an established, though senseless custom, like the Latin inscriptions on the English coinage, for it was now 170 years since money had been coined in Judea with Samaritan inscriptions. If, therefore, the Samaritan character and language had not continued to be the national character and language of the people, what inducement could Bar-cohab have had to make use of it on the coinage, the types and inscriptions on which were addressed solely to the political and religious feelings of the Jews: while to the Romans they were as so many standards and declarations of rebellion? His object was to raise the people in arms, and he made the coinage one mode of addressing them; but this he could only do by addressing them in their common, vernacular, and every-day tongue. We have the proof in the many Greek and Roman coins of the Emperor Trajan, which have come

down to us with the types and inscriptions of Bar-cochab, that he made this address to his Jewish countrymen in the Samaritan character and language: and to me this appears clear and decisive proof that in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 134, the Samaritan continued to be the written and spoken language of Judea.

Numismatists are sometimes asked, of what utility is their pursuit?

My answer is, that coins are national records, and frequently enlighten the darkness of national history; and if the view which I have taken of, and the inferences I have drawn from, the Jewish coinage, are correct, the coins of Judea prove that the Jews brought back from Babylon the same language they used when led into captivity, and retained the same when they were finally expelled from the land of Judea by the Emperor Hadrian.

Believe me to remain, my dear sir,

Yours truly,

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

J. B. BERGNE, Esq., etc., etc., *London*.

POSTSCRIPT.—While this paper was in type, having referred to Mr. Akerman's Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament, I find that he assigns this coin to Archelaus, a son of Herod the Great, the inscription being "Ethnarch," which title Archelaus obtained from Augustus, whereas his father's titles were, first, "Tetrarch" and then "King;" and I think Mr. Akerman's correction of its previous appropriation, cannot be disputed. Mr. Akerman mentions coins of King Herod with the helmet and Macedonian shield. He has also engraved one of King Herod's coins, having on one side a helmet between two palm branches, and over it a star (a most remarkable type, as Mr. A. remarks, when the great event of the first Herod's reign is taken into consideration): on the other side of the coin is, apparently, an altar with the fire kindled.

XII.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLACING ENGLISH INSCRIPTIONS ON THE COINAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Cork, Jan. 19, 1846.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in the newspaper, that you are returned to London, I beg to thank you for your very obliging letter from Scotland, and to lay before you the inscriptions, as they now are, in Latin, on Her Majesty's coinage, with inscriptions for the same coins in English; and I flatter myself that when leisure allows you to give them the benefit of your consideration, you will be of opinion, that the sense is at least as clearly given in English as in Latin, and that the coins allow full space for these English inscriptions, even according to their present Latin arrangement. And, if longer inscriptions were necessary, they could be placed on the coinage, by continuing the letters to a complete circle, as was customary on the Roman imperial coins, specimens of which, from the mints of Claudius and Trajan, lie before me, and which I would enclose to you, if I was able to forward this letter by a private hand. Through the post, the chances are 99 to 100 that it would not reach you.

It appears to me to be consistent with common-sense, that an inscription, more particularly on a coin,¹ to be

¹ MONUMENT TO WOLFE AND MONTCALM, QUEBEC. — "A monument has been erected to the memory of these brave men. It is an obelisk copied from some of those in Rome, and bears

useful, should be in the language of the country where it is struck, and is to have its general circulation; and, when this is self-evident, as I think it is, as to legends on coins and medals, I require no precedent for doing that which is right and proper; and how many people, I would ask, are there out of the 28 millions of English, Scotch, and Irish, who people the British Isles, that can read Latin?²

But precedent, so far as it goes, is entirely against using any other language than that of the country where the coins are struck. Greece and Rome are the highest classical authorities, more particularly on coinage, as theirs are the finest that the world has produced. On Greek coins we have Greek inscriptions, and on Roman coins Roman inscriptions, except in the Greek provinces; and the coins struck in them by the Roman emperors have Greek inscriptions, the exception supporting the rule.

I would ask any classical scholar, what reception a

two *Latin* inscriptions, which to 99 out of every 100 who look on it are unintelligible. *There is nonsense and pedantry in this.* The inscriptions should have been in French and English."—*Men and Manners in America*, vol. ii. p. 355.

² "In respect to these legends, or inscriptions, being meant for the information of all sorts of persons, learned or unlearned, *they should be in the language of the country*; yet this common-sense proposition has found favour only within the last half-century. Latin terms being almost universally used, Russia appears to have been the first, of Christian nations, to employ a vernacular legend. The United States used this style from the first. In 1791, republican France began to inscribe her own language on her coins. The example has since been followed by most nations of Europe; but England and Austria adhere to the old system.

"The coin should declare its country. This is always done with gold and silver, not always with billon and copper. Sometimes it is *so abbreviated or Latinized*, that the common reader can learn nothing from it."—From a *Manual of Coins*, by Eckfeldt and Dubois, assayers of the Mint of the United States.

proposal would have received at Athens, or at Rome, to make use of some foreign or deceased language on their respective coinages; say, the Persian for the former, and the Etruscan for the latter? Would it not have been deemed an insult on the country, to be expiated only by the death or banishment of the offender? And is the dignity of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's empire, less than that of Greece or Rome, in their palmiest days?³ I opine not. In the

³ "The boast of Britain is her transmarine empire. The sun never sets on her dominion. In every continent and in either hemisphere she exercises with comparative peacefulness, and with acknowledged beneficence, an almost unlimited sway. The number and variety of nations, of colours, of climes, of religions, and of laws, united into one vast whole under our Queen, reduce to an empty ostentation, the antique or barbarous titles of emperor or czar. To rule the waves, indeed, would be an idle ambition, were it not that wherever those waves beat the shore, whether through the Australasian archipelago, or the peninsulas of tropical Asia, or habitable Africa, or the Antilles and forests of the New World, we have claimed or founded a home. The fairest regions, the most docile and industrious races, the most cardinal promontories, straits, and stations are ours. With so proud a position, sitting apart and on high, yet girding the earth with the chain of our power, we have a right to some insular pride, and need take little heed of continental envy."—*The Times*.

"The descendants of the Anglo-Saxons seem destined to be by far the most numerous and powerful race of mankind; occupying not only the British isles, in Europe, but the whole of America, from Mexico to the Polar Seas, and the whole of Australia. *The English language* will soon be spoken by an infinitely greater number of civilized men than ever was the Greek, the Latin, or the French."—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England*, vol. i. p. 29.

"My lords, if you do not know the advantages of your colonies, Napoleon Bonaparte knew them well. It is by your colonial system, based upon the principles of protection, that you have extended your arms—I do not mean your military arms, I mean your commercial arms—to every quarter and every corner of the globe. It is to your colonial system that you owe it, that there is not a sea on which the flag of England does not float; *that there*

dark ages of Europe, when coinage may be said to have recommenced, it was naturally founded on the existing Roman coinage. This, and the guidance of the clergy, the only men of letters in those days, led to the adoption of Latin legends; and, what with them may have been almost a matter of necessity, England has continued as a matter of course. King Ecgbearth put Latin inscriptions on his coins A. D. 800, and, *therefore*, Queen Victoria must do the same, 1846!

Requesting now to refer to the Latin and English inscriptions accompanying this letter, I beg you to remark, that on the obverses of the shilling and sixpence, the Latin contains thirty-two letters; whereas in that which I propose for the reverses of the crown, half-crown, and penny, where Her Majesty's title is given in words, at full length, there are only thirty-one letters, consequently there cannot be an objection as to space; and I submit, that "Britanniarum Regina" (Queen of the British Isles), is not so clear as "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland." In the former, the information or statement is imperfect; for the reader must refer to some other record to ascertain the names of the British islands. In the English inscription these names are given, and no further information is required. This equally applies to the person who may have the coin under consider-

is not a quarter of the world in which the language of England is not heard; that there is not a quarter of the globe, that there is no zone in either hemisphere, in which there are not thousands who recognize the sovereignty of Britain—to whom that language and that flag speak of a home, dear though distant, of common interests, of common affections—men who share in your glories—men who sympathize in your adversities, men who are proud to bear their share of your burdens, to be embraced within the arms of your commercial policy, and to feel that they are members of your great and imperial Zollverein."—*Lord Stanley's Speech on the Corn Laws, in the House of Lords, May 25, 1846.*

ation in A.D. 1846 or in A.D. 4846. Trusting that you will excuse this tax on your time, and perhaps on your patience,

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

Sir George Clerk, Bart., M. P.,
Master of Her Majesty's Mint,
etc., etc., etc.

INSCRIPTIONS ON

CROWN AND HALF-CROWN.

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA
1839

17 letters.

BRITANNIARUM REGINA
FID. DEF.

24 letters.

SHILLING AND SIXPENCE.

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA
BRITANNIAR. REG. F. D.

32 letters.

1839

4 numerals.

PENNY, HALFPENNY, AND
FARTHING.

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA.
1839

17 letters.

BRITANNIARUM REGINA
FID. DEF.

24 letters.

SOVEREIGN AND HALF-SOVE-
REIGN.

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA
1839

17 letters.

BRITANNIARUM REGINA
FID. DEF.

24 letters.

AND FOR THE COINAGE OF GREAT
BRITAIN.

CROWN AND HALF-CROWN.

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE
OF GOD. 1839

23 letters.

QUEEN OF GREAT BRI-
TAIN AND IRELAND D. F.

31 letters.

SHILLING AND SIXPENCE.

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE
OF GOD 1839

23 letters.

QUEEN OF GT BRITAIN
& IRELAND D. F.

26 letters.

PENNY.

Same as Crown.

HALFPENNY AND FARTHING.

Same as Shilling.

SOVEREIGN AND HALF-SOVE-
REIGN.

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE
OF GOD 1839

23 letters.

QUEEN OF GT BRITAIN
& IRELAND D. F.

26 letters.

XIII.

UNPUBLISHED VARIETIES OF GREEK, COLONIAL,
IMPERIAL, AND ROMAN COINS.

I AM aware that many numismatists think it useless to publish such coins as are merely varieties of those already published; but I follow the example of Mionnet, who did not reject varieties from his "Description de Médailles Grecques," a grand monument of industry, towards the completion of which I offer a stone, in the following descriptions of coins, all in my collection:—

CELSA TARRACONENSIS.

1 CAES. QVIN. L. BEN. PR.—Bare head of Augustus to right.

R HIBERO. PRAEF.—A trophy. Æ. 4½

The coin engraved by Florez (Tab. 52, No. 8) reads IMP. CAESAR, Q. V. I. C. Quinquennalis Victricis Juliae Celsæ, instead of the simple QVIN (Quinquennalis) on mine. The coins described by Sestini and Mionnet have Q. V. I. C. A coin, however, published by Lorichs, in the fourth volume of "Grote's Blätter für Münzkunde," reads, on obverse, as mine. The reverse has Q. VARIO. PRAEF. vol. iv. p. 1, No. 7. The coin given by Florez, also, differs from mine, which has in the field a quiver and a bow.

2 AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head to right.

R C. VAR. RVF. SEX. IVL. POL. II. VIR. Q, Pontifical implements. Lead, size 8.

Sestini attributed this coin, which in bronze is well

known, to Carthago Nova; Lorichs, however, attributes it to Celsa, saying, "that he possesses coins of Celsa, with the usual legend, CV. I. CEL., the obverses of which have been struck from the same dies as some of the type here mentioned."—(Grote's Blätter, vol. iv., page 1.)

NEMAUSUS NARBONENSIS.

IMP. DIVI. F. Laureate head of Augustus and rostrate head of Agrippa. On the head of Augustus are the letters CDDAR incuse, and arranged circularly.

R—As usual. Class IV, of M. Duchalais. Æ. 7½.

M. de La Saussaye gives a similar coin.¹—"Autre, avec un contremarque composé de plusieurs traits et des lettres DAR en creux, disposées circulairement." This coin gives a fuller reading of these letters. I leave the interpretation to some more learned numismatist; proposing, however, with hesitation, *Consensu Decurionum Arelates*. This reading would make these two coins interesting, as no coins of Arelata have yet been found.

THURIUM LUCANLÆ.

Helmed head of Pallas to right, on the helmet a wreath of olive.

R—ΘΟΤΡΙ.. Bull tossing to right; in exergue, a fish. Æ. 3.

This coin is unnoticed by Mionnet; but I have found it given as unpublished by M. Regnier,² in a work apparently obscure, as Mionnet seems not to have known it; and I have never seen it quoted, so far as I remember.

CATANA.

Laureate head of Apollo to left. Behind, a monogram containing EPT.

R—KATANAIΩN. Female to right, holding out a bird. Æ. 3½.

¹ Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonnaise. Pl. xx. No. 33.

² Précis d'une collection de Médailles, p. lix. No. 31.

MARCIANOPOLIS.

ΑΤ. Κ. ΚΕΤΗΡΟC. Laureated head to right.

Ρ—ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟ . . ΤΥΝ ΚΟC. For-
tune to left. Æ. 7.

The letters ΤΥΝ are in field. The coin is well preserved and the letters perfectly clear; but the commencement of the magistrate's name is on the edge. On all coins of Marcianopolis which I have seen or found described, the name of the magistrate commences the legend, with ΤΠ or ΤΠΟ, never with the nominative, as here. I cannot supply the defective letters.

NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM.

1. ΑΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΚΕ. ΚΕΤΗΡΟC. Laureated head to right.

Ρ—ΝΙΚΟΠΟ. ΠΡΟC. ΙCΤ. Pallas standing at an altar,
holding patera and spear. Æ. 3½.

The Wellenheim Catalogue gives a similar coin, but with ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙ. No. 1351.

2. Μ. ΟΠΕΑ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥ ΝΟC. Κ. Bare head
to right.

Ρ—ΤΠ. CΤΑ. ΔΟΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙ
Hercules standing to left, leaning on his club, and holding the lion's skin. The letters — are in monogram here and afterwards. Æ. 7.

HADRIANOPOLIS.

ΑΤ. Κ. Α. ΚΕΠ. ΚΕΤΗΡΟC. Laureated head to right.

Ρ—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Eagle with spread wings on
a base. Æ. 3½.

PERINTHUS.

1. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. C. ΒΑ. Ν. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Laureated
head to right.

Ρ—ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ. Bacchus to left, with cantharus and
thyrsus. At his feet, a panther. In field a star. Æ. 4½.

Mionnet gives the reverse; but the obverse legend is not given by him, and seems new.

2. *ΑΤΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΜΑΡ. ΙΟΤΑ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ. CEB.*
Radiated head to right.

R— *ΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.* Bacchus standing, to left, holding cantharus and thyrsus. Æ. 6.

PHILIPPOLIS.

. *Μ. ΑΤΡ. CΕΤ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ.* Laureated head of Caracalla to right.

R—*ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ. ΕΝ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙ.* Urn,
on which *ΠΤ . . Α (ΠΤΘΙΑ).* Æ. 6.

CHERSONESUS.

Anterior part of a lion to right, looking back.

R—Field divided into four compartments, two of which are slightly sunk. In one of these a lizard, in the other X and a pellet. Æ. 2½.

APOLLONIA ILLYRICI.

ΑΙCΧΙΝ . . Laureated head of Apollo to left.

R—*ΑΠΟΛ.* Three nymphs dancing around a volcano.

In exergue . . . *PXHNOA ΠΙΟΑ* in two lines. Æ. 4½.

I have not found the names of these magistrates recorded as yet, and cannot complete them.

PHILIPPUS V.

Helmed head to right, the helmet winged, and apparently ending in a griffin's head.

R—*ΒΑ. Φ.* Club and harpa. Æ. 1½.

PTOLEMÆUS EPIRI.

Female head with modius (?) to right.

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R—*ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΤ*. Eagle on a thunderbolt to left. In field, a star and *H*. Æ. 4½.

LOCRI OPUNTII.

Star.

R—Plain. Lead, size 1.

The star resembles that on the small silver of the Opuntii; and Mionnet ascribes to them some coins with no legend, but the same type. I have a brass coin similar to this, but size 1½.

LOCRI INCERTI.

Helmed head of Pallas to right.

R—*ΑΟ*. Bunch of grapes. Æ. 2½.

ACHAIA.

Laureated head of Jupiter to right.

R—The usual monogram of *ΑΧ*, above which the same monogram smaller; below, *M*. The whole in a garland. Æ. 3.

AEGIRA.

. . . *IPATAN*. Fore part of a goat to right.

R—*ΑΡΑ* within a garland. Æ. 2.

This coin completes the legend on the coin given by Mionnet.¹ He, however, read *ΑΙΤΙ*, and in field, *ΑΑ*. These letters are probably the *A. A.* on my coin, the other letters *T. N.* being obliterated. What is the signification of the letters *ΑΡΑ*? They can hardly, I think, mean *Αραχμή*. Should they be thought to do so, it would be curious that the only two coins on which, so far as I know, this word occurs, should be bronze. The other coin has been published by Pellerin, and is of Byzantium.

¹ Supplement, vol. iv., sub Aegira.

CORINTHUS.

1. Pegasus to left; ☿ below.

R—Head of a trident. In field a garland. Æ. 2.

2. Another; in field, an acrostolium. Æ. 2.

3. " " " Σ. Æ. 2.

4. " " " a diademed head to right. In field A Æ. 2.

5. " " " a dolphin: In field H Æ. 2.

6. " " " an amphora. In field E Æ. 2.

7. P. AEBVTIO. P. M. F. C. HEIO. PAMPHILO in a wreath.

R—P. P. F. ITER. COR. Pegasus to right. Æ. 3½.

Mionnet reads P. M. F. TER. COR., but quotes Ramus; not having seen a specimen. Mine reads as above.

8. GERMA . . . VS. CAESAR. Bare head to right.

R—C. HEIO. POLLIONE. ITER. C. MVSSID. PRISCO. II. VIR. in a parsley crown. Æ. 5

9. . . . GAL. CAE. . . . Bare head of Galba to right.

R—I. CAN. AGRIPPAE. II. VIR. COR. Temple, seen from the side. Æ. 4¾.

Mionnet describes a similar coin, but says, "médaille suspecte." This coin is perfectly genuine, though not fine.

10. IM. ITIAN. AVG. GERM. P. P. Laureated head to right.

R—COL. IVL. . . . AVG. CORIN. Neptune seated to left. Æ. 5½.

Mionnet gives a coin with COL. IVL. FLAVIA. AVG. COR.

11. ANTO. . INVS. AVG. PIVS. Laureated head to right.

R—C. L. I. COR. Neptune seated to left. Æ. 7½.

Mionnet gives a smaller coin, Æ. 5, with ANTONINVS PIVS. AVG. on obverse; an unusual legend for Pius.

12. Same obverse.

R—C. L. I. COR. Female standing to left, with patera and cornucopia. Æ. 5.

13. IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. Laureated head to right.

R—C. L. I. COR. Neptune standing to left, with dolphin and trident. Æ. 7½.

14. L. SEPT. SEV. PER. AVG. IMP. VIII. Laureated head to right.

R—C. L. I. C. In exergue ΠΟ. Pegasus walking to left. Æ. 4½.

CRANIUM CEPHALLENÆ. (?)

Head, of uncertain character, to right.

R—K. Æ. 2½.

SAUROMATES II.

BACIAEWOC · ATPOMATOT. Curule chair, on which a garland. In front, a sceptre; in field, a shield. Æ. 7.

EUPATOR.

BACIAEWOC. ETIATOPOC. Diademed bearded head to right, before which a trident.

R—MH within a garland. Æ. 7.

SAUROMATES IV.

BACIAEWOC CATPOMATOT. Diademed bearded head to right.

R—Saurometes on horseback to right, his right hand raised, in his left a spear. In front, before the horse, the head of Severus. In exergue B. Æ. 7½.

SAUROMATES V.

... *IAE . . CAT . O* Diademed head to right.

R—Astarte seated on a throne to left, holding out a patera. Æ. 6, rude fabric.

RHESCUPORIS VII.

Diademed head to right, exactly similar to that engraved by Chaudoir. Corrections, etc., Pl. 3, No. 26; trident before.

R—Astarte seated, to right, holding out a globe. Æ. 3.

On the coin above cited, as on most, Astarte is turned to left.

THOTHORSES.

1. *BACIAEΩC. ΘΟ. Τ.* Diademed head to right
R—Laureated head of Diocletian to right. In front a monogram. In field *Z.* In exergue *ΕΠ.* Æ. 4½.
2. *BACIAEΩC. ΘΟΘΟ* Same obv. In front, *X.*
R—Same head. In exergue *ΕΥΦ.* Æ. 4½.

RHESCUPOIS VIII.

1. *BACI ΠΟ . .* Diademed head to right.
R—Laureated bust of Constantine to right. In field, *HIX* (618). Æ. 4½.
2. *. ΟΠΙΔΟC.* Diademed head to right, a trident before.
R—Laureated bust of Constantine to right, a trident before. In exergue *HIX* (618). Æ. 4.

Mionnet gives no coin of this monarch with *PHCKOT-ΠΟΠΙΔΟC.*

3. *BACI* Diademed head, a garland before it.
R—Laureated head of Constantine to right. In field *ΓΚΧ* (623). Æ. 4.

NICÆA.

1. *CEOTHPOC* Laureated head to right.
R—*NIKAI . . ΩΝ.* Urn, with two palm-branches. Æ. 2¾.

High relief for an Imperial coin, of such small size. A somewhat similar coin in Mionnet is *Æ.* 4, and has one palm-branch.

2. *ANTΩNEINOC. ΑΤΤ.* Laureated head of Caracalla to right.
R—*IKΑ . . ΩΝ.* Female seated to left, holding patera and cornucopia, Æ. 8½.

PERGAMUS.

1. *ΙΟΤΑ. ΜΑΜΕΑΝ. ΚΕΒΑΚΤΗΝ.* Head to right.

R—*ΕΠΙ. ΚΤΡ. Κ. ΤΕΡΤΥΛΛΟΤ. ΠΕΡΤΑΜΗΝΩΝ.*
ΠΡΩ. Γ. ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ. Æsculapius full-faced
 standing. Æ. 8½.

Mionnet gives a smaller coin, differing somewhat from this.

2. *ΚΟΡ. ΚΑΛΩΝΕΙΝΑ. ΚΕΒ.* Head to right.

R—*ΠΕΡΤΑΜΕΝΩΝ.* Bacchus to left, with cantharus
 and thyrsus; at his feet a panther. Æ. 6.

MILETUS.

Apollo Philesius standing to right.

R—Lion reclining, looking back at a star in field. In front *ΕΥ*
 in monogram. In exergue . *ΩΠΤΡΟ.* Æ. 4.

Eckhel read on a coin of Miletus, which, however, had a different type, *ΩΠΤΙΩΝ.* This coin was certainly ill-preserved, since Frölich had seen *ΩΡΙΚΙΩΝ* upon it, and perhaps it should be rectified as above. On my coin, the letters *ΩΠΤΡ* are perfectly clear; the *O* not so clear, and it may be *Ω*, though I would prefer to read (*Z*) *ΩΠΤΡΟ (Υ)*, or some analogous name.

PHOCÆA.

.. *ΤΩΝΙΝΟC. ΑΤΤΟΥCΤΟ.* . Laureated head of Caracalla
 to right.

R—*ΕΠΙ. Μ. ΑΤΡΗΑ. ΜΕΝΕΜ. ΦΟΚΑΕ.* In field
ΩΝ. Fortune standing to left. Æ. 8.

Dumersan describes, in the Catalogue Allier, a coin very similar to this, but reads "*ΕΠΙ. Μ. ΑΤΡΙΑΜΕΝ ΦΟΚΑΕΩΝ.*" In my coin, the *P* and *H* are joined in a

monogram—that is, *PI*, with a cross bar connecting them; I also read *MENEM*. Menemachus, or some similar name, thus rectifying the strange name, *ATPIAMEN*. Mionnet omits the coin altogether.

SMYRNA.

9A ΔΙΑΧ. Bare head of Augustus and Tiberius, face to face.

R—*ZMTPN* *N*. Astarte full-faced standing, holding a Victory and sceptre. In front, a column. In field, a monogram, containing the letters *ΠHP*. Æ. 4½.

CHIOS.

Sphinx to right, seated.

R—Full-faced mask. Lead, size 1½ by 2½ “en lingot.”

SAMOS.

AT. A. ATP. AN. KOMOΔOC. Bare head to right.

R—*CAM* . . . Male figure standing to left, his right hand raised, in his left a spear. Æ. 5.

MYLASA.

ATTOKPATOPA. TPA Laureated head of Trajan to right.

MTAAEEΩN in two lines, between which a globe; the whole in a garland. Æ. 7.

Mionnet gives no coin of Trajan under Mylasa. I have one of Hadrian, with the same reverse, Æ. 7; on obverse, *ATTOKPATOPA AΔPIANON CEBACTON*.

TABA.

AT. KAI. ΠO. AI. ΓAΛΛIHNOC. Laureated bust to right; B before.

R—*APX. IACONOC. TABHNΩN*. Fortune standing to left. Æ. 9.

This serves to correct Mionnet's reading, “*OICONOC*.”

PERGA.

KOPNHΛΙΑ. CANΩNEINA. CEB. Head to right,
upon a crescent.

R—ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Three vases on a table. Æ. $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Wellenheim Catalogue gives a similar coin as unpublished. Sestini has engraved a coin of Gallienus with the same reverse, in the ninth volume of his "Lettere," from the Gotha cabinet.

ANTIOCHIA PISIDIAE.

1. **IMP. CA. GALLIANVS . . .** (*sic*) Laureated head to right.

R—ANTIOCHI. COL. Wolf and twins. In exergue, **SR.**
Æ. $8\frac{1}{2}$.

2. Legend indistinct and blundered. Radiated head of Gallienus to right.

R—ANTIO. CL. Fortune to left. In field **T.** and **S.C.** Æ. 6.

TERMESUS.

Laureated head of Jupiter to right.

R—Horse galloping. **TEP** below. **IΘ** above. Æ. $3\frac{3}{4}$.

GORDUS-JULIA.

1. **A. K. A. ATP. KOMOΔOC.** Laureated head to right.

R—. **ΟΤΑΙΕΩΝ. Γ . ΔΗ . .** Lunus standing to left. Æ. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

2. **ΙΟΤΑΙΑ. ΜΑΜΑΙΑ.** Head to right.

R—ΙΟΤΑΙ. River god recumbent to left. In exergue
ΓΟΡΔΗΝΩΝ. Æ. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

HYPÆPA.

ATT. . K. M. ATP. ANTΩNEINOC. CEB. Laureated
head of Elagabalus to right.

**R—ΕΠΙ. ΑΤΡΗ. ΙΟΤΑΙΑΝΟΤ. CΤΡΑ. ΤΗΑΙ-
ΠΗΝΩΝ.** Juno Pronuba in a tetrastyle temple.
Æ. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

SÆTTENI.

... ΑΙΑ. ΔΟΜΝΑ. CEBAC. . . . Head to right.

R—ΕΠΙ. ΑΤΤΙ PX. A. TO. B. CAI In exergue
ΤΗΝΩΝ litt. fug. Tetrastyle temple, in which a
 naked figure standing to left, looking back, the hands
 pendent. Æ. 8½.

ÆGANIS.

Legend obscure. Laureated head of Claudius to right.

R—ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩΝ. ΕΠΙ. ΑΡΙCΤΑΡΧΟΥ. ΙΕΡΑΚΟΥ.
 Jupiter Aetophorus as usual. Æ. 4¾.

ΑΤΤΕΑ.

A. ΑΤΡΗ. . ΟΜΟΔΟΥC. . . . CAP. Bare youthful head to
 right. In field before, an oval countermark, in which a
 female head? apparently with the head-dress, as
 Mamæa, Otacilia, etc.

R—CΤΡΑ. Μ. ΑΤΡΗ. ΡΟΥΦΟΥC. . . ΑΕΙ. In exergue
ΤΩΝ. Commodus on horseback, pacing to right. In
 field on each side of his head *ΤΟ. Β.* Æ. 8.

Mionnet gives a coin of Commodus, of a different type,
 but with ΕΠ CΤ . . . ΡΟΥΦΟΥC. This coin supplies the
 gentile name of the Prætor.

ZEUGMA.

ΑΤΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΙ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡΙ . . . ΝΕΙΝΟΥC. CEB.
ETC. retrograde. Laureated head to right.

R—ΖΕΤΤΜΑΤΕΩΝ. Temple on a mountain, within a
 garland. Æ. 6.

DAMASCUS.

Radiated head of the sun to right.

R— . . . ΑΣΚΗΝ . . . Mercury standing to left, holding a
 caduceus. In field *Λ. ΠΣ.* Æ. 2¾.

The Pembroke Catalogue gives a coin, but larger, with
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the same inverse, but the bust of victory on the obverse.
This coin is not given by Mionnet.

GERASA.

ΙΟΤΑΙΑ. ΑΤΤΟΤΤΑ. Head of Domna to right.

R—*ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣ. ΤΡΥΧΗ. ΓΕΡΑΚΩΝ.* Bust of Diana to right. Æ. 7½.

Mionnet gives no coin of Julia Domna under Gerasa.

ALEXANDRIA.

1. *ΑΤΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙΑ. ΚΕΒ.* Laureated head to right.

R—*Λ. Δ.* Modius containing ears of corn, between two torches. Æ. 4.

2. Legend fugitive. Laureated head of Antoninus Pius to right.

R—*Λ. Ε.* Eagle on a thunderbolt, to right, looking back. Æ. 6.

3. *Α. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Μ. ΑΤΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ.* . . . Laureated head of Elagabalus to right.

R—*Λ. Ε.* Head of Jupiter-Ammon to right, supporting a globe. Potin 5½.

4. *ΑΤΡ . . . ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ* . . . Laureated head of Alexander to right.

R—*Λ. Ι.* Serapis seated to left, in his left hand a sceptre, his right hand stretched towards Cerberus, at his feet. In front, a branch. On the back of the throne a small Victory advancing towards him, holding garland and palm-branch. Potin 5½.

Neither Zoega nor Mionnet has mentioned this Victory, on similar coins; those seen by them, probably, not having been sufficiently well preserved. The obverse of this coin is rubbed, but the reverse perfectly well preserved and sharp. From the perfect homogeneity of the whole field, I can vouch for the fact, that the Victory has not been added with the graver, but is contemporary with the rest.

5. *ATTO. MAΞIMINOC. TC...CEB. (sic).* Laureated head to right.

R—*L. Γ.* Nile reclining to left. Potin 5½.

6. *A. K. M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. €Τ.* Laureated head to right.

R—*L. €.* Laureated head of Jupiter to right. Potin 5½.

7. *ΔΙΟΚΑΗΤΙΑΝΟC. CEB.* Laureated head to right.

R—*L. Δ.* A Roma Nicephora seated on arms to left. Pot. 4.

8. *ΦΛΑ. ΚΩΝCΤΑΝΤΙΟC. Κ.* Laureated head to right.

R—*L. ΙΑ.* Hope to left. Pot. 4¼.

The latest date given by Sestini, under Constantius, is *L. Δ.*; but this coin being struck during the reign of Diocletian, does not extend the Alexandrian series, as might at first appear.

UNCERTAIN LOCALITY.

1. *AVGVSTVS.* Bare head to right.

R—..... *S. FLACCVS. P. COTTA. BAL. II. . . .* A
garland, within which *SIS . . N. PRCOS.* Æ. 5½.

2. Same obverse.

R—*. STATIV : : VIR.* Same type
as above. Æ. 6½.

See the coin given by Morell (*Thesaurus I., H. 33, No. 23*), which has only *P. COTTA. BAL. II. VIR.* Havercamp, reasoning from another coin engraved by Morrell, concluded that *L. STATIVS* and *P. COTTA BALBVS* were the *Duumviri* under the Proconsul Sisenna; these coins give the full name *L. STATIVS FLACCVS.* Havercamp thought these coins struck in Africa, or at Corinth. They appear to me African, and perhaps struck in the same colony as the coins of Augustus and Ptolemæus, which I should rather think were struck in some Roman colony in Africa, rather than in Spain, as is usually said. These coins have a certain resemblance to those of Ptolemæus in appearance, and are not Spanish.

3. *AIC. CEB. ΓEP. ATOK.* Laureated head of Nero to right.

R—*ΤΩΙ. ΚΩΤΗΠΙ. Τ. C. ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕ. . . C. L. ΕΝΑ.*
within a garland. Æ.8½.

The legend is enclosed in a circle, within the garland, as on coins of Antioch. Mionnet gives this coin imperfectly, quoting Vaillant.

4. *ΑΤΟΚΡΑ ΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ, ΣΕΒΑ.* Laureated head of Vespasian to right.

R—*ΕΤΟΤΣ. Α.* in a garland. Æ.8.

Not in Mionnet. It does not resemble the coins of Cæsarea Capadociæ.

Full-faced head of a bull.

R—*ΣΑ.* Æ4.

A similar coin in the Hunterian Cabinet is attributed to Salamis. It resembles the coins engraved by De Bosset;¹ may it not rather belong to some Cephalonîæ? Do Nos. 38, 39, 40 in De Bosset belong to Cephalonîa, or to Zacynthus? Eckhel classed No. 38 to Elis, in the Cat. Mus. Vindob. I have a coin (helmed head to right R *H*, formed as on No. 39, Æ.2½), which I have been told belongs to Zacynthus. If so, I presume these must also be classed to Zacynthus.

EPIDAUROS.

. *NEINOC.* Laureated head of Antoninus Pius to right.

R—*ΙΕΡΑC.* Æsculapius seated to left; before him a serpent. Æ.5.

This coin completes the legend of the coin quoted by Mionnet from Neuman, which has only *ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΤ.*

¹ Médailles de Cephalonîe. Pl. 3, Nos. 36, 37, 38.

basilica.

FLORIANUS.

IMP. C. M. AN. FLORIANVS. AVG. Radiated bust to right.

R—PROVITENTIA (*sic.*) AVG. Providentia standing. In
exergue, III. III.Æ.

CONSTANTINUS.

The usual type of VRBS. ROMA, but with a comet between
the two stars on reverse. Exergue, TRS. III.Æ.

HONORIUS.

GLORIA. ROMANORVM. Emperor standing, with globe
and Labarum. In field on each side, a cross. Exergue
CONSA. II.Æ.

Banduri has given a coin of Arcadius with the crosses in
the field ; this of Honorius I have not found published.

GLYCERIUS?

Obverse indistinct.

R—Emperor, full-faced, standing, holding cross, and sceptre
transversely. Æ. 1½.

There are no coins in brass of Glycerius mentioned in the
“Descriptive Catalogue.” My authority for the attribu-
tion is the Wellenheim Catalogue, Vol. i., page 235,
Lot 16,870. D.N.G. Tête diadémée. R.
as above. A Visconti also gives a small brass of Glycerius,
in his “Médaglie del Signor Vitali,” vol. ii. page 254.

UNCERTAIN EMPEROR.

No legend. Diademed head to right.

1. R—A and a star. Æ. 1.

2. R—N, below which Z. Æ. 1.

The types on each side are surrounded by a circle. To
what time should these small coins be referred?

UNCERTAIN BYZANTINE.

Two figures full-faced standing, supporting between them the Labarum.

R—Three figures full-faced standing. Lead, size 4.

This coin is most probably to be referred to Romanus IV. and Eudocia, with her three sons, Michel, Constantine, and Andronicus, as De Saulcy gives a gold medallion, with the whole family and the names, which are absent here from the small size of the coin.

I hope some numismatist will take up the subject of ancient leaden coins anew, as there have been so many discovered since Ficoroni, who is, I think, the only writer on the subject. The Wellenheim Catalogue contains a good number of Greek, and some Byzantine. I have seen here a Galba, size of large brass, and a Vitellius, middle brass, undoubtedly ancient.

W. H. SCOTT.

XIV.

REMARKS ON "THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE AND OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS."

AMONG the names of those, who of late years have devoted much time and attention to the long neglected study of ancient British coins, that of the Rev. Beale Post is deservedly well known. Indeed, as far as the laborious collection of facts, and perseverance in following up the subject are concerned, he nearly stands unrivalled. I hope, however, that I shall be pardoned, both by Mr. Post himself and by those who have been accustomed to look up to him as an authority on British coins, if I attempt to show that

the majority of the theories, which he has built on the substratum of facts that he has accumulated, are not only wholly untenable, but such as tend to bring the study of numismatics into disrepute, and place impediments in the way of its advancement. It is from feeling this, that I am induced to analyse and combat some of Mr. Post's theories, a task which I could wish to have fallen into abler hands than my own, but which the wide dissemination of the errors complained of, by means of the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," and to the best of my knowledge, the absence of any refutation of them, will justify me in undertaking; and the rather, as some of them have been lately produced by the author for the instruction of continental antiquaries, in the "Revue Numismatique."

The papers containing the opinions to which I refer, have appeared at intervals since 1845, in the journal above-mentioned, and are entitled "On the Coins of Cunobeline and the Ancient Britons." They are, I believe, intended for publication in a separate volume, which, on account of the number of facts there brought together, will be of great value to numismatists, though a large portion of the theoretical part will have to be received *cum grano salis*; and some of the illustrations are made to represent coins rather as they appeared to Mr. Post than as discerned by the eyes of less imaginative men. But I will now proceed to remark seriatim on some of the points in these papers, which appear to require animadversion.

In reading the author's system of classification, which possesses some degree of merit, one can hardly restrain an exclamation of surprise at finding¹ Class III. made to consist of "coins, of known, or reputedly known, British kings

¹ Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc., vol. i. p. 227.

and chiefs, as Caractacus, Comius, Arviragus, and others." The three instances given being princes to whom no British coins can at present be safely attributed. But of this hereafter. Before proceeding many pages in the first of the essays, Mr. Post's fondness for theorising upon the slightest grounds makes its appearance, though not in that unqualified form which it assumes in his later papers. A sentence, such as the following, is sufficient to set any prudent antiquary on his guard:—"The Janus' head on one of his [Cunobeline's] coins, might have been intended to represent the prudence, with which he supposed he had settled the succession among his sons—an event, however, which seems to have turned out otherwise. The head of Mars on one other, might signify his victories over a neighbouring tribe. The figure of a *coiner* on another might imply his care in improving the coinage of his realm."² It is in fact in this excessive fondness for theorising, together with the desire of saying something that shall appear to be new, on nearly every point, and of offering some interpretation, *talis qualis fuerit*, of legends and devices that have hitherto been considered inexplicable, that the key to most of the errors into which Mr. Post has fallen, is to be found.

Our author's interpretation of "The Tascia or Tascio" is, perhaps, the most remarkable feature in the whole series of papers. For those who are not already acquainted with them, I must give a summary of his views upon this subject. The inscription on coins of CVNOBELINI TASC. F. he thus fills up, Cunobelini Tasciovani Fircobreti "Of Cunobeline the Emperor and legislator:" or else Cunobelini Tasciovani Filii. "Of Cunobeline the son of the Emperor;" or again, and this appears to be the favourite

² Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc., vol. i. p. 229.

reading, Cunobelini Tasciovani Firbolgorum. "Of Cunobeline the Emperor of the Firbolgi." Let us pause to examine the process of reasoning by which these conclusions are attained, the arguments by which they are supported, and the correctness or otherwise of Mr. Post's deductions.

His first and most lasting impression as to the meaning of the word Tasciovanus, appears to have been derived from Dr. Pettingal, who found the root of the word in "Tag," which in several ancient languages conveyed the idea of a ruler. Dr. Pettingal, however, did not go the length of considering Tascio and Tag as the same word, but regarded the former as a derivative from the latter, and meaning a burden imposed by the prince. This Mr. Post rejects, and looks on Tascio as the British form of Taioiseach and Tywysog, the present Erse and Welch for chieftain; and Tasciovanus he considers the Latinized form of Tascio.

Now, here we have a series of improbabilities. In the first place, Tasciovanus is not the form into which Tascio would be converted in Latin: the addition of two syllables to the root, in order to give it a Latin form, being almost unprecedented. In the next place, we find no instance of Tasciovanus being appended to Cunobeline's name as a title on the obverse of his coins; but where it does appear, it is always on the reverse, and apart from his name. Mr. Post will perceive the force of this reasoning, as it is from a similar cause that he regards the Tinc. and Viri. on the coins inscribed Com. F. as the names of towns, and not as titles.³ Again, it is not probable, that a coin bearing Cunobelinus Rex on the obverse, would have the repetition Tasc. on the reverse, though Mr. Post suggests that a wrong die may have been used. But above all, if Tasciovanus be merely

³ Journal of the Brit. Arch. Association, vol. i., p. 304.

the Celtic form of Imperator, how are we to account for the number of coins which appear with this inscription alone, most of which are evidently of a date anterior to Cunobeline, and probably among the earliest of the inscribed British coins. It is contrary to all analogy, to suppose the first coins of any country to be stamped with merely a title, instead of the name of the monarch. Among warlike tribes, with a small degree of civilization, the man, rather than the office, was usually respected. Mr. Post, indeed, observes, that there is not an instance, in ancient or modern times, of a coinage without titles. May I venture to inquire whether he is acquainted with the Macedonian and Sicilian coins, with *ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ*, *ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΟΥ*, *ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ*, *ΘΕΡΩ*, and others, which he may see in Frölich's "Notitia Elementaris." There are also coins of Egbert, and of some of the kings of Northumberland without titles. But Mr. Post adduces a coin with a perfectly new type, in the possession of Mr. C. Roach Smith, "from which it is now clear enough that Tascio is not a man's name, but a title, and, consequently, all theories of a supposed Tasciovanus, father of Cunobeline, at once fall to the ground." The coin in question bears on the obverse "the double-lunated unexplained symbol peculiar to the Icenii" (a derivative, by the way, from the head of Apollo on the Macedonian staters). Above it the letters *VRE* retrograde, below *RCI* or *RSI*. Rev. A horse unmounted, walking to the left, and above the legend *TASCI*—said to have been found in Suffolk.⁴ Mr. Post boldly interprets the letters on the obverse as *Prasutagus Rex*, or *Prasutagus Icenorum Rex*—with what justice I need not stop to show—while the *Tasci* on the reverse stands for the still farther title of Im-

⁴ Conf. Num. Chron., Vol. XII. p. 121.

perator, and puts one in mind of the "Königlich Kaiserlich" on the Austrian tobacco-shops. But with due deference to the opinion of the very able possessor of the coin, it appears to me, and I might add some others who have seen it, of very doubtful authenticity. The ornament on the obverse, is in a totally different style from those which it is said to resemble, and has a degree of stiffness about it, rarely met with on genuine coins. The horse on the reverse, is also of a style of workmanship, such as I have seen on no other British coin; and last, but not least, the weight of the coin (64 grains), bears no analogy to that of any other British copper coins, while its thickness is also unparalleled. It is, therefore, of such doubtful character, that its unsupported testimony is utterly valueless; and even supposing it to be genuine, the inscription VRE. RS1. has yet to be explained.

But, admitting that all the surmises as to the meaning of the word Tascio are correct, it by no means follows that Tasciovanus is not a proper name, of which Tascio forms a component part, and without for a moment insisting that Mr. Birch's conjecture, that Tasciovanus was the name of the father of Cunobeline, is incontestably certain and correct, yet I think, every one must acknowledge that it has a large amount of evidence in its favour, and will require stronger grounds of disbelief than those suggested by Mr. Post to be adduced against it, before it can fall into disrepute.

And now let us turn our attention to the F., FI., or FIR., which Mr. Post reads on Mr. Wigan's coin. I leave Mr. Neville's coin entirely out of the question, the last letter upon it being too imperfect for its testimony to be of any weight. The difference in the power of vision possessed by different persons, is truly marvellous, and no one looking at the engraving given by Mr. Post, and that given in the

"Numismatic Chronicle," Vol. VII., Plate V., would imagine they were from the same specimen; but so it is, and we will if necessary consider the reading of TASC. FIR. on this coin as established. And what is the result? We have one coin reading FIR., where analogy teaches us to expect FIL. And when we consider the imperfect method in which the majority of the legends on British coins are given, this is by no means remarkable, the word Tasciovanus appearing under the forms of Tascia, Tascie, Tascio, Tasciai, Tassie, etc. We may also remember that L and R are convertible letters, as will at once be apparent when the pronunciation of the English words Calf, Balm, etc., and the derivation of the French Epître and Apôtre, from Epistola and Apostolus, are brought to mind. To lap and wrap are but different forms of the same word. But to return to the F., which, according to Mr. Post's latest hypothesis, stands for Firbolg. This word, which is said to signify the men of Belgium, was, I believe, discovered somewhere in Ireland, and was probably never heard of by any antiquary till within the last year. "It is also to be found in another form—viz., as Viri Bullorum [qy. the Men of Bulls?], Fir and Viri having the same signification." Now here, by Mr. Post's own showing, we have a pretty complete proof that the F., or even Fir., cannot stand for Firbolg, as without at least some part of the Bolg, the F. or Fir. would have no meaning whatever, but be like "homo a man, a name common to all men," and might stand for Firromans, Firkreeks, or Firanything. Indeed, if the F. on the coins of Cunobeline, be the commencement of a collective proper name, beginning with Fir., it could not have been Firbolg, as there is no reason to suppose that Cunobeline ruled over the whole of the Belgae, or indeed over any one of their tribes. Mr. Post seems aware of the difficulty

of maintaining his theory in this respect, as he is compelled to ask his readers "not to fail to see a mis-statement" in the passage in Cæsar *Bell. Gall. lib. v. cap. xii.*, where he says that the interior of Britain is inhabited by the aborigines, and the coast by colonies which had crossed over from Belgium, and who generally retained the name of their parent tribes. But if the F., or Fir., does not, and cannot mean *Firbolg*, Mr. Post may revert to his original hypothesis, that it means *Vergobretus*, or *Fircobretus*, as he is pleased to spell it, contrary to the only two authorities there are for the word—viz., Cæsar, and the coin of *Cisiambus*.

The office of *Vergobretus*, according to the former, was only annual, and there is no authority whatever for supposing it to have existed in Britain; but we will, for the sake of argument, allow that the office did exist, that it was perpetual, and that *Cunobeline* held it. Now, if this were the case, would it be typified on his coins, by the single letter F., or at the utmost Fir.? We have coins, which Mr. Post attributes to *Cunobeline*, with the legend *Tascio* on the obverse, and *Ver.* on the reverse; yet this *Ver.*, though actually the first syllable of *Vergobretus*, even Mr. Post acknowledges to refer to *Verulam*. It is therefore evident, that the moneyers would, if they had had to distinguish between the town and the office, have added a part of the second syllable in each case, as "F. and V. were interchangeable among the nations of antiquity as they are now among the Germans." We are, therefore, after all, driven to Mr. Post's third alternative, that F. represents *Filius*; though this is only granted with a proviso, that *Tasciovanus* is in that case to mean the Emperor Augustus, who on this supposition might have struck the coins inscribed with *Tascio* alone. Such a condition requires no arguments to

make it void and of no effect, and we will, therefore, proceed to another class of coins—those usually attributed to the family of Comius.

They are appropriated by Mr. Post in two different manners, which I will briefly describe.

First—They are considered to have been struck by Comius himself; in which case, they are to be read as bearing the name of Comius, combined with some of the titles Eppillus, Veric, Vergobretus, and Rex. The names of two towns, Tincuntium and Viridunum are, in this case, also to be found upon them. Secondly—They are considered to have been struck by different princes, and the reverses of the several varieties are to be read as follows:—Commios, or Communitas Firbolg; while the obverses give the names of Eppillus, Viridovix, and Veric (who are now monarchs), and the names of the towns, Tincuntium, and of Viridunum also, when Rex does not occur after Vir. With regard to the first hypothesis, by which Com. F. is interpreted as Comius Fircobretus, I have already commented on, the extreme improbability of Vergobretus being represented by a single F., on coins where Ver. or Vir. appears, with confessedly a different interpretation, even supposing the term Vergobretus to have been in use in Britain, of which we have not the slightest proof. But on these coins, we should have a whole host of words, all *idem sonantes* as to their first syllable—Vergobretus, Verica, Viridunum, and Viridovix; so that the chances against F. representing any word commencing with Fir. or Ver. are greatly multiplied. The name Eppillus, Mr. Post informs us, is a title signifying hereditary father—or, rather, he chooses to consider it the same word as the Gaulish Atepilos, with what reason I cannot perceive. The resemblance between atramentum and ramentum is equally great.

The assumption that Veric, or as it is to be read on some coins Verica, is a title, is perhaps the most unjustifiable of Mr. Post's speculations. According to his account, it is the Celtic Ver.-Rix, high king. On a previous occasion, Ver. has been supposed by him to be the same as Fear, or Viri: so that Ver Rix might, more properly, be considered as a translation of Ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, a title, with which the Trojan ancestors of the British kings were but too well acquainted. The word, however, is not Verrix, but Verica; and Rex, not being a Celtic, but a Latin word, could never have been thus metamorphosed. It is therefore evident, that this interpretation of these coins must be abandoned, and, as in his later papers, there is some appearance of Mr. Post having given it up, I need say no more, but at once proceed to his second hypothesis.

This is of rather less difficult acceptance than the first, inasmuch as it is for one part of the legend only, Com. F., that any great amount of credulity is required. This, as has already been observed, he interprets as Commios, or Communitas Firbolg, "The confederacy, or state of the Belgae." If, however, the former reading were intended, and, if Commios really means a territory, or state, yet I have, I think, shown that Firb. is the greatest abbreviation that could possibly occur of the word Firbolg—supposing there were such a word—and the coins must then have read Com. Firb. If the latter reading, Communitas Firbolg, were meant to be signified, we must, to preserve the Latin idiom, have had Com (munitas) Belg (arum). We have, however, neither of these, but Com. F., or even C. F.; so that, it seems that in interpreting the legends on these coins, we must adopt some different rules from those of Mr. Post, and I think the commonly received opinion that they relate to the family of Comius, by whom the coins were struck, cannot

be far from the truth. Indeed, Mr. Post has come round to the opinion that such princes as Eppillus, Viri(dovix), and Vericus, did exist, and struck the coins in question; but that any one of them was a son of Comius, he will on no account admit. His principal objections are, first—That we have no coin reading Commi. F.,⁵ which is now by the discovery of Mr. Tupper's, Mr. Rolfe's, and Mr. Drummond's coins, all reading Verica Commi F., entirely annulled; and, secondly—The number of persons (either three or four) all independent monarchs and sons (or grandsons) of Comius. "By this multiplication of persons, the *reductio ad absurdum* is pretty nearly, if not quite, reached, and it only requires another varying type or two of this class, the existence of which we cannot doubt, to convince the most sceptical." I will therefore suspend my judgment till these promised discoveries are made. That Com. F. typified the name of any particular state or confederacy, is, I think, disproved by the fact, that the coins inscribed Eppillus, are found in one district (Kent); while those with Tinc. and Viri. are usually discovered in another (Hants, Sussex, etc). Mr. Post regards Eppillus as the son of Divitiacus; it is really a pity that none of his coins with Divi. F. Pater Patriæ have as yet been discovered.

We will now turn to our author's attributions of some other classes of British coins, which seem to demand some notice on my part. As far as the coins⁶ of Caractacus, quoted from Camden and Speed, are concerned, as they have not been authenticated in modern times, I shall pass them by; there are, however, some other coins reading Epati and Epp., which Mr. Post attributes to Caractacus. Those reading Epp. may, I think, be transferred to Eppillus

⁵ Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc. vol. ii. p. 27. ⁶ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 12.

without further comment; but the two reading *Epati* (or *KEPATI*, according to Mr. Post),⁷ deserve attention. The obverse presents the head of *Hercules* in the lion's skin,—a type probably borrowed from the coins of *Gades*; and it is the lower part of the folds of the lion's skin, where they meet under the chin of *Hercules*, that our author's zeal for a theory has converted into a letter. The letter thus formed is to be read as *K*, though more resembling an *R*; the legend is then to be converted into Greek, and read *KEPATI*, which in its turn is to mean *Caractacus*. It is true that Mr. Post, in a paper read before the Numismatic Society in January, 1849, regards the character, which is "evidently neither Greek nor Roman," as Celtiberian, and having the power of *K* or *CH*; but this he has since retracted, or I should have been at the pains of showing that a Celtiberian letter, of such a form, had no such power. The folly of supposing that coins of *Caractacus*, the son of *Cunobeline*, whose later coins, without exception, bear Latin legends, should be inscribed in Greek is self-evident. The only place, too, where such coins are known to have been found, is *Farley Heath*, at some distance from *Caractacus* dominions.

Another class consists of "the coins of *Athori* and cognate coins," under which head a considerable variety of British types is collected. The "*Athori*" type is that of *Ruding Plate A. 89*, and the others consist of coins of *Dubnovellaunus* (by Mr. Post made to read *Durnaunos*), coins of *Tasciovanus*, and uninscribed coins, with what is called the *Verulam* type with the four converging branches upon them. I beg to refer the reader to Mr. Post's description of the

⁷ Num. Chron., Vol. XI. p. 92. Combe, pl. i. fig. 10. Akerman's Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, p. 185.

obverse [as he calls the side bearing the horse] of these coins, by which he will find that they present, some a case of sacrificial knives under the horse, some a curved object resembling a serpent coiled, or a *cockatrice*, and others a druidical circle above the horse. In other words, the degenerate representations of a lyre, or some such adjunct, of the hind legs of the second horse, and the misplaced wheel of the biga on the Macedonian status are to be found upon them.

But I am losing sight of Mr. Post's attribution of these coins to the sons of Cunobeline. His reasons for so doing are, that there have been no coins assigned to the three years between the death of Cunobeline and the conquest of Claudius; and that this period having been one of hostility, or commencing hostility against Rome, Romanised types on British coins might have become out of favour with the representatives of Cunobeline, and types of a more national character been adopted. Even supposing these coins to belong to the era thus assigned to them, what possible grounds there can be for connecting them with the sons of Cunobeline, I cannot perceive. The names of Dubnovellaunus and Tasciovanus on the coins are, however, sufficient to settle Mr. Post's theory. Before leaving this subject, I might remark, that no coin with the legend Athori is to be found, and that which our author so reads is in fac tAΘΘ, followed by portions of other letters. This legend is to be traced on various coins with the Theta gradually assuming the shape of a D with a dot or bar in its centre, which also gradually disappears, and the D alone remains. It is one of these coins that was found lately at Cambridge, and which is engraved by Mr. Post as reading VODH(OC), and assigned by him to Boadicea. The real legend is ADDHIC. Another is given by Mr. Birch, Num. Chron. Vol. XIV. p. 77.

I am much inclined to consider Mr. Post correct in disputing the usual attribution of the coins inscribed Sego, and Boduoc, to Segonax, and Boadicea; but whether his new method of assigning them to Segontium and the Dobuni, be the right one, or whether they ought not rather to be considered *incerti*, I will not attempt to decide. Of coins assigned by our author to various British states, we have several varieties, which are given to the Cassii, Dobuni, Attrebates, Coritani, and Cangi. The coin assigned to the Attrebates is in all probability one of those inscribed Catti, but from some cause with the C deficient. Of those supposed to read Cori, and attributed to the Coritani, there is, in the Bodleian collection, a specimen with a considerable part of another letter, apparently an O after the I, which militates considerably against Mr. Post's hypothesis. The attribution of Mr. Beesley's coin⁸ with the supposed legend *QVANTEΘ* to the Cangi, is a fine specimen of the effect of a vivid imagination. I have now before me impressions of two coins of exactly the same type, one from the Bodleian, and the other from the Museum collection; and from those I am able to assert that the supposed QV are not letters, but parts of the degenerated biga; the so-called V occurring also on many of the coins inscribed Cori. There remains, then, only the legend *ANTEΘ*, the Γ of which in the Bodleian specimen is either a T or an I, and the concluding letter is in both cases a D. So much for the Cangi.

I have been induced to carry these remarks to a much greater length than I had originally intended; I must, therefore, pass by the chapters on the coins of the Icenii, those of the Brigantes, and the Angora inscription, without

⁸ Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc., vol. ii. p. 24.

comment, though the derivations and interpretations of some of the inscriptions on the coins would be found curious; and the ascertainment of the fact, that the father of Cunobeline was named Timantius by the presence of three letters TIM, in the Angora inscription, cannot but be considered a surprising result.

In conclusion, I must beg to offer the most ample apologies to Mr. Post, if in anything that I may have said I have in the least transgressed the bounds which courtesy dictates; and the more especially as I am convinced that Mr. Post is actuated by a genuine desire of advancing numismatic science, and of placing the history of the early Britons upon a sure and firm foundation. I must also do him the justice to add, that I believe that many of his theories have been thrown out principally for the purpose of inducing discussion upon their merits, and by this means promoting the cause of truth. Looking upon them in this light, I trust that Mr. Post may not find the remarks I have felt called upon to make, entirely unacceptable, and that he will receive them in the same amicable spirit in which they were undertaken.

J. EVANS.

XV.



THE above cut represents a Two-Gulden piece struck at Frankfort, in 1848, by the then Constituent-Assembly. Its interest consists in this, that on it the empire of Germany is distinctly given to the king of Prussia; a rank which it is well known that a certain party in that kingdom were anxious to obtain for their king; but which, for the peace of Europe, it is fortunate they did not succeed in procuring for him. The piece is one of extreme rarity, only one other specimen being known to exist; the die having been immediately broken, and such specimens as had been struck having been called in, on the change which took place shortly after in the Assembly, by whose authority it was issued.

Obv.—Area. FRIEDRICH WILHELM KOENIG VON PREUSSEN.

Margin. ERWÄHLT ZUM KAISER DER DEUTSCHEN D. 28. MARZ 1849

Rev.—Area. Double-headed eagle.

Margin. CONSTITUIRENDE VERSAMMLUNG I.D.F. STADT FRANKFURT. 18 MAI 1848.

On the rim.—ZWEI GULDEN.

VOL. XIV.

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XVI.

COINS OF ANCIENT AFRICA.

A FEW years ago, we purchased a large number of ancient Spanish and African coins, which had been bought by one of our dealers at the sale of the numismatic collection of Mr. Mark, our late consul at Tangier. Among them was the piece engraved at the head of the accompanying plate, which we subsequently presented to the British Museum.

Obv.—*Legend in barbarous and unintelligible characters.* Head of a man of advanced age, wearing a hood or cap, the top having two floating bands or streamers : behind, a flower (?)

R. ⲙⲁⲕⲙⲁ in *Punic characters.* A boar, running to the right.
Æ. 6. (Plate, fig. 1.)

Believing this piece to be altogether a novelty, we forwarded a description of it to the late M. Falbe, who was much interested with it, and requested a cast might be sent him, that it might be admitted into his long-announced work on the Coins of Ancient Africa. M. Falbe concurred with us in assigning this coin to *Macomada*, and observed that his learned colleague, M. Lindberg was of opinion that it belonged to the city of that name in *Syrtica*.

"The legend of the obverse," he observes, "is undecipherable ; but the reverse offers the word *Magouma*, which may indicate *Macomada*. M. Lindberg is disposed to attribute this piece, and two others with the same legend, but with different types, to *Macomada Sclorum* in *Syrtica*, the chief station of the *Præfectus limitis Macomadenis*, but the letters do not resemble those which we find on the money of *Syrtica*, the attribution of which is ascertained ; and the whole type, especially the head, rather indicates a

Numidian fabric; for these reasons, therefore, I prefer assigning it to the city of Numidia called *Macomada*."

The second coin is preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It has been communicated to us by Mr. W. Scott, of Edinburgh, with the following observations:—

"Dumersan, in his catalogue des Médailles de M. Allier de Hauteroche, p. 114. first described a coin, attributed by M. de Hauteroche to Carrhæ, in Mesopotamia. 'Tête barbue a droite. R. Trois épis, XAPP. Inédite. Bronze, 5. L'orthographe du nom de cette ville a varié selon les auteurs. Cette médaille est la seule où l'on le trouve écrit par un X.'

"Millingen has engraved and described a similar, if not the same coin, in his Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins, repeating, so far as I remember, the same observation only.

"Mionnet has described it also, following the above-mentioned authors. There exists, however, in the Museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, a coin, brought from Africa by the late secretary of that society, Mr. Drummond Hay, which shows clearly that the attribution to Carrhæ is unfounded.

Bare male head with short pointed beard to right.

R. Three ears of corn erect. Between the stalks, punie letters. Æ

"The coin is indubitably African. Of the letters I do not attempt an explanation, further than that the last is *Cheth*. The two first characters appear as if joined at the top, whether accidentally or not I cannot say. By comparing the coin as given above with the engraving of Millingen, their identity will be established. It will be noticed, that the P of the coin in Millingen is a perpendicular line, with

a slanting stroke, which does not return to the perpendicular one, more simply the Etruscan P reversed."

That our correspondent is perfectly right in questioning the appropriation of this coin to Carrhae, our readers will see by the example engraved in our plate (fig. 2). We have added a representation of the coin engraved and described by Millingen, as furnishing a curious instance of the caution necessary to be exercised in copying an imperfect legend. That a writer so well-informed, and of such practical experience as Millingen should have been guilty of such a blunder appears to us wonderful indeed. A glance at the coin might have told him that its fabric was decidedly African, while the novelty of its orthography according to his interpretation, might at least have awakened a doubt as to the propriety of the location he has assigned to it; but he was probably misled by the previous error of Dumersan, who first described the coin in the Catalogue of D'Auteroche. A reference to the coin as now engraved, and a comparison of it with that which is figured below it, will satisfy the reader that there are no grounds for attributing it to a Mesopotamian city. To what city it should actually be referred is another question; the third character of the legend appears to us to be the only one about which there can be no doubt; the others may probably be interpreted by comparison with other specimens, and in the hope that our notice may assist in assigning it to its proper place in numismatic geography, we have thought it deserving a more correct representation.

Our third coin (the 4th of the plate) is also communicated by Mr. Scott, from the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Obv. Head of Ammon.

R. BAPKAI. . . . An eagle. Æ. (Plate, fig. 4.)

This piece appears to be new among the types of Barcæ

The fourth coin, of which a cast has been sent us by the same gentleman, has been already published, but apparently incorrectly. It may be thus described.

Two male heads, side by side, to the right.

R. שמו (?) in *punic characters*. Two horses unbridled and at liberty. Æ. (Pl. fig. 5).

"Mionnet," observes Mr. Scott, "has published this coin under Parnormus. One reading of the legend will be found in Pl. xx. No. 43, and another in the Supplement, vol. i. pl. viii. No. 37. Bellerman, as quoted by Gesenius, in his *Mon. Phœn.* p. 328, read אמה and classed it to Amathus in Cyprus. Gesenius reads אשה, and leaves it among the incerti of Africa. I have never found the coin engraved, nor the legend accurately given. As regards the attribution of this coin, I find in Ortelius, *SACAZAMA VICUS*, in Numidia, which in Ptolemy is *Sacamazza*, but this was situated on the western shore of the Greater Syrtis, not very far from Macomada. I find also a town in Numidia called *Simachi* by the Ravennese geographer, and *Simachi* in the Atlas of the Society of Useful Knowledge. If it is advisable to restore the name to *Simmachi*, or *Simaghi*, we may possibly class to it this coin."

XVII.

UNPUBLISHED COINS OF CUTHRED, BALDRED, AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

BY JOHN B. BERGNE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 27th, 1851.]

I HAVE three remarkable coins to bring to the notice of the Society this evening.

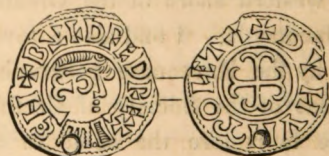
The first is of Cuthred, king of Kent.

Obv.— + LVÐRED REX without bust; a cross paté with a pellet in the centre; in each angle a small wedge or triangle.

Rev.—✠EABA. A tribrach with a small circle in the centre, inclosing a very small tribrach composed of three wedges; a similar wedge also in each arm of the larger tribrach.

It will be seen from this description, that the coin is in most respects similar to that engraved in Ruding, Plate III. No. 3, and especially to the fragment in Plate xxvi. Appendix, which is likewise engraved in Hawkins, No. 54, and is in the Museum collection. It differs from those coins in the details of the tribrach, and by having in the centre a circle in which the arms of the tribrach meet; an arrangement which I do not see in any of the coins of the tribrach type figured in the works of Ruding and Hawkins.

This coin, which is in a perfect state of preservation, was procured by me in Bedfordshire. I could not ascertain where it was found, but it was probably within that county.



The next coin furnishes an unpublished type of Baldred, or Beldred, king of Kent, the successor of Cuthred, and the last of the sovereigns of that division of the heptarchy.

The coins of this king are so rare, that I shall begin by enumerating their different types, and the number of specimens which exist of each, as far as I am aware.

TYPE.

SPECIMENS.

1. *Obv.*—BALDRED REX LANT. The king's bust to the right, with beard.

Rev.—DR LVRTS (for *Dorobernia Civitas*) in the centre; a moneyer's name in the outer circle. Ruding, Plate III. No. 1. Hawkins, No. 57.

Of this type there are the following specimens known, varying in the name of the moneyers, and in some minute details.

TYPE.

SPECIMENS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| DIORMOD MONETA. In the Museum collection, formerly Tyssen | 1 |
| TIDEBEARHT MONET. In Mr. Cuff's collection. Found with other coins of the same period, in Suffolk, about twenty years ago | 1 |
| SIGESTEF MONET. In the cabinet of the Rev. J. F. Dymock; previously in those of Mr. Dimsdale and Mr. Rich | 1 |
| The name of the king, on this specimen, reads BELDRED. | |
| 2. <i>Obv.</i> —BALDFED FEX. A very rude bust to the right; the ear indicated by a Mercian $\mathfrak{C}$. | |
| <i>Rev.</i> —EDELMOD MONETA. In the centre, a small circle; from whence issue six arms or rays. Hawkins, No. 58. In the British Museum | 1 |
| Another specimen of this type, somewhat broken, of the same moneyer, and apparently differing only in there being eight rays instead of six on the reverse, is engraved in Ruding, Appendix, Plate XXIX. No. 12, and is stated in the text to be in the collection at the Bodleian Library | |
| 3. <i>Obv.</i> —BELDRED REX. No bust. A plain cross in the centre. | 1 |
| <i>Rev.</i> —PERHEARD. A plain cross in the centre. Hawkins, No. 59. In the British Museum | 1 |
| 4. <i>Obv.</i> —BELDRED REX LANT. No bust. In the centre a plain cross, with a pellet in each angle. | |
| <i>Rev.</i> —OBA. A cross with pellets, as on the obverse, within a circle, from whence issue four limbs, each terminating in a Mercian $\mathfrak{C}$, which alternate, in the outside circle, with | |

TYPES.

SPECIMENS,

the three letters of the moneyer's name and the usual cross. Ruding, Plate III. No. 2. In the British Museum, from the Tyssen Collection.....

1

Another specimen of this type is buried in the Hunter Collection at Glasgow. From a MS. catalogue of that collection, made by Dr. Combe, with illustrations pasted on the leaves, which is in the possession of Mr. Cuff, it seems to resemble the Museum coin in every respect

1

5. *Obv.*—BELDRED REX LANT. No bust. A cross crosslet in the centre.

Rev.—SVVEENERD. A plain cross in the centre. Ruding, Plate III. No. 3. In the British Museum from the Tyssen Cabinet..

1

To these must now be added the newly-discovered coin, the type of which is as follows:—

6. *Obv.*—BALDFED FEX EN. Bust to the right, very like that on type No. 2.

Rev.—DVNVN MONETA. A cross moline in the centre.....

1

Total number of specimens..... 10

The coin has unfortunately met with rough usage. The edge is broken; it is nearly cracked across the field; and, moreover, its ignorant former possessor has bored a hole through it in order to suspend it to his watch-chain; a mode of exhibition which, as may be supposed, has been anything but beneficial to its general condition.

The peculiarity of the R being rather like an F, which occurs on the obverse of the two coins of type No. 2, will be observed upon this coin likewise; and also the mode of indicating the ear, or back part of the hair, by a Mercian ω , as upon the museum specimen of that type. The A in the king's name is inverted. The mode in which the word

Cantii is abbreviated, differs from that upon any other coin of the kings of Kent, with which I am acquainted. The form of the C is also very peculiar. The coin is rubbed and somewhat indistinct in that part; but the C looks more like the semicircular E which occurs on some of the coins of Offa (*e. g.* Ruding, Plates IV, and V, Nos. 1, 6, 15, 17, 32), than the angular L which is usual on the Kentish coins.

This coin is the property of Mr. Nealds, a wine-merchant at Guildford, in the neighbourhood of which place it was found. Mr. Nealds does his best to preserve any objects of interest which may be discovered in that locality; and it is pleasing to see, that through his means this rare coin has been saved from destruction; for another year's wear on the watch-chain would probably have reduced it to a smooth piece of silver. He has shewn the interest which he takes in numismatic pursuits, by having the wood-cut at the head of these notes engraved at his own expense, for the purpose of appearing in the Numismatic Chronicle.



The remaining coin which I wish to describe is of William the Conqueror; and is also, in some respects, unpublished.

Obv. + PILLEMVS VI. The king's bust to the right.

Rev. + PVLFPINE ON LVI (for London). Type as Hawkins, No. 233.

The general style of the obverse also resembles the type of No. 233 of Hawkins' Plates; but the head is turned in the opposite direction, and is larger, filling up more completely the field of the coin. The coin is in the finest

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condition, and was obtained from my friend Mr. Cureton, to whom it came among a miscellaneous parcel of coins, said to have once belonged to a Scottish family.

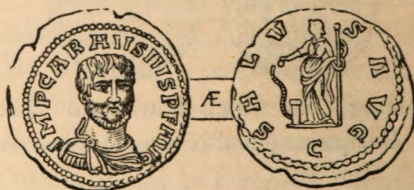
When we consider that many thousand coins of William the Conqueror have been brought to light in various hoards, discovered even within the last twenty years, to say nothing of the finds of earlier date, which possibly were not so carefully examined as the more recent ones, it is somewhat remarkable that a chance specimen should now turn up differing in type from any hitherto known. It was accompanied by one or two specimens of the ordinary type of No. 233 of Hawkins.

XVIII.

COIN OF CARAUSIUS, OF A NEW AND UNPUBLISHED TYPE.

BY JOHN B. BERGNE.

Read before the Numismatic Society, November 27th, 1851.



ON account of the connection of the usurping emperor Carausius with Britain, his coins have always been regarded with peculiar interest by English antiquaries. They exist in all the three metals; being of common occurrence in brass, of the third size only; rare in silver; and supremely so in gold. The fabric of the few specimens which

are to be found in gold, is bold and fine, closely resembling that of the contemporary coins of Diocletian and Maximian; while, with rare exceptions, the fabric of the silver and copper coins is rough and even barbarous. The standard of the silver varies through every stage of debasement down to little better than billon or washed copper; and yet, however rude be the fabric and work, the portrait is uniformly characteristic, and not to be mistaken for, or confounded with, that of any other emperor.

The types of the reverse are of great variety. In the last edition of Mr. Akerman's work on the coins of the Romans relating to Britain, 53 varieties in gold and silver are enumerated, and no less than 233 in brass; and it is probable that others are now known, as not a year passes without some previously undescribed variety being discovered. In the bed of the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Richborough, St. Alban's, and other Roman stations in the southern half of England, coins of Carausius are found in great numbers. Indeed it is probable, that on examining any dozen coins picked up successively in the fields which occupy the site of the ancient Verulam, two or three would prove to be of Carausius.

Notwithstanding this great abundance of specimens and variety of type, it is well known that it is a matter of great difficulty to procure an example, even of the commonest style of bust and most ordinary reverse, of good work and in fine condition. Hence, when any such specimen occurs, it is proportionably valued; and of course much more so when the type is rare, new, or possessing historical or artistic interest.

A most valuable and interesting specimen of this class is now exhibited upon the table of this Society, through the kindness of Mr. Roach Smith, to whom it was presented by

a friend residing at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, a village which occupies the site of the Roman town Urioconium or Viroconium, where the coin was discovered. It is in brass, of the third size. The obverse presents the usual title of the Emperor, but with the singular novelty of a bare and full-faced portrait. In both these respects it is unique, as all the coins of Carausius hitherto known, whether in gold, silver, or brass, present the portrait in profile, and either helmeted, laureated, or (as generally) with a radiated crown, but never bare. The work is good, and the condition fine; the portrait, as usual, bold and characteristic. The reverse is one of the most ordinary occurrence.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. The bare head of Carausius full-faced.

Rev.—SALVS AVG. An erect figure of a female (Hygeia) feeding out of a patera a serpent, which rises from the base of an altar. In the exergue the letter C, probably for *Claesentum*.

Among the coins of Maxentius, struck from fifteen to twenty years after the death of Carausius, an instance occurs of a full-faced type in silver (No. 16 in Akerman's Catalogue), and there are also a few rare instances of the same sort of type among the gold coins of Licinius Junior, and Constantine the Great. In brass of this period, however, the type is exceedingly rare, if not altogether unique. At a later period in the Byzantine series, it becomes common. A full-faced bust appears, also, on some rare reverses of the gold and silver coins of Septimius Severus and his family, so represented for the sake of symmetrical arrangement, between two other busts in profile, looking respectively to the right and left. But I think this coin of Carausius is the earliest example of that style of head for the single bust on the principal side, or obverse, of a Roman imperial medal.

XIX.

ANOTHER COIN READING "WERERIC."

Read before the Numismatic Society, November 27th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM glad to be able to add another coin to the list of those reading PERERIE, and supposed to have been struck by the authority of either Henry or Roger of Newburgh, Earls of Warwick. Of these coins, three are already known, two of which were first brought into notice by Mr. Rashleigh in the 12th Volume of the Numismatic Chronicle, and may be thus described:—

Obv. ✠ PERERIE. Profile to the right, holding a sceptre fleurée.

R. GODRIEVS ON: LV. A cross moline the ends returned and forming fleurs de lis within the angles.

One of them is in Mr. Rashleigh's own collection, and the other has been liberally presented by him to the British Museum. A second variety was exhibited by Mr. Webster at a meeting of the Numismatic Society, Nov. 28th, 1850. The type was in all respects similar to that of Mr. Rashleigh (*viz.* Hawkins, 270, as above described), and the legend on the obverse the same. The reverse, however, read, RAMVN . . NICOL. The third variety, to which I now beg to call attention, has for many years been in the Museum collection. The reasons for its not being already well known appear to be these, that it was incorrectly catalogued by Taylor Combe as reading STIEFNE, and that the coins in such collections are more usually consulted

for their reverses than obverses. But, however that may be, the coin in question reads distinctly PERERIE on the obverse, with the same type as the other varieties. The reverse is also of the same type as the others but reads + PILLEM \P. It is described by Combe as reading PILLEM. ON. P. . and attributed to Winchester, but here too, strange to say, he is incorrect. It is unfortunately impossible to determine what town was the place of mintage. The portions of the two letters that remain are apparently part of an R, and a P or W, and the only two towns to which these letters can be referred, are, I think, NORP(ich) or PÄRP(ick). We have then three towns in various parts of this kingdom, viz., London, Lincoln, and Norwich or Warwick, at which these coins reading PERERIE were nominated; and it becomes a matter of great interest to decide by which of the Earls of Warwick (for I think there is little doubt that thus far they are correctly attributed) they were struck, and from what cause the earl was possessed of such power in the various towns whose names appear on his coins. It is, however, a subject requiring more time and greater means of research than I have at my command, and I must therefore content myself with recommending it to the attention of Mr. Rashleigh, or some other member of our society, who, I have but little doubt, will find his enquiries repaid with success.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN EVANS.

Nash Mills, Nov. 19th, 1851.

XX.

ACCOUNT OF "KIN TING TSEEN LUH," A CHINESE
WORK ON COINS, IN THE LIBRARY OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS, HON. LIB. NUM. SOC.

Read before the Numismatic Society, November 27th, 1851.

AT the commencement of the last session, I had the pleasure of reading to you an account of a work on Chinese coins, in the library of the Society, entitled "Tseen Shih Too." Since that time, another Chinese work on the same subject, has been presented to the Society by E. A. Bowring, Esq.; and as I have attentively examined it during the recess, I have now to lay the result of my investigation before you, being encouraged to do so by the interest my former communication on this subject appeared to excite.

The work now under consideration consists of one thick volume. It is entitled—

(Pl. fig. 1) KIN, *Imperial*,
TING, *fixed or authorized*,
TSEEN, *money*,
LUH, *list or catalogue*,

which we may therefore render "List or Catalogue of imperial authorized Money," evidently implying money authorized by the imperial authority, and consequently entitled to be considered as the current money of the Chinese empire.

There is a preface, which is followed by some introductory remarks, in which, among other things, we are informed that this work is in sixteen sections, and that it was presented to Keen Lung in his fifteenth year. The Emperor

Keen Lung reigned from 1736 to 1795; and, consequently, if we consider that the fifteenth year of his reign is implied, we get for the date of the compilation of this work the year 1751. It appears, however, to have gone through several editions, as further on we have an allusion to the 52nd year and 2nd month of the same emperor; and this is, probably, the date of the present edition, viz., 1788. It appears to be a compilation by an author who terms himself (fig. 2) *Chin Tang Kin Gan*. The word *Chin* implies that the person before whose name it is placed was a servant of the crown, or a statesman; and, consequently, we may render the sentence by "His Majesty's servant *Tang Kin Gan*." Many other names are mentioned, probably of persons who either assisted the author in this compilation, or who were former writers on the subject. All of these have before them the word *Chin*, and some are also followed by the word (fig. 3) *kwan*, the designation of an officer of the Chinese government, which we commonly render by the word *Mandarin*. The introduction is followed by a copious index or table of contents, in which the particulars of each of the sixteen sections are duly enumerated; and it is by a tolerably full description and analysis of this index, that I trust I shall succeed in enabling you to comprehend the nature and arrangement of this curious work.

The first section professes to give the money of (fig. 4) Fuh, Hi, and of the succeeding emperors to (fig. 5) Shun; embracing a period commencing, according to the Chinese chronology, as I shall presently shew, B. C. 3289, and ending, according to the same authority, B. C. 2218. In the former work which I examined, and of which I gave an account last year, the earliest coins are attributed to the emperors of the Hea dynasty, which dynasty flourished

from the close of the reign of the Emperor Shun, to about B.C. 1760 : but here we have the representatives of value more than 1000 years earlier : thus claiming an antiquity far beyond anything we can conceive, even as probable, in the existence of coins. I shall, however, reserve all further remarks upon this part of the subject until I have gone through the index. I may, however, remark that the form of the money attributed to this early period is that called Poo (fig. 4'), and the characters on the various pieces are of a very rude and simple description. The coin attributed to Fuh Hi, is given (fig. 4'), and is the first represented in the work. The second coin (fig. 6'), is attributed to Shin Nung, the divine husbandman, who reigned B. C. 3174. It is somewhat of an oval form, with rude characters upon it, and appears from the figure to have had a round hole through the middle, thus approximating to the money of the present day. There is also a poo of this emperor figured. Coins of Hwang Te B. C. 2692, one of which approximates to the Tao or Knife money, and of Shaou Haou, his son and successor (fig. 7'), are also given. Many coins of Chuen Hub, son of Shaou Haou, are also figured ; and these are followed by coins of (fig. 7), Yaou, B. C. 2351. Many of the coins attributed to these emperors. are quite plain ; how these can be referred to any definite monarch is, I must confess, an absolute puzzle to me.

The second section opens abruptly with the coins of (fig. 8) King Wang the twenty-fifth emperor of the Chow dynasty, who reigned about B. C. 500, none of the coins of the two preceding dynasties, the Hea and the Shang being given. In this, the present work differs materially from the Tseen Shih Too, in which many examples of coins attributed to these dynasties occur, and an interval of 1800 years is

hardly likely to have occurred without coins of some sort having been struck, particularly as in this work it is clearly indicated that they had been in use long before the commencement of that period. The Chow dynasty, the third according to the Chinese historians, commenced B. C. 1118, and ended about B. C. 250. It had thirty-seven emperors from Woo Wang to Tung Chow Keun, and was succeeded by the Tsin dynasty, which was but of short duration, having but four emperors in forty-three years. The index informs us that this second section includes the coins from the Paou Ho of the Chow to the Pwan Leangs of the Tsin dynasties. The words Paou Ho and Pwan Leang are the inscriptions on the coins, by which they are usually distinguished by the Chinese numismatists. The first, Paou Ho, implies "Exchange of value." The second, Pwan Leang, means that the coin was the half Leang. Many figures of coins, or rather of the representatives of value, used by the various petty states into which China was divided at this time are also given. Many of these are of the Tao or Knife kind; this appears to have been the form in which the tribute money due from these minor states was paid. The half Leangs of the Tsin dynasty are rude; but, being of a round form, and having a square hole in the centre, they approximate, in these particulars, to the coins of the present day.

The third section professes to give coins of the Han dynasty, commencing with the Pwan Leangs of Kaou Tsou, the first emperor, and ending with the Chih Tsih, a particular kind of coin, of the value of five Choos, struck by Woo Te, the sixth emperor of this dynasty.

The fourth section gives the coins of Wang Mang, who

usurped the crown from Joo Tze Ying, the thirteenth emperor of the Han dynasty, who was an infant. Some of the coins of this emperor are of the Tao kind; and many of those figured in this section are also curious and peculiar.

In the fifth section, we have the coins of the How or later Han; and I must remark that Ling Te, the emperor whose coins are here given, is placed by other historians in the Tung, or Eastern Han, which immediately preceded this branch of the Han dynasty. Altogether the Han dynasty consisted of twenty-six emperors, and its duration was about 480 years, from about B. C. 202, to A. D. 263. In this section are also given the coins of the San Kwo, or three nations into which China was divided about this time. Of these, coins of the Woo and Shuh appear. In addition, we have the coins of a second Tsin dynasty, from about A. D. 265 to A. D. 418, and of one or two minor dynasties and princes.

The sixth section gives coins from the four Choo pieces of Wan Te of the Sung dynasty, to the coins of Suen Te of the How or later Chow dynasty.

In this section are also given coins of the ninth, tenth and eleventh dynasties, called Tsi, Leang and Shin, the whole including the period between about A. D. 420 and 590.

In the seventh section, we have the coins of the Suy dynasty, A. D. 588 to 633, and of various petty states which flourished immediately before the accession of the Thang dynasty.

The eighth section contains the coins of the Thang dynasty, A. D. 633 to 908. Those of various emperors are

given, and it concludes with the coins of Sse Sze Ming, a celebrated rebel of that period.

The ninth section gives the coins of some of the Woo Tae, or five short dynasties, being from the fourteenth to the eighteenth in succession. These were the How, or later Leang, How Thang, How Tsi, How Han and How Chow. They were from A. D. 908 to 962. Of these coins of the How Thang, How Han and How Chow appear. These are followed by those of ten or twelve minor states which flourished during this period.

The tenth section describes the coins of the nineteenth dynasty, that of the Sung, from Tai Tsou, the first, to Kin Sung, the tenth and last emperor of the first branch of this family.

In the eleventh section we have the coins of the Nan or eastern Sung, from Kaou Tsung to Tou Sung, with the coins of Pae, a rebel chieftain.

In the twelfth section we have the coins of several inferior dynasties contemporary with the Sung, and which were sooner or later subdued by that or the succeeding dynasty (the Yuen). The principal of these are the Leaou, the Hea, and the Kin, this last was a powerful northern Tartar dynasty.

The thirteenth section gives the coins of the Yuen and Ming dynasties, from those of Woo Tsung of the Yuen, to those of the rebels Chang and Lee, by whom the Ming dynasty was overthrown, and who in their turn were overpowered by the Tsing, which is the present reigning dynasty.

These four sections include a period from A. D. 962, to 1644.

The fourteenth section is devoted to foreign money, being entitled "Many Specimens of the Money of Foreign Nations." From twenty to thirty are mentioned, evidently being states contiguous to China. Of these I can recognize only Japan, Annan, Korea and Tung Kwo, which I suppose to be Tonquin.

The fifteenth and sixteenth sections are devoted to "Extraordinary Money of every Kind and State." These may be considered as answering to our medals, and are exceedingly varied in their types and figures.

I have thus endeavoured to give a tolerably full account of the contents of this work, founded upon the index or table of contents given in the work itself, and I have now to make a few remarks, chiefly relating to the correctness of the appropriation of the early coins to Fuh Hi and his immediate successors.

An antiquity so incredible as that claimed by the author of this work for some of the representatives of value figured in it, naturally excites the highest degree of doubt as to its authenticity, particularly as the epoch of Fuh Hi extends far beyond the period assigned to the deluge, both in the Hebrew scriptures, and in the writings of the Chinese themselves. With a view, however, of ascertaining whether the author had any reasonable ground for this appropriation, I have been induced to go rather minutely into the general history of China; and as I possess in the Tung Yuen Ta Tsze, a work to which I very frequently alluded in my former paper, an original, although very brief summary of the history of that country, and of the succession of the dynasties—some extracts from that work relating to the history of the earliest times may not be uninteresting to the

Society. This portion of the Tung Yuen is called (fig. 9) Leih Tae Te Wang Tsung Ke, "Successive Generations of Emperors arranged in Dynasties," and is divided into short sections. The first of these is called (fig. 10) Tae Koo, "Most Ancient Times." In this the earth is described as being at first in something like a chaotic state, which gradually subsided into the present order of things. This period is succeeded by the appearance of a race called (fig. 11) Teen Hwang She, "Heaven's Imperial Family," and the literal version of the description is "Elder and Younger Brothers," thirteen men each 18,000 years, neither names nor particulars are, however, given. To these succeeded (fig. 12) Te Hwang She, "Earth's Imperial Race;" these, in like manner, are designated "Elder and Younger Brothers," eleven men each 18,000 years. These are followed by (fig. 13) Jin Hwang She, "Man's Imperial Family," of these there were nine, each 45,600 years. These were succeeded by the (fig. 14) Yew Chaou She, which we may render, "The House-possessing Family," it being literally, "The Having-Nest Race." These are said to have "taught men to join pieces of wood or branches of trees together to make nests that they might reside in them as dwellings." After these come the (fig. 15) Suy Jin She, "Fire-Man Family." This race we are told "produced fire by rubbing pieces of wood together, and taught men to cook their food with it." No length of time is assigned to either of these races; and the Chinese have a tradition that Suy Jin is the name of the first man who procured fire for the use of the human race. The first section, concludes here; and, I need scarcely add, is so evidently fabulous as to require no further comment.

The second portion of this division of the Tung Yuen is entitled (fig. 16) San Hwang Woo Te Ke. The dynasty

of the three Hwangs, and five Tēs. I may here observe, that the words Hwang and Te were the earliest imperial titles. The three Hwangs and the five Tēs are frequently alluded to by the Chinese writers, as it was during the rule of these emperors that some of them consider that what may be called their golden age occurred. The first of these monarchs is Fuh Hi, to whom I have already alluded as having the earliest specimens of coinage figured in the work under consideration attributed to him. Who Fuh Hi really was, supposing such a personage ever existed, is a matter of great uncertainty. Some suppose him to have been Adam, or the first man; others, Noah; but as the deluge is described as occurring under one of his successors, this supposition is untenable, and at any rate he must be referred to the antediluvian times. He is said, in the Tung Yuen, to have had the body of a serpent, and the head of a man, to have reigned 115 years, to have invented music and medicine, and also the eight Kwa, or positions of three lines, by which the Chinese relate he accounted for all the changes and transmutations which occur in nature. In order to give some idea of these symbols, I have figured them as they are represented on a Chinese coin given in this work (fig. 24).

In the summary in the Tung Yuen, Fuh Hi is succeeded by Neu Kwa, of whom the Chinese say that he was a divine person who operated in the creation of all things. How a personage like this should occur as a successor to Fuh Hi is not explained. It is stated that he reigned 1360 years. I am not, however, sure, that this does not refer to a certain period, as the length of the reign is most preposterous, even for the times in which it is said to have occurred, and I am also quite of opinion that this period should be referred to the preceding section.

Yen Te Shin Nung, "The Divine Husbandman," succeeded. This personage is usually considered as the immediate successor of Fuh Hi. Coins of this emperor are given in the numismatic work. He is considered as the improver of agriculture, medicine, and of the other sciences, and is said in the Tung Yuen to have had the body of a bull and the head of a man. He reigned 140 years, and was succeeded by his son Te Lin Kwei, who, after a reign of 80 years, was succeeded by his son Te Ching, who reigned 60 years. His son, Te Ming, followed, who, in like manner, after a reign of 49 years, was succeeded by his son Te E, who reigned 50 years. His son, Te Lae followed, and occupied the throne 48 years, when he was succeeded by his son Te Yu Wang, who was deposed after he had reigned 55 years, and was the last of this race, being succeeded by Hwang Te, who reigned 100 years, and of whom coins are given in the work under consideration. His son Shaou Haou succeeded, and reigned 84 years. Coins of this monarch are given, and also those of Chuen Heuh, who succeeded him, and reigned 74 years, being followed by Te Kuh, Shaou Haou's grandson, who reigned 70 years. His son Che is not reckoned in the Tung Yuen as one of the emperors, although it relates that he ruled 9 years, when he was deposed, and was succeeded by Yaou, his brother, whose reign appears to have commenced B. C. 2351. Coins of Yaou are given (fig. 7'); but none of those of Shun, whom he associated with him in the empire when he had reigned 72 years. The whole length of the reign of Yaou was 100 years; and Shun is said to have held the empire 61 years, his reign closing B. C. 2218, when the Hea, the first of the regular Chinese dynasties succeeded.

From the circumstance of the coins of many of the intermediate monarchs being omitted, it should appear as though

they were considered of minor importance by the Chinese historians; and this is confirmed by Du Halde, who makes Fuh Hi, Shin Nung and Hwang Te, succeed each other, stating, however, that some historians place the other six princes I have mentioned between Shin Nung, and Hwang Te. It is certain, however, that although mentioned in the Tung Yuen, and other works, as forming part of this line of emperors, they are not reckoned in the rank of the superior monarchs, to whom the arts and sciences are considered as owing their rise and progress.

In this account, there is much obscurity and confusion, as it is difficult to discover which of these individuals were the Three Hwangs, and which the five Tēs, and the Tung Yuen affords no precise information which would enable us to decide. We may, however, infer from it, that the three Hwangs were Fuh Ti, Shin Nung and Hwang Te, and the five Tēs the successors of Hwang Te, with the exception of Che. Another Chinese work which I shall very shortly have occasion to mention, states that the five Tēs were Fuh Ti, Shin Nung, Hwang Te, Yaou and Shun, and that Shaou Haou, Chuen Huh, and Te Kuh, were the three Hwangs, such are the differences of opinion among the Chinese themselves.

The succeeding sections in the Tung Yuen are devoted to the twenty-two superior dynasties, and other minor ones, and also some tributary states thought worthy of notice.

As the epoch of Fuh Hi is of considerable importance in a chronological point of view, I have taken some pains to ascertain it as nearly as possible, and therefore have to call your attention to the following table of the succession of the dynasties, which is compiled not from any fanciful scheme of succession formed by modern European theorists, who are often too apt to wrest truth into an accordance with

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their own peculiar views, but from authentic Chinese documents of undoubted authority, compared with the account in Du Halde, which is also evidently from an authentic source. The authorities for this table are Du Halde's *History of China*, marked D. H. The *Tung Yuen* (T. Y.) and a list in a numismatic work in Chinese belonging to Mr. Walter Hawkins, called (fig. 23) "Tseen Che Sin Peen," "Description of Money, newly arranged." (T. C.). The succession of dynasties is reckoned backwards from the accession of the Tsing, the present reigning dynasty, A. D. 1644, to that of the Hea, B. C. 2218. The years of the duration of each dynasty, according to these three authorities, are given in separate columns, while three other columns give the dates of their accession as deduced from these numbers—and a following column exhibits the mean of the three, thus fixing the date of the accession of the first or Hea Dynasty. These are succeeded by the emperors who reigned between the accession of the Hea and Fuh Hi; for these the only authority is the *Tung Yuen*, as Du Halde gives no dates or number of years for these monarchs; and with the exception of Yaou and Shun, they do not appear in the *Tseen Che*. I must, however, remark, that Du Halde states that the Chow, the third dynasty, lasted but 813 years, instead of 867, as I have stated; while the *Tung Yuen* gives it a period of 873 years; but upon adding up the numbers of the years assigned by each of these authorities to the several emperors respectively, they are, according to Du Halde, 867, and according to the *Tung Yuen*, 866. As these numbers are in the closest accordance with the number given in the *Tseen Che*, 867, I have felt myself fully justified in adopting them as the true years of that family.

No.	Dynasties.	Duration according to			Accession according to			Mean of the three.
		D. H.	T. Y.	T. C.	D. H.	T. Y.	T. C.	
					A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
22	Tsing				1644			
21	Ming	266	279	277	1378	1365	1367	1370
20	Yuen	89	89	88	1289	1276	1279	1281
19	Sung	319	320	320	970	956	959	962
18	How Chow..							
17	How Han ..							
16	How Tsin ..	53	54	54	917	902	905	908
15	How Tang..							
14	How Leang..							
13	Tang	289	289	279	628	613	626	633
12	Suy	29	38	37	599	575	589	588
11	Shin	33	32	32	566	543	557	555
10	Leang.....	55	55	55	511	488	502	500
9	Tsi	23	23	23	488	465	479	477
8	Sung	59	60	59	429	405	420	418
7	Tsin	155	155	155	274	250	265	263
6	How Han.....	44	43	43	230	207	222	219
					B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
5	Han	426	436	423	196	229	201	208
4	Tsin	43	43	43	239	272	244	252
3	Chow	867	866	867	1106	1138	1111	1118
2	Shang.....	644	644	644	1750	1783	1755	1762
1	Hea	458	458	451	2208	2241	2206	2218
		3852	3884	3850				
	Deduct	1644	1644	1644				
	B. C.	2208	2240	2206	Mean of the three			2218

Emperors.	According to T. Y.		According to the Mean.
	Years.	B. C.	B. C.
Accession of the Hea.		2241	2218
Te Shun alone	33	2274	2251
Te Yaou	100	2374	2351
Che	9	2383	2360
Te Kuh	70	2453	2430
Chuen Heuh	78	2531	2508
Shaou Haou	84	2615	2592
Hwang Te	100	2715	2692
Te Yu.....	55	2770	2747
Te Lac	48	2818	2795
Te E	50	2868	2845
Te Ming	49	2917	2894
Te Ching	60	2977	2954
Te Lin	80	3057	3034
Shun Nung.....	140	3197	3174
Fuh Hi	115	3312	3289
	1071		

Epoch of Fuh Hi,
B. C. 3289.

Taking the mean of these three authorities, the date of the accession of the Hea was B. C. 2218, and that of Fuh Hi B. C. 3289. The accordance of the date of the accession of the Hea, with those adopted by former authors, is exceedingly near; thus, one authority gives B. C. 2169, another 2205, and Du Halde 2217 as the date of that event. This last is but one year less than the mean date I have deduced, and the greatest difference is but 49 years.

It is evident from this, that Fuh Hi must by us be considered as a mythic personage; and I quite incline to the opinion that all before Yaou, at the least, are to be placed in the same class. I must also again call your attention to the fact that no coins are given between Yaou and King Wang, the twenty-fifth emperor of the Chow dynasty, who reigned about B. C. 500, thus leaving a period of about 1800 years without any coins that could be attributed to the forty-five emperors of the dynasties Hea and Shang, or to the twenty-four emperors of his own dynasty who immediately preceded him; and this is the more remarkable, as numerous vases, attributed to the Shang dynasty, with inscriptions on them, are said to be in existence in China, and are described in works appropriated to them, one of which in twelve volumes, is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. In the Tseen Shih Too, the other numismatic work in the library of this society, the series commences with pieces of money attributed to the Hea and Shang dynasties, and many of those given in the present work, as coins of the earliest antiquity, are assigned to the princes of those dynasties. In the other work belonging to Mr. Walter Hawkins, the series commences with Yaou and Shun, and a great number of the early forms are similar to those attributed by the present treatise to Fuh Hi, and his immediate successors. They are, however, not exactly identical

until we get to the Chow dynasty, when coins exactly resembling each other are assigned in both works to the same princes. It is evident, that these three writers were of different opinions as to the period to which these early pieces of money should be referred. The author of the Tseen Shih Too, commencing with the Hea, takes, in all probability, the safest side; and while the compiler of the present work has gone to the extreme the other way, the author of Mr. Hawkins's treatise has taken a middle course by commencing with Yaou instead of Fuh Hi.

That the pieces represented in these works are of extreme antiquity will scarcely admit of doubt; but while Chinese authorities are themselves at variance with each other, it would be presumption in me or any European authority to give any decided opinion on the subject: still I may express my conviction with regard to the early history of that country, that if we attempt to draw a parallel between the Chinese and other histories—say the Grecian—the period assigned by them to the Tai Koo, or most ancient times, would correspond with the fabulous ages, that of the three Hwangs and five Tēs to the heroic times, in the accounts of which truth and fable are so blended together, that it is not possible to ascertain which is which; while relations that may be depended upon are only to be found after the accession of the Hea, B. C. 2218; and, consequently, that the commencing the series of coins with this dynasty is possibly the nearest the truth.

In advancing these opinions, I do not go quite so far as Mons. Deguignes, a French author, who, about the year 1750 read a memoir to the French Academy, in which he expressed his opinion that the Chinese are an Egyptian colony, that their characters are only a species of monograms formed of the Egyptian and Phœnician characters,

that the Chow dynasty was in reality commenced by a roving band of Egyptians who conquered China about the year B. C. 1122, and that the emperors of the Hea and Shang dynasties are the ancient kings of Thebes according to the list given by Eratosthenes. In proof of this, he states that upon comparing the names, and making an analysis of the Chinese characters for them, he found that the name (fig. 17) Yu, that of the first emperor of the Hea dynasty, is composed of the Phœnician characters that make Men or Menes; that, in like manner (fig. 18), Ke, the second emperor is Athoth; (fig. 19), Kang, the Third, Diabies; (fig. 20), Seang, the fourth, Pemphos; and so on for all the kings of Thebes in Upper Egypt.

This attempt brings to my mind a work published a few years since; in which the author, in his own opinion at least, proves satisfactorily that our common nursery rhymes, are not the insignificant and unmeaning productions they are generally considered, but disguised Low Dutch satires upon the monks and clergy of the times in which they were first written, and the language into which he transmutes them, although very Dutch-like in its spelling and general appearance, is, I am informed, quite unintelligible both to the modern inhabitants of Holland, and to others who may have made that particular language their study.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without some remarks on the probable authenticity of the Chinese historical records. The writers of that country consider their authentic history as commencing either with Hwang Te, B. C. 2692, or with Yaou, B. C. 2351, and all before that is looked upon as involved in obscurity and uncertainty. Still their authentic records go back to an almost incredible antiquity; and I must, in justice to the Chinese, remark, from my own experience, that after the accession of the

Hea dynasty, nothing occurs in their annals materially to invalidate their veracity. In the early history of other nations, long after the period to which the accession of that dynasty is assigned, we are presented with monarchs and heroes possessing mental endowments, and performing actions far surpassing human powers; and they are frequently described as deriving this superiority over ordinary mortals, from supernatural agency, or descent. Their lives also are frequently described as extending far beyond the limits of probability.

In the Chinese annals, however, after the epoch I have mentioned, we are presented with personages performing the ordinary actions of men, and not with immortals and demigods. Good and bad emperors succeed each other as at all subsequent times. They contend with foreign enemies, or with rebellious subjects, with various success. Sometimes they are described as overpowering their enemies, at other times the reigning monarch is deposed by a successful adventurer, who possibly succeeds in establishing a permanent change of dynasty; but frequently we read of the re-establishment of the rightful family after the death of the usurper. Their reigns also are of various lengths, some extending to fifty or sixty years, while others are of a year or two, or even of a few months; and I must also mention that their average duration is about the same as that of the modern European monarchs. Thus the first three dynasties, those of the Hea, Shang and Chow, occupied the throne of China from 2218 to 239 B. C., a period of 1979 years, during which time eighty-two monarchs ascended the throne, giving an average duration of twenty-four years for each reign, not only agreeing very closely with modern observations, but also affording a curious proof that the average duration of human life is

much the same now as it was 3000 years ago. I must therefore express my opinion, that the Chinese history may in a great measure be depended upon from a period commencing 2218 B. C., and as the various revolutions which have so materially affected the permanency of other nations, however powerful in their time, have never had any particular effect upon the Chinese empire; its annals form, perhaps, one of the most curious, as well as one of the most authentic histories in existence, and the consistent account given in them of the uninterrupted succession of dynasties, of emperors, and of events, for a period of upwards of 4000 years, is absolutely without parallel in the history of any other nation upon the earth. From a perusal of some lists of their books, I feel convinced that a vast store of literature of various descriptions exists in China, much of it handed down from very early times. In one of their treatises on astronomy, which is in my possession, there is a catalogue of no fewer than 155 works upon that subject. They also possess historical writings in great profusion. One of these, the (fig. 21) Neen Sze Sze, consists of 368 volumes in quarto, and is divided into 2366 books, commencing with the reign of Hwang Te, B. C. 2692, and coming down to our own times. I must, therefore, express my earnest hope, that, as the language of China is attracting at the present time more notice than it formerly did, and as its acquirement is not found to be beset with almost insurmountable difficulties, as formerly imagined, the Chinese history will receive a due share of the student's attention, and I think we may confidently expect that many hitherto obscure points of oriental history, particularly of that of Central Asia will receive much elucidation, when the annals of this very ancient and unchanging people shall become better known, and be critically investigated by those whose learning

and general intelligence render them competent to the task.

With respect to the information contained in the work under examination, I have but little to say, in addition to the statement I gave respecting the Tseen Shih Too. The same plan is followed throughout, but we have here a number of states, dynasties and princes mentioned, that do not occur in the former work. The list of foreign nations whose money is given, is also much more extensive, and although I am unable to verify more than three or four of them, I have no doubt an acquaintance with the Chinese system of geography would afford a clue to the whole. I may here take an opportunity of mentioning an error into which I fell in my former paper, and which a better acquaintance with the Chinese language enables me to correct. I there stated, that the inscriptions on the coins were generally the Ming, or names assumed by the emperors on their accession to the imperial throne. This, although correct as far as relates to the present, and the preceding dynasty, is not so in reference to the earlier ones. It is a custom in China for the emperor to give to certain years of his reign, distinguished by some particular prosperous event, a name indicative of the same, such as "The Felicitous Era," "Superlatively Peaceful," and so forth. This is called the Neen Haou (fig. 22) or "Designation of the Year"; and it is this name that appears upon the coins, being a reference rather to a particular period during which they were struck, than to the person of the sovereign. These Epithets of Periods form a part of the history of the country, all being duly recorded; and thus they enable the Chinese numismatist to refer his coins to their proper princes. It must be observed, however, that these epithets are, comparatively speaking, of modern introduction, and therefore afford no

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clue to the more ancient specimens described in these works.

The style of writing is much the same as that of the Tseen Shih Too. The following is a translation of the description of the first coin of the Chow dynasty, which will give a better idea of the composition than any verbal description can:—"To the right is the money of King Wang of the Chow dynasty. The records of the Gan nation say, that King Wang coined money of large size, of this pattern, and the records of the Han dynasty relate that King Wang altered the coinage by striking this great money. Its characters say, Paou Haou. This specimen is very large, and the characters on it are quite in accordance with the size."

I must also observe, that in this work the figure of the coin described is invariably before the description. This is pointed out in every instance by the occurrence of the character (fig. 25) Yew, "The right hand or side." Hence all the descriptions begin with "To the right is," etc.

It must also be remarked, that in this, as in the Tseen Shih Too, no mention is made of the coins of the Tsing, or present reigning dynasty, and this is also the case in the work I have referred to as belonging to Mr. Hawkins. Whether this is occasioned by its being considered an illegal act, or is a consequence of the reverence in which the reigning dynasty is held, I cannot say. On the coins of these princes, the Ming, or assumed name, is invariably given; and in the Tung Yuen the emperors of this dynasty are also enumerated under their Ming names.

In concluding this paper, I have to state that, although not so voluminous as the Tseen Shih Too, this treatise contains figures and descriptions of numerous coins not contained in that work, and, consequently, forms a very

desirable addition to our stock of Chinese numismatic works. It is well got up, and there are but few of those unpleasant gaps or indistinct characters produced by faulty printing, which, I regret to say, occur too frequently in the Chinese works that find their way into this country. I may also say, that it was my intention to have appended to this paper a list of the dynasties, both major and minor, and also of the various states and princes whose coins are represented in this work with their respective Neen Haou, or years' designations chronologically arranged; but my time has been so much occupied, that I am obliged to defer to another opportunity, a task which, when finished, will be found exceedingly useful in the study of Chinese numismatics, and save any person who may feel inclined to follow that branch of the subject, an arduous but absolutely necessary piece of labour.

MISCELLANEA.

COIN OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, WITH PROBABLE SURNAME.—In the last (Supplemental) Plate, 6, No 158, of Lindsay's "View of the Coinage of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy," there is a coin of Edward the Confessor, of the full-face type, (Hawkins, Plate 17, No. 225,) belonging to my collection, there represented very fairly and faithfully, and in the work itself, described as the reverse legend, reading LEOFPINE HOPNO+, attributing it, with a surname, to "*Leofwine Hown of Oxford*," assuming the cross to be both that symbol of Christianity, and the letter X.

Some numismatists have entirely disagreed with this interpretation, and have read the legend thus, +LEOFPINE MO PNO, meaning, "*Leofwine moneyer Winchester of*." I certainly cannot agree to this, as the letter *after* *Leofpine* is *positively* an H, and not an M., and no other coin of the Confessor, or of any Anglo-Saxon monarch, to my knowledge, is read in this manner, with the letter O for ON *after* the name of the town; nor is there, I believe, any coin of the Confessor known with the word MO for *Monetarius*: all are read with ON only, and preceding the name of the town. I would beg, therefore, to offer a different interpretation to both those readings, though, in the main point, agreeing with that of Mr. Lindsay; and I would at the same time suggest in the reading of coins of every description, the total avoidance of any assumption or distortion whatever, whenever a coin could be read simply and plainly.

I would, therefore (notwithstanding the little dot, or pellet, after the last letter N), read the legend thus, +LEOFPINE HOP NO, meaning "*Leofwine How of Norwich*," or "*Nottingham*;"—*Northampton* also might claim it, though I prefer the former town to any of the others. *How* is a very early Saxon name, and in many early documents I have lately seen, I have always seen it spelled thus, "*How*;" the letter *e* is a modern addition:—why, therefore, in the reading of this coin, should we be led into any innovation or distortion, where all appears so plain and easy, and where, moreover, we well know, that coins of this very monarch, Edward the Confessor, are known with

positive surnames,* though they are certainly "very few and far between," as witness, GODPINE CEOCA, as given by Ruding, and LEOFPINE PIDIN ON PIN, as represented in one of Mr. Lindsay's Plates of the "Coinage of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy" (Plate 5, No. 129), and in some few other instances.

Coins with surnames, or second names, are certainly of very great rarity, as surnames were hardly used so very early in England, but where instances of such coins are *indisputably* known, I see no reason why we should not assign this interesting coin to such a class in preference to any other. Offering, therefore, these few observations to those who are better experienced in such matters, and with greater resources at command,

Believe me to remain, yours truly,

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, November 15th 1851.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

DICTIONARY OF ROMAN COINS.—Mr. Seth W. Stevenson, of Norwich, is preparing for publication a "Dictionary of Roman Coins," which is to be copiously illustrated. The author would be happy to engrave any unique or inedited rare or interesting coins, or medallions, with *Latin* legends.

* Evidences of surnames will be found in charters earlier than the days of Edward the Confessor. We make this remark, however, without attempting to determine the meaning of the letters on our correspondent's coin, which may or may not be those of a surname.—ED. NUM. CHRON.

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